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EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND MAYOR GAYNOR

As they appeared on the occasion of the Mayor's greeting to the returning traveler, Saturday, June 18, at the Battery, New York

THE AMERICAN
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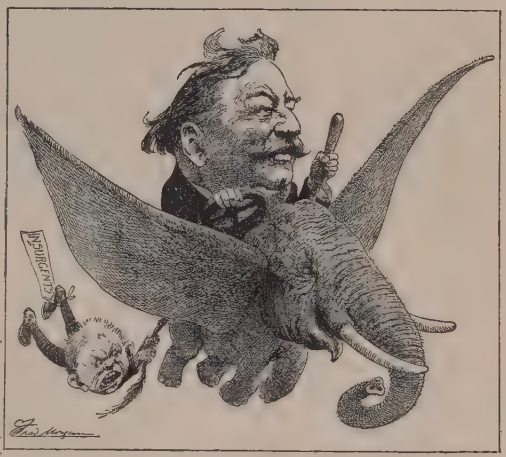
THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

Another Half-Year Ended

The first half of the year 1910, crowded as it has been with many matters of interest and moment from day to day, has been more than usually free from events that mark epochs in the movement of history. Thus far 1910 has been a year of orderly progress in the United States. Congress has finished its long term, and its members are glad to be in their respective States and districts once more, many of them having critical situations to face in politics. President Taft is obtaining some recreation at Beverly, Mass., although he will not be restrained from keeping various engagements in different parts of the country, his greatest passion being for travel. Economic conditions are not as brilliant as had been predicted a year ago, but they are not, on the other hand, disturbing or depressing. The tariff for several years to come is a fixed fact, without regard to the result of November's elections. The new railroad law will not have a disturbing influence upon business, but on the contrary will relieve suspense and give greater stability to railroad investments. The key to the political situation for the present year is independence of mere party lines, and a demand for men of high character and efficiency in public places.



YOU CAN'T KEEP A GOOD MAN DOWN
(Apropos of the success of Mr. Taft's recent program)
From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia)

Republicans Getting Together

Undoubtedly the Republican party, in Senate and House of Representatives, was in much better condition to go before the country as the business of the session was coming to an end, in the last half of June, than it would have been if adjournment had been taken in the middle of May. One of the best debates of the session turned upon the request of the President for an appropriation of $250,000 for the enlargement of the work of the Tariff Board. The demand for this money was equivalent to a frank admission that from this time forth the tariff ought to be studied. The Payne-Aldrich tariff is a log-rolling measure which was put together on the plan of taking as good care as possible of all sectional, local, and special interests. Future tariffs must be built upon a scientific study of industries and their needs, as related to international production and distribution.

Tariff Study Now Authorized

It is true that Congress has not in express words conferred upon the Tariff Board the authority to make the desired investigations. Yet the grant of $250,000 to pay for a single year's work of this expert board under the President's direction can be construed in no other way than as giving authority to carry on some very thorough studies,—as, for example, into the cotton and woolen schedules. This sum of money, intelligently spent, ought to be productive of great

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results. Almost without notice of the importance of the step taken, we have in reality entered upon the quiet, studious beginnings of what must in the end give us a real tariff revision. Thus, a minor item in the Sundry Civil appropriation bill may, in the end, prove to have been the most important work of the present session of a Congress which began its career with the adoption in last year's special session of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill. Nothing could be so futile as to agitate for an immediate general revision of the new tariff law. We are not in possession of the facts for a proper revision; the business of the country ought not to be subjected to the disturbance of a premature tariff agitation; neither of the existing parties at the present time is a fit instrument for sound tariff legislation; and the same forces which made the present law could prevent the adoption of any bill that should attempt radical improvement. But in the due course of time the public will revise its own tariff, on the basis of scientific study and diffused information. The Tariff Board, if it rises to the height of its opportunities, can lead us safely toward the non-partisan, businesslike readjustment of our tariff policy and our schedules in detail.

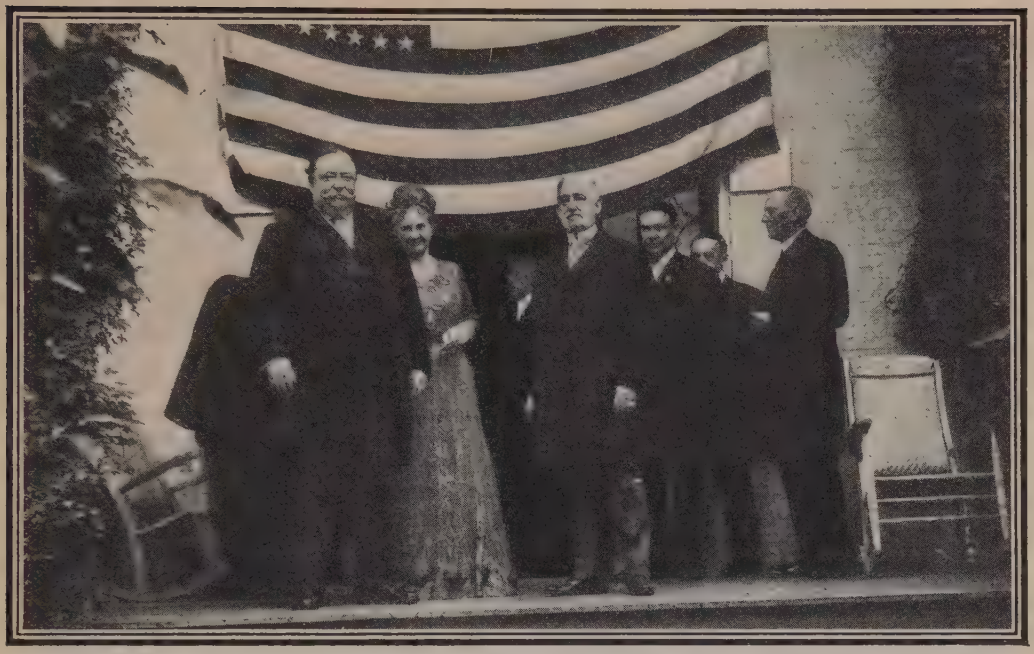
A Chance for Harmony

Meanwhile, the grant of an increased appropriation for the Tariff Board gave the divergent wings of the Republican party a chance to come closer together. The clause in the Payne-Aldrich tariff law that provides for the Tariff Board was drawn by Senator Beveridge and it passed the Senate in a proper form, conferring upon the President exactly the authority he has since assumed. If the clause had not been foolishly tampered with in conference committee, and if leading conferrees like Senator Hale had not solemnly avowed that President Taft would be unable (under the clause as amended) to do the very things he has actually been doing, it is quite probable that Senator Beveridge would have voted for the Tariff bill instead of against it. For, although he disapproved of several leading schedules, it was his particular contention that the present Congress ought to create the machinery whereby to give us a different sort of tariff-making in the future.

"Progressives" and "Insurgents"

Mr. Taft's disposition to read those Senators and Representatives out of the party who voted against the Payne-Aldrich tariff has been the most disruptive and unfortunate thing that the Republican party has had to encounter in its recent history. He has made the mistake of treating these men as if their fundamental attitude was "insurgent" rather than "progressive." The Republican party is instinctively progressive; and when in the firm grip of its reactionaries and strict organization men, the party always suffers defeats. The Republicans of the Middle West who have been stigmatized as "insurgents" have for the most part had a long record of party loyalty and service; and to have tried to break them down in their own communities for voting against the Tariff bill, was to have shown

THE STETSON COTTAGE AT BEVERLY, MASS., ON MASSACHUSETTS BAY, WHICH IS AGAIN THIS YEAR, AS LAST, THE SUMMER HOME OF PRESIDENT TAFT AND HIS FAMILY



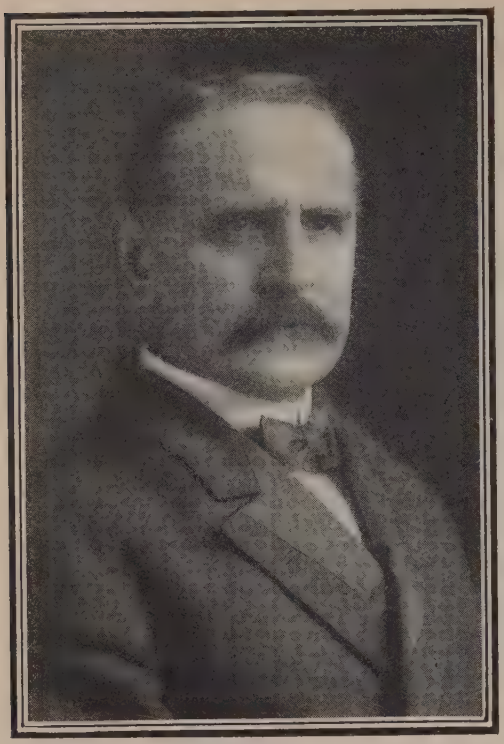
PRESIDENT TAFT AT MARIETTA, OHIO, JUNE 15, WHERE HE HELPED TO CELEBRATE THE NORTHWEST ORDINANCE AND THE FOUNDING OF A COLLEGE

great lack of political discernment, as well as a lack of tolerance and humor. Mr. Taft's own attitude toward tariff revision, up to one year ago, was exactly the same as that of the group of men who in August of last year, on the final vote, did not stand with the majority. The word "insurgent" arose in a different way, and ought not to have been applied where it did not fit the case. The insurgents were simply those members of the House who chose to make the fight against Speaker Cannon's control of business under the existing rules. One by one the worst features of the rules have been modified, without unduly weakening the system required for the dispatch of business. The latest victory of the insurgents was in June, when practically all factions and parties united in conferring upon each individual member the right to ask the House to discharge a committee from considering a bill, and to place it upon the House calendar regardless of its status in the committee to which it was referred. The House insurgents have made things very lively thus far in the present Congress and the storms they have created have done a great deal of good and very little harm.

Mr. Taft's Attitude More Genial

There has been nothing in the conditions that confront the government or the country to require anything like a military lining up of parties. Every Republican Senator and Representative has had the perfect right to be the judge of his own actions, with accountability to nobody but to his own constituents at home. It would never have been guessed that Mr. Taft, of all men, should have become the intolerant champion of the old-time party leaders in the two Houses, to the extent of showing a willingness to use patronage and the multiform power of the Executive for the overthrow of the spirit of political independence. There is some reason to think that Mr. Taft already sees a new light, and that he will prefer to be the country's President rather than the avowed chief of the

CAN'T LOSE HIM
(The returning Congressman is not proud of the Cannon-Aldrich record)
From the *Leader* (Cleveland)



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HON. JAMES A. TAWNEY, OF MINNESOTA

(Chairman of the Appropriations Committee and an accidental victim of an over-praised tariff for which he was not responsible)

party in power; while as a Republican he will prefer to belong to the whole party, including its progressive two-thirds, rather than to the wing of the party whose leadership, if undisputed, would mean defeat beyond any reasonable hope. The spirit of the Republican party is progressive; and Mr. Taft will never find himself in a very happy or congenial atmosphere until he makes it entirely plain to everybody that the progressive thought and leadership of the country is to be welcomed and tolerated, whether it agrees with his views in all matters of detail, or not.

Unanimous for the Railroad Bill

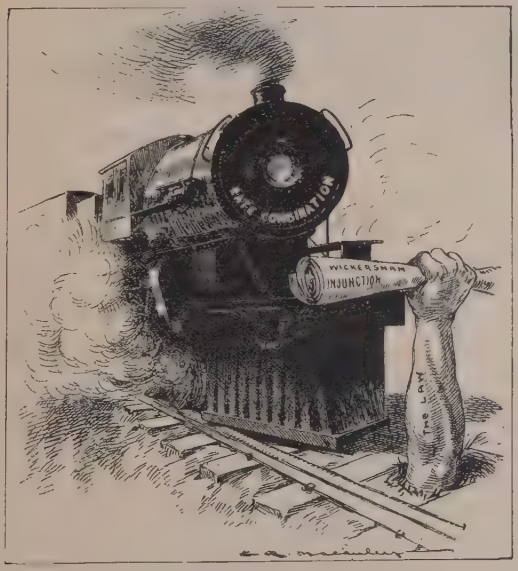
Certainly the solid Republican vote of both Houses upon the Railroad bill as it came out of conference committee might well have restored Mr. Taft's *amour propre* and his traditional good humor, and given him a desire to minimize, rather than to magnify, party differences. This was, indeed, a Taft measure. The Taft administration has never been regarded by the country as responsible for the Payne-Aldrich tariff,—although if Mr. Taft had taken as much interest in tariff making at the beginning of the extra session as he took at the end, we might have had a somewhat better law. In any case it could not have been a very good tariff enactment and it has never been incumbent upon Mr. Taft to bear the brunt of its defense. Mr. Tawney, of Minnesota, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, was well known while the Payne bill was on its passage as a man who did not admire it enough to express any enthusiasm whatsoever about it. Yet his position in the House was such that it seemed his clear duty to vote for the bill in the end—just as it seemed Mr. Taft's duty to sign it as the best thing that could be had. Mr. Taft's subsequent praise of the new tariff, in Mr. Tawney's district, was well intended but not valuable to Mr. Tawney. Mr. Taft, moreover, was the unfortunate victim of a lot of figures on the tariff, said to have been prepared for his convenience by one of those old-time so-called "experts" whose methods are so very different from those that will naturally be employed by Mr. Taft's own Tariff Board. Mr. Taft's great opportunity lies in obtaining such good work from his new Tariff Board that he may well feel great pride where he has also entire responsibility. "Insurgents" have stood by his tariff board, and his railroad bill, and deserve his recognition. It would seem as unfair, meanwhile, to break down Mr. Tawney in his own district because he thought it right to vote for the Payne-Aldrich bill, as to attack other Western Congressmen because they thought it right to vote in the negative. The rule of independence should work both ways. Mr. Tawney is a man of strength and experience who would be missed if he should lose his seat in the House.

"Railroading" the Railroad Bill

As for Mr. Taft's railroad bill, it is a remarkable piece of legislation, and it would be quite unfair not to assign to the President and the Attorney-General a large measure of credit for bringing it safely through the long ordeal of debate in both Houses, and through the threatened deadlock in conference committee. Mr. Taft was entirely well satisfied with the bill in its final form as he signed it, and so-called "insurgent" leaders like Senator Cummins, even where their specific amendments were not adopted, might well claim that important compromises embodying principles proposed by them would never have been adopted but for the resolute positions they assumed in the debate. If the railroads, indeed, had supposed that the pending bill would go over until the next session, they must also now see that certain actions of their own precipitated the legislative results.

How It All Happened

Under the new law, the Interstate Commerce Commission has an ample time within which to suspend the operation of new railroad rates pending inquiry as to their reasonableness. While the bill was pending, the principal roads of the country had attempted some important increases in freight rates. The Western Trunk Line Association, comprising a large number of roads, had filed its proposed increases at Washington in April. Just as the rates were to become effective, Attorney-General Wickersham checkmated this railroad action by obtaining an injunction, alleging that the increased rates would be unreasonable and oppressive, and also that the joint action of the roads, in the methods used by them, constituted a violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. Great business excitement and confusion resulted. The railroads,—after a hurried conference with President Taft, Attorney-General Wickersham, Secretary Knox, and others,—agreed to withdraw their advanced rates, while the Attorney-General on his part agreed not to press the legal action. Thus the bold step of the roads, met by the equally bold action of the Administration, created a situation that practically compelled Congress to give the pending bill its final touches and allow it to go promptly upon the statute books. With the new law passed and made operative at once, the railroads may, indeed, file increased rates; but the Interstate Commerce Commission will have practically a year at its disposal to inquire upon its own account and to listen to complaints and arguments on behalf of shippers.

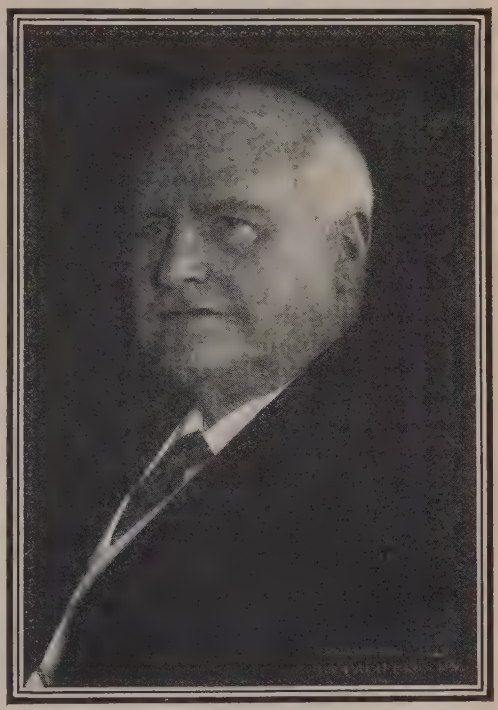


AN UNEXPECTED OBSTRUCTION

From the *World* (New York)

The New Interstate Commerce Act

This Railroad bill—to take it up specifically—became a law on the 18th of last month. Many changes were made in the bill as offered by the administration; but the Commerce Court was retained, as were paragraphs increasing the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Both Senate and House threw out entirely two equally important provisions of the original Administration measure—one legalizing traffic agreements among railroads, and the other permitting stock ownership of railroad companies in other non-competing lines under certain conditions. Regarding a fifth leading idea of the original draft, a compromise was reached. This was the clause providing for control of issues of railroad stocks and bonds; they were to be sold for not less than par, and not sold at all except with the approval of the Commission. For this there was substituted in conference a provision for a commission to make a scientific report on this subject—a long step towards the protection of investors, and towards the correcting of



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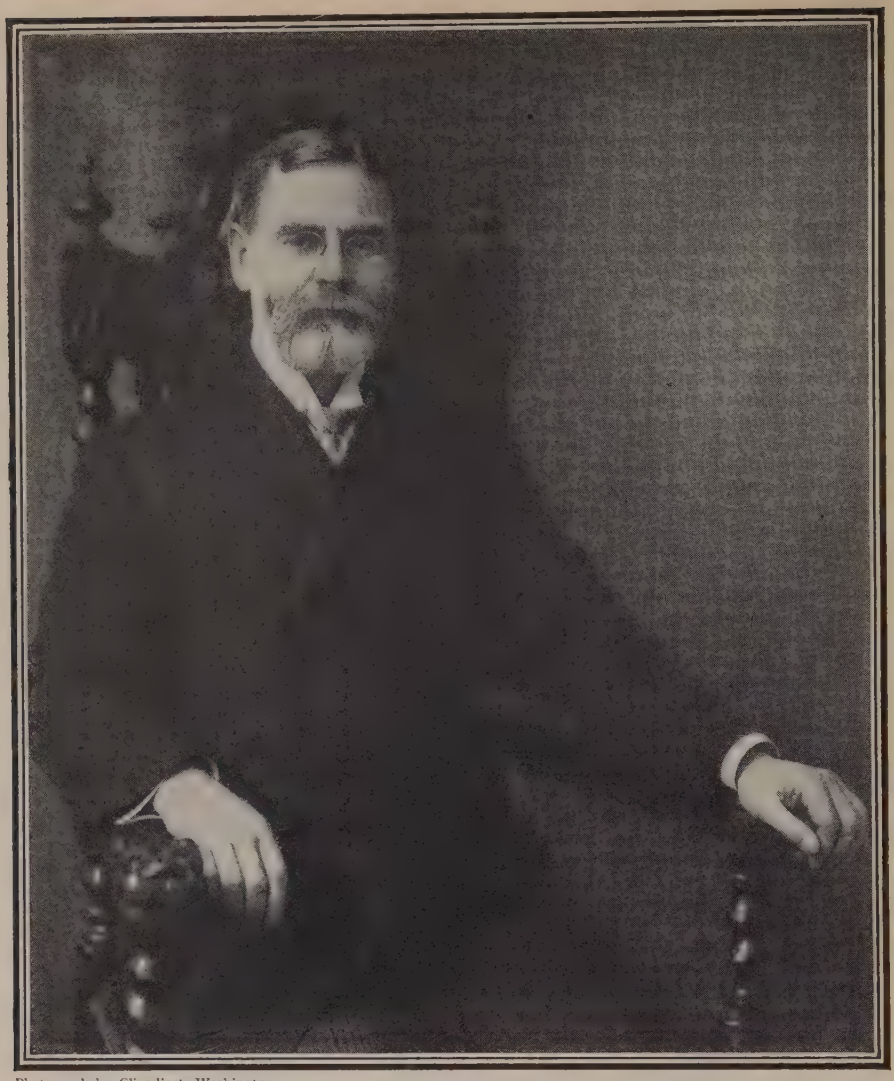
SENATOR STEPHEN B. ELKINS, OF WEST VIRGINIA

(Chairman of the Senate Committee that handled the railroad bill)



Photograph by Clinedinst, Washington

HON. JAMES R. MANN OF ILLINOIS, CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE COMMERCE, WHOSE LEADERSHIP IN THE DEBATE ON THE RAILROAD BILL HAS BROUGHT HIM GREAT CREDIT

such railroad rates as have had their excuse for existence mainly in the desire of certain companies to pay interest and dividends on inflated capitalizations.

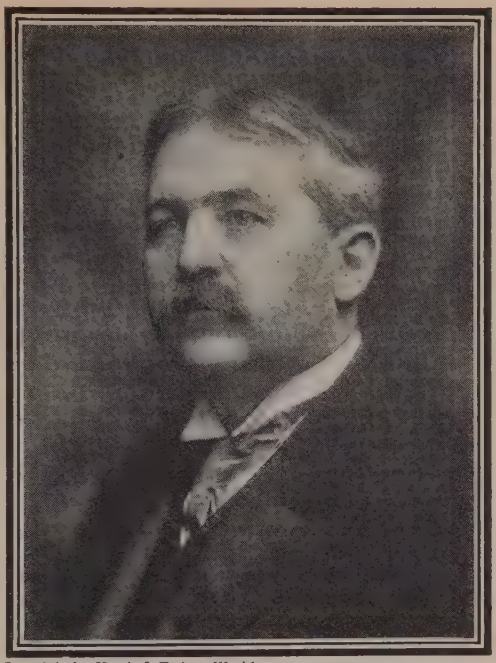
History of the Bill

It was early in January that the new act to amend the Interstate Commerce law was introduced in both House and Senate. The House began its stringent alterations before the bill got out of committee, with the elimination of the conspicuous clause that would have legalized certain existing railroad mergers. Another radical feature not on the program was the inclusion of interstate telegraph and telephone companies as common carriers, against the opposition of Republican party leaders. This was on April 28th; and on the following day the insurgents won a triumph even greater, with the adoption, by a vote of 130 to 67, of an amendment calling for a physical valuation of all the railroads in the country. Meanwhile, the Senate had proved to be very nearly as progressive, although its committee had reported the bill on February 25th practically unchanged. The Democrats had succeeded by the end of April in eliminating from consideration the sections of the bill calling for the regulation of railroad capitalization. Attempts to have these struck out in the House had failed; but Democratic

Senators argued that such regulation was contrary to the rights of the States, would destroy the effectiveness of State railway commissions, would legalize "watered stock" now in existence, and would halt railway development, particularly in the South. On May 2 the insurgent-Democratic combination in the Senate struck out the sections relating to traffic agreements and to mergers. The adoption on May 13 of a drastic prohibition against a greater charge for a short than for a long haul, and on May 27 of a clause bringing telephone and telegraph companies within the scope of the act, came as sharp surprises to the "regulars," who had prophesied that such clauses, although added by the House, would not be considered for a moment in the Senate. In fact, the only radical feature contributed by the House and not by the Senate also was the demand for a physical valuation; and this was lost in the Senate by only two votes. The bill finally passed the Senate on June 3, fifty to twelve—the opposition being solidly Democratic. The House Bill having been passed on May 10, no time was lost in bringing both measures to conference. Representative Mann's valiant endeavor to put a stock-and-bond-regulation provision through the conference committee was not successful. Neither was any physical valuation clause satisfactory to the Senate conferrees. In other respects, however, the wishes of the House were realized more thoroughly than is usual in conference. A commission was authorized to investigate alleged stock watering and the like, as a substitute for the provision originally demanded. The House wording was adopted for the long and short haul proposition, with an addition by the conferrees prohibiting railroad carriers that have lowered their rates in competition with a water route from increasing said rates later, unless the Commission considers conditions to have changed. The House provision was retained that Circuit Judges shall form the Commerce Court, instead of Judges of the Circuit Court of Appeals, whose appointment the Senate had demanded.

The Commerce Commission Strengthened

One effect of the bill, through its provisions for a Commerce Court and for representation of the Government before that court by the Attorney-General, will be to shorten litigation over the orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission. On the other hand, the Commission is vastly strengthened in its control over the rates and facilities of common carriers; and its field is widened by the extension of the term "railroad" in the act to embrace terminals, bridges, and ferries, as well as by the section including telegraphs and telephones, both wire and wireless, and cable companies. The new law makes it more difficult for the railroads to conceal rebating from the Commission. It requires all common carriers to keep an agent in Washington, whom the Commission may serve with papers. It withdraws from the Commission the burden of making many reports and analyses to Congress. It authorizes the Commission to suspend a rate increase, pending its investigation into the reasonableness thereof, and to keep on investigating as long as ten months if it wishes. Above all, it enables the Commission to proceed against a common carrier, not only after receiving complaint, but at any time, upon its own initiative.



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HON. C. A. SEVERANCE, OF ST. PAUL
(One of the delegates to the railroad conference at Berne)

Railway Progress at Large

In a little speech made at Parkersburg, W. Va., last month, President Taft called attention to one field of constantly improving railroad legislation that deserves more attention than it receives. He dwelt upon marked improvements made by the present Congress in the laws requiring the use of appliances that protect railway employees as well as the traveling public. He pointed out a steady improvement in these respects from President Harrison's administration down to the present time. Questions of this kind, as well as a variety of

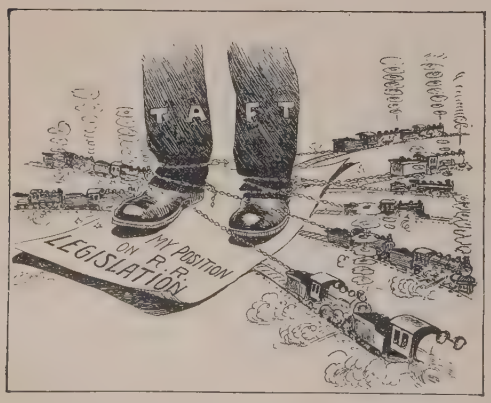
other railroad questions more or less technical in character, will be considered this month by the International Railway Conference to be held at Berne, Switzerland. Our Government is to be represented by a delegation of nine well qualified men, among them being Messrs. Lane and Clark, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Hon. C. A. Severance, who has served as the Government's special counsel in important railway litigation. There was a time when we believed ourselves so far ahead of European countries in all railway matters that we should have smiled at the idea of learning anything from the railroad men of England, Germany, France, Switzerland, and Russia. But the time has come when every country must be willing to compare its practical transportation methods and its laws regulating railroads with those of other countries.

TAFT'S NEW FRIENDS

From the *Press* (New York)

The New States

There was no surprise in any quarter when, last month, Congress voted to promote Arizona and New Mexico to the rank of statehood. A dozen years ago they were at the point of admission by virtue of an omnibus bill that would also have admitted Oklahoma and the Indian Territory as two States. A hard fight, led by Senator Beveridge in his capacity as chairman of the Committee on Territories, gave us the present State of Oklahoma, with suitable population and boundaries. Arizona and New Mexico ought to have been united and brought in as one State with a proviso that after fifty years the State might be divided into two if it had population and wealth equal to twice the average of the rest of the States of the Union. In nothing else have our political parties more perniciously obstructed statesmanship than in the shaping and admission of new States. Under the bill as passed it will be some time before State constitutions can be adopted, and four new Senators can be seated at Washington. Meanwhile, this chapter of our history being closed, we must all unite in wishing Arizona and New Mexico a great and honorable future. Let us also hope that their four United States Senators may prove to be men of sound character, even though of limited public experience.

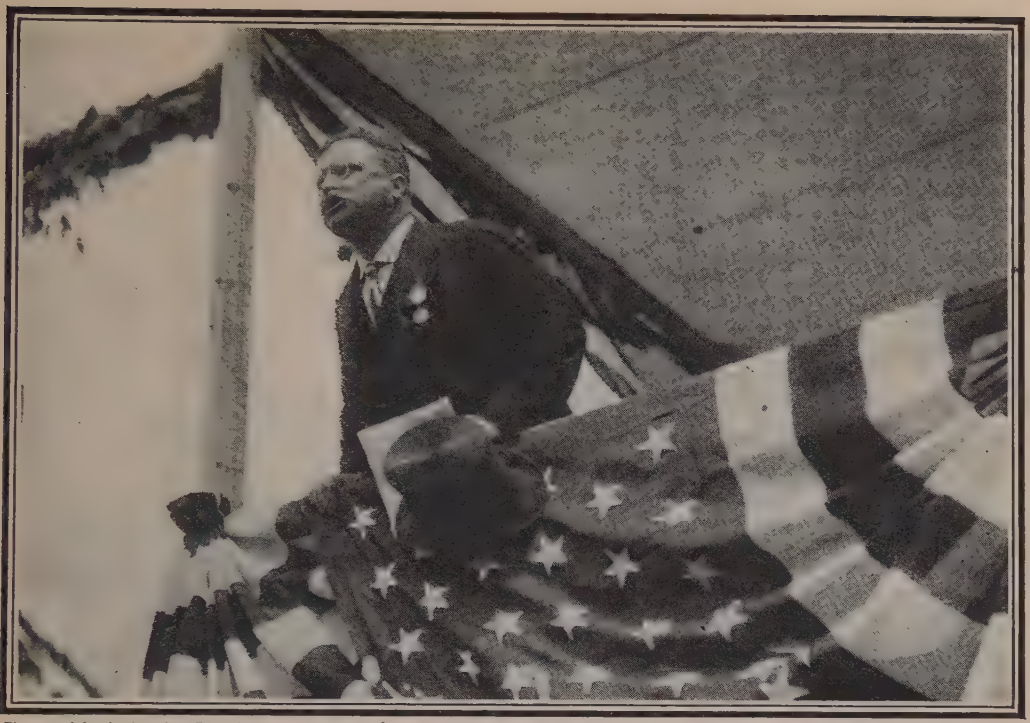


THEY CANNOT BUDGE HIM

From the *Spokesman-Review* (Spokane)

Roosevelt's Home-Coming

The return of ex-President Roosevelt, who arrived in New York Bay on the morning of Saturday, June 18, was remarkable chiefly for the character of the welcome accorded him. There was widespread enthusiasm over his safe home-coming, and great spontaneity in the expressions of good-will manifested on all hands regardless of party. A large reception committee met Mr. Roosevelt at the quarantine station, and after a somewhat informal parade of water craft the distinguished citizen was landed at the Battery, where Mayor Gaynor greeted him in well-chosen words and where he replied in a five-minute speech of eminent suitability. Hundreds of thousands of people welcomed him as he drove up Broadway and Fifth Avenue as far as Central Park. Many organizations were massed along the sidewalks, the parade itself consisting of the reception committee in carriages, about a hundred Rough Riders on horseback, and a few bands. Simple and informal as was the whole arrangement, it



Photograph by the American Press Assn.

MR. ROOSEVELT SPEAKING IN RESPONSE TO MAYOR GAYNOR'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME

Photograph by Brown Bros.

THE WELCOMING CROWDS ON BROADWAY, JUNE 18

MR. ROOSEVELT AND MAYOR GAYNOR IN THE PARADE

was perhaps the most impressive reception of an individual that has ever been known in this country. Admiral Dewey's arrival was marked by a magnificent demonstration; yet that occasion was not the Admiral's alone, but the return of our fleet from the Philippines. "Roosevelt Day" was not marred by any unhappy incident.

A Perfect Acknowledgment

Mr. Roosevelt's little speech at the Battery, which was carefully prepared and frankly read from the manuscript, consisted of these paragraphs:

I thank you, Mayor Gaynor. Through you I thank your committee, and through them I wish to thank the American people for their greeting. I need hardly say I am most deeply moved by the reception given me. No man could receive such a greeting without being made to feel both very proud and very humble.

I have been away a year and a quarter from America, and I have seen strange and interesting things alike in the heart of the frowning wilderness and in the capitals of the mightiest and most highly polished of civilized nations. I have thoroughly enjoyed myself, and now I am more glad than I can say to get home, to be back in my own country, back among the people I love.

And I am ready and eager to do my part, so far as I am able, in helping solve problems which must be solved if we of this the greatest democratic Republic upon which the sun has ever shone are to see its destinies rise to the high level of our hopes and its opportunities.

This is the duty of every citizen, but it is peculiarly my duty; for any man who has ever been honored by being made President of the United States is thereby forever after rendered the debtor of the American people, and is bound throughout his life to remember this as his prime obligation, and in private life as much as in public life, so to carry himself that the American people may never have cause to feel regret that once they placed him at their head.

The Political Atmosphere

There was a widespread feeling that Mr. Roosevelt's return would emphasize factional differences in the Republican party and minister to the triumph of some leaders and the humiliation of others. Mr. Roosevelt himself, however, is not on record as having said or done anything to entitle anyone to regard him as a controversial asset. It is fair to say that his coming home seems to have had a stimulating influence upon the Republican party as a whole, so that it appears less divided and more homogeneous. Coinciding with Roosevelt's return, the House of Representatives by general consent reformed its rules in one very important particular; the pending railroad legislation came to a focus with the Republicans solidly behind it; the postal savings-bank bill, for which President Roosevelt and Postmaster-General Meyer worked valiantly but in vain in the last Congress, was brought to the point of assured com-

Photograph by Brown Bros.

THE ROUGH RIDERS GREETING THEIR COLONEL

pletion; the Taft conservation bills, giving practical effect to foremost Roosevelt policies, were also made part of this session's program of things actually achieved; there even seemed some good prospect of passing the bill for giving publicity to campaign contributions. In short, Mr. Roosevelt found the great Republican party saying and doing very much what he might reasonably have expected of it.

What He Found in New York

In the State of New York Mr. Roosevelt found the Legislature assembling in special session, at the mandate of Governor Hughes, in order to face definitely the question of a primary-election law. He found the atmosphere a good deal cleared by the Allds investigation and by the defeat of George W. Aldridge. He found Governor Hughes under appointment to mount the Supreme bench at Washington in the autumn. He found a Democratic Mayor administering the city of New York with remarkable efficiency. He found his former secretary, Mr. Loeb, administering the port of New York with ruthless energy and with exposure of long-continued corruption and fraud. He found, in short, a political condition in both State and city that had developed hopefully out of his

Photograph by the American Press Assn.

RECOGNIZING FRIENDS EN ROUTE

Photograph by the American Press Ass'n.

ENTERING A CARRIAGE AFTER HIS SON'S WEDDING, JUNE 20

own earlier efforts for reform, and that gave signs of promise quite regardless of party. Under these circumstances, there was no reason for him to take a narrow, partisan view of New York politics. The thing for a great man, a disinterested lover of his country, to desire was that each party this year should put up the best man it could possibly bring forward for Governor of the State, with a view to making secure all the progress of the past and to carrying the good work still further on. With a moderate form of primary-election law granted at the extra session, and a thoroughly good State ticket, the New York Republicans would find themselves in fighting shape.

The Prospects in Ohio

It was obvious that the chances for Republican harmony and success in the State of Roosevelt and Hughes were brighter than in the native State of President Taft. Governor Harmon's renomination on the Democratic ticket had become a certainty, and the Republicans were still casting about. Mr. Taft's preference was

Photograph by the American Press Ass'n.

AT THE DOOR OF THE FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, AFTER THE WEDDING OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT, JR., AND MISS ELEANOR ALEXANDER, JUNE 20

clearly for his friend, Congressman Nicholas Longworth, Mr. Roosevelt's son-in-law. Mr. Longworth is popular as a man, and his choice might readily harmonize Republican factions in Ohio. But Governor Harmon will be very hard to defeat at the polls this year.

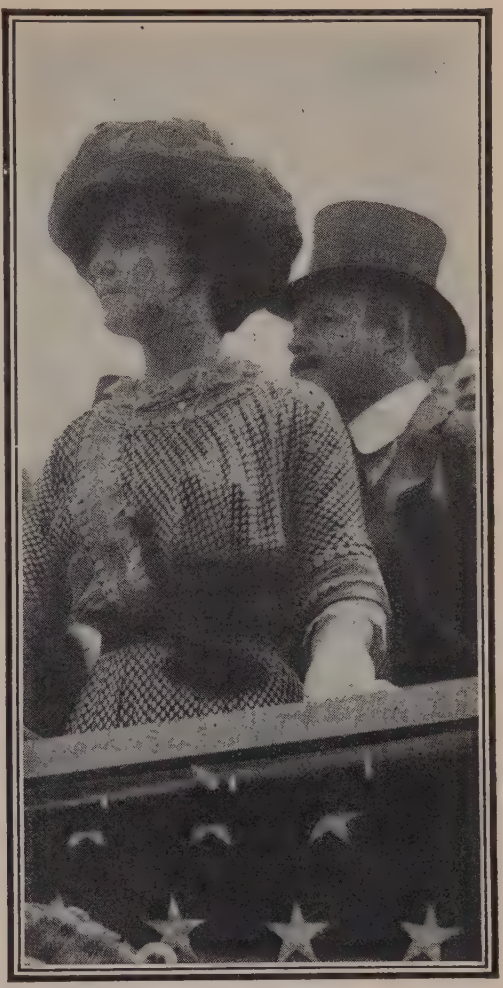
Lining Up in Indiana

In the State of Indiana, attention will be focussed upon Senator Beveridge's plucky personal fight for reëlection. The State convention, which was held early, gave him a most ardent indorsement, but his success depends upon the election of a Republican Legislature in what seems to be a Democratic year and a Democratic State, Gov. Marshall having made John W. Kern the Democratic candidate. Mr. Beveridge has not spared himself in helping to fight Republican battles in other States, from Maine to California; and the failure of any Republican party leader to give him aid and support just now in his own contest would merit the frown of the Republican rank and file.

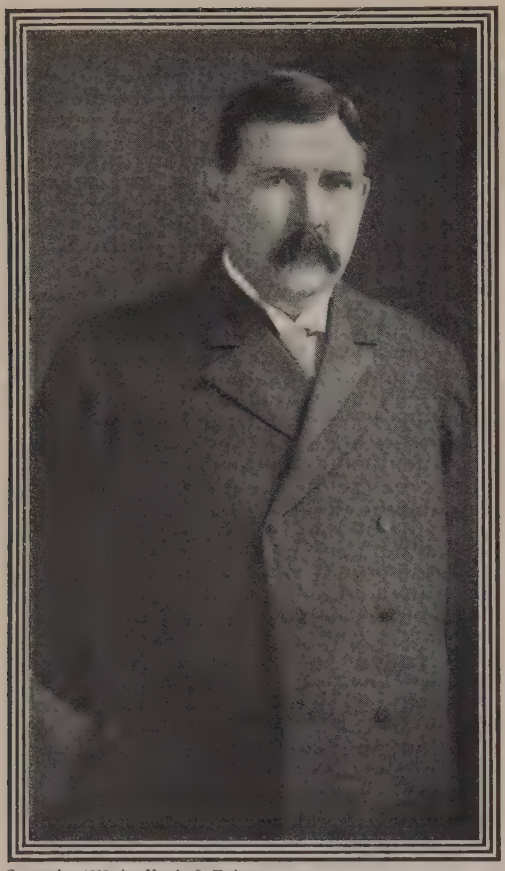
GOVERNOR HARMON, OF OHIO

Iowa and Its Insurgents

The so-called "insurgents" of the States farther west are simply the representatives of the sentiment they find in their own communities, and they need no help or encouragement from Mr. Roosevelt or anyone else, though doubtless they expect no unkindness from the returned hunter. The insurgent Congressmen in Iowa were all indorsed at the primaries in their own districts. Congressman Hull, a conspicuous figure in the House and one of the foremost of the so-called "stand-patters" and anti-progressives, failed to secure his renomination. The differences of opinion in the party at Washington had no direct bearing upon the Governorship, and Governor Carroll was renominated. He came very nearly losing his nomination, however, through having been perhaps somewhat needlessly identified with a faction. The two Iowa Senators are strong in the support of their own State, as they are more than ever strong and influential with the Republican party of the whole country. Senator Cummins has had much to do with the shaping of the new Railroad bill, and Senator



MR. AND MRS. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH AS SEEN AT NEW YORK, JUNE 18



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SENATOR DOLLIVER, OF IOWA, WHO SPOKE LAST MONTH WITH GREAT EFFECT ON THE TARIFF

Dolliver has had as much as anyone to do with the present strong trend of public opinion that will eventually give us an honest, scientific tariff.

Eberhart and Moses Clapp

In the State of Minnesota the Republican nomination for the Governorship will go without opposition to the present incumbent. It will be remembered that Minnesota elected a Democratic Governor and a Republican Lieutenant-Governor. On the death of Governor Johnson, Lieutenant-Governor Eberhart took the vacant place for the remainder of the term. He is serving well, and will be placed at the head of the State ticket this fall. Senator Clapp, whose stand with the "progressives" has been as unfaltering as that of Mr. Bristow, of Kansas, will have full Republican support in Minnesota for reëlection.

Can La Follette Be Displaced?

Senator LaFollette's term expires next March, and there will be a determined effort in Wisconsin to prevent his reëlection. But the recent attempts to exhibit the Republicans of Wisconsin as highly conservative, and out of sympathy with the aggressive leader who has won so many single-handed victories, are not quite convincing. Wisconsin will not allow Mr. LaFollette to be read out of the Republican party, even if it takes the solid Democratic vote of the State to keep him in control of the Republican organization. It does not seem to be written in the book of fate that Mr. LaFollette is to retire from the United States Senate on the same day with Mr. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, and Mr. Hale, of Maine.

Nothing to Worry "the Colonel"

It will not take Mr. Roosevelt many days to become thoroughly familiar with the work of the present Congress, the achievements of the present administration, and the political situations in the several States. If the voters of the country intend to elect a Democratic House of Representatives in November they will do so with as little regard for Mr. Roosevelt's Republican sensibilities as for Mr. Taft's. A Democratic Congress would conveniently shift the burden of responsibility for the organization of the House and for the committees, and might be a very good thing all around. It would encourage the Democrats to behave well in the States as well as at Washington, with a view to finding favor at the polls in 1912. It would put the Republicans on their best behavior, and help

"VAGRANT CHILDREN LEFT IN WILLIAM H. TAFT'S INTELLECTUAL HOUSEHOLD AND ADOPTED BY HIM"

From Senator Dolliver's Speech on June 12.

From the *Pioneer Press* (St. Paul)

them to write a little more consistency into their principles, and to be a little more fastidious in their selection of local and general leaders. To sum it up, there is nothing in the political situation that should disturb Colonel Roosevelt in the least, or interfere with his having a pleasant summer in ways that would naturally please him best. He has few public engagements for the present, and has declared that he will not speak until he had been home for more than two months, his first speech being at the John Brown celebration in Kansas City in August, after which he will attend the Cheyenne frontier gathering, and the Conservation Congress at St. Paul in September.

Direct Primaries Again

The New York Legislature having failed to pass any primary bill which he could approve, Governor Hughes called a special session. When the members reassembled at Albany, on June 20, there was a marked disposition to question the Governor's right to construe the legislative situation regarding direct primaries as an "emergency" justifying the calling of a special session. The Governor himself maintained that since the Senate had passed (at the regular session) the so-called Cobb bill, while the Assembly had refused to pass it, there was at least a possibility of the two houses getting together on some measure for primary reform, if their attention could be concentrated on that particular subject, without the distractions that made adequate discussion impossible during the closing hours of the regular session. As to public sentiment in the State at large on the question of direct nominations, there has been no conclusive test and one man's opinion is as valuable as another's. The "Old Guard" Republicans, who succeeded in passing the bill that was vetoed by the Governor, hold that the people have not asked for any legislation that would eliminate the party convention. The Hughes Republicans and a few Democratic members in both houses maintain that nothing less than a radical change in the method of choosing the party committees, as well as all nominees for elective offices, will satisfy the popular demand. Those legislators who have the courage of their convictions will have an opportunity to test the sentiment of their districts when they go before their constituents next fall and ask for an approval of their course. Besides the assumed need of a new primary law, Governor Hughes gave as an added reason for recalling the legislators to Albany at this time the State's financial condition, which requires immediate attention inasmuch as the receipts are falling far below the budget estimates. He recom-

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SENATOR CLAPP, OF MINNESOTA

LEADING HIM TO WATER AGAIN
(Governor Hughes calling the New York Legislature in extra session to act on Direct Primaries)
From the *World* (New York)

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HON. CHARLES D. NORTON, SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT

mended that the deficit be made up through the inheritance tax. He also urged a thorough-going investigation of the graft charges made during the past six months.

Other New York Legislation

Credit should be given to the New York law-makers for several very wise and beneficent enactments. The bills for the amendment of the laws concerning employers' liability for industrial accidents attempt to remedy some of the most serious evils arising from the attempt to apply the old common-law rules to the conditions of modern industry. In the next number of this REVIEW we hope to present a carefully prepared summary of the situation respecting compensation for accidents in this country, with special reference to this new legislation which places New York at the forefront of the movement for industrial betterment. Important amendments to the anti-race-track gambling bills, prohibiting oral betting, were passed, and a scientific method of dealing with inebriates was authorized for New York City. A law was enacted which enables the State to accept the noble gifts of lands for a State park made by Mrs. E. H. Harriman and others, and the necessary bond issues will be referred to popular vote. Governor Hughes vigorously pruned the appropriations, making a net reduction of about $5,000,000.

The Secretary to the President

It takes two Presidents, nowadays, to make it possible for one President to do his work efficiently. It was Mr. Cortelyou in the Spanish War period, always at Mr. McKinley's right hand, who showed Washington and the country how the office of Secretary to the President might be so filled as to quadruple the capacity of a Presi-

dent to dispatch business. When Mr. Cortelyou became chairman of the national committee and a member of the cabinet it did not seem possible that another man could compare with him for discretion and ability in the more laborious and more important office of the President's secretary. Yet Mr. Loeb fully justified his promotion and played a great part in the Roosevelt administration. Mr. Carpenter, who had been Mr. Taft's private secretary for many years, brought high character and intelligence to the work of his new office, but lacked the physical strength to bear the strain. He has been appointed Minister to Morocco and Mr. Charles D. Norton is now Secretary to the President. The Taft administration has brought many capable and well-trained young men to Washington, but it is the verdict of public men in the capital that Mr. Norton ranks first among them all. Secretary MacVeagh had secured his appointment as First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; and during a service of only a little more than a year he had already made a high record in that office. Among Chicago business men the position he had earned by his talents, character, and usefulness was so important that he made great sacrifices to go to Washington. The office of Secretary to the President requires executive ability of the first order, a wide knowledge of men, sound judgment, an unselfish nature, and a blending of kindly tact with firm decision. Mr. Taft is to be congratulated upon having secured the services of the Hon. Charles Dyer Norton. Professor Andrew of Harvard, who had for a year been Director of the Mint, takes Mr. Norton's place as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Dr. Andrew is an authority in monetary science and finance, and a strong administrator.

The Task of the Commission

When President Taft "called off" the threatened litigation against the railroads on condition that they should wait for the Interstate Commerce Commission to pass upon the proposed freight rate increases, there was a sudden rebound from the lowest point of Wall Street's depression. But "the market" soon relapsed into a hesitant sluggishness that betokened some doubt as to the course of industry. After the conference between the railroad heads and President Taft on June 6 and 7, and the agreement then reached, there was speculation as to when the Interstate Commerce Commission could manage to settle this imminent question of freight rates. Its work will be complicated by the fact that Commissioners Lane and Clark have gone abroad to attend the International Railroad Convention at Berne, Switzerland. But, fortunately for the railroads, the Commission will not have to pass upon hundreds of individual rate advances,—a task which might consume years,—but upon collective advances. If factors of capitalization and physical value were to be considered; if the Commission had to decide on the merits of individual rates as justified, on the one hand for the impoverished Erie Railroad, or, on the other, for the opulent Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the outlook would be a sad one for the railroads, which began their increased wage schedules, as a rule, on June 1. The far more simple question, whether the increased cost of supplies and the larger pay of their employees justify the railroads in increasing certain class rates, should easily be decided in a very few months. It is by no means to be taken for granted that the railroads have no good ground for their demands. Their position will have fair treatment both by the Commission and also by the intelligent public.

Can the Railroads Make Ends Meet?

In the meantime, the reports of earnings of the railroads indicate that they can wait for the decision without disaster, even if they do suffer some inconvenience and anxiety, and find some fresh obstacles to their work of raising needed capital in Europe. Gross earnings have, in fact, attained unexpectedly handsome proportions, which is the more surprising and the more gratifying in that the movement of grain and raw commodities has been at a low ebb. This leaves the increased gross earnings to be made up largely of manufactured articles. The last monthly report of the Pennsylvania Railroad showed an increase in gross earnings over 1909 of $2,071,900, and a gain in net of only $75,100,—figures that are eloquent of the "increased cost of living" which had set in even before the wage increases began to take effect. The Rock Island Lines in April had an increase in gross earnings of $416,146 and a loss in net of no less than $676,415. The Southern Pacific gained $906,927 in gross and lost $108,453 in net. The Louisville and Nashville, the most prosperous and one of the best managed Southern lines, gained for the month $774,612 in gross, yet increased its expenses so rapidly that it lost $17,353, as against 1909, in net. When it is considered that net earnings are given before bond interest is deducted, that this bond interest is in numerous instances greater than in 1909, and that the item of increased wage payments is yet to come,—it appears that the railroads will have a formidable exhibit of figures to show the Commission in defending their freight rate increases.

The Latest Crop News

The Government's report of June 1 on the crop situation was, on the whole, favorable. It has been a cold spring, and the spring wheat has suffered somewhat from this cause. There has been, too, a deficiency of moisture in certain sections, and an excess in others. But the average figure for winter wheat, the most important crop to be watched at this season, was 80, only a fraction below the condition reported on June 1, 1909, and with about three quarters of a million more acres under cultivation than last year. This would promise a crop of winter wheat larger than last year's and one perhaps second only in size to the bumper yield of 493 million bushels in 1906. Our farmers have, also, largely increased their operations in spring wheat, the average this year being 19,742,000 acres, which is 1,349,000 acres more than was planted in 1909. As the weather in June, subsequent to the Government's report, has been quite favorable, there is promise of a larger spring wheat crop than last year, and even of the largest on record. With the oat fields indicating the largest yield in the history of the country and rye and barley at least as good as in any previous year, we seem to have come through the "crop scares," chronicled in this department in the spring months, with flying colors, and to have before us all the industrial prosperity that abundant harvests of cereals can ensure.

Stock Prices Hard Hit

In the first days of June, Wall Street came to the most troublous condition it had seen since the recovery from the panic of 1907. The Government's injunction restraining the twenty-five railroads of the Middle West from raising their freight rates came at a moment of distrust and anxious hesitation in industry and finance. There had been a well-defined slackening in trade; crop conditions were as yet uncertain; the railroads and other great industrial enterprises were finding it difficult or impossible to persuade American investors to furnish the money absolutely needed for extensions and improvements; the rate of wages had been largely increased, especially in the case of the railroads, which had added, it is estimated, no less than $150,000,000 to their operating expenses through increased pay to their employees. Even before these wage increases had begun to be operative the "increased cost of living" of the railroads had begun to cut largely into their net income. So when this sudden and unexpected blow came to the one discernible helping factor in the railroads' economic problem, security prices gave way as they had not done for more than two years before.

Decline in Railroad Quotations

Those railroads which have been most courageous and energetic in extensions and improvements suffered most, as was natural, since they would be hardest hit by the increased difficulty of raising funds. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, which was struggling already with the problem of maintaining its net earnings and dividends through the callow days of its great new Pacific Coast extension, lost nearly ten points in the market value of its stock in a single day; the stock has through June ruled at a figure more than twenty-five points below the price reached in the recovery from the panic. The Great Northern Railway's stock, which sold at 348 in 1906, and as high as 157 since the panic, fell to 126. The common stock of the United States Steel Corporation, which was quoted as high as 94⅞ when it paid 4 per cent. dividends, fell in June, when it was on a regular 5 per cent. basis, to 74. There were numerous rumors of cancellation of orders given by the railroads for equipment, and a general feeling in financial circles that industry had received a paralyzing blow. Yet, in fact, business enterprises were in normal activity.

Lower Savings Bank Rates

Several of the large New York savings banks are reducing the rate of interest paid to depositors from 4 per cent., the rate which has been customary during the past few years, to 3½ per cent. The reduction is a direct result of the lower prices now quoted for bonds,—state, municipal, and high-grade railroad bonds,—of the type in which it is permissible for savings banks to invest their surplus. Thousands of people are not only disappointed but much puzzled as well, by this. If these bonds in which savings banks may legally invest their funds are cheaper to buy, and pay the same rate of interest as before, they argue that the logical step would be to raise the rate paid depositors, instead of lowering it. The truth is, of course, that the savings banks have already invested their funds in these bonds in past years, and at the higher prices. To be sure, their interest return is the same as it was when the bonds sold at the higher prices; but their surplus has diminished by just the amount of shrinkage in the quoted value of the securities they hold.

Principles Involved

A savings bank must be, before all other things, safe; and its safety is measured by the surplus it would have if it wound up its affairs, selling all of its securities at market prices and paying all of its depositors the amount of its deposits. It is a fact of importance bearing on the present situ-

A VIEW OF THE CAMPUS OF MARIETTA COLLEGE (OHIO)

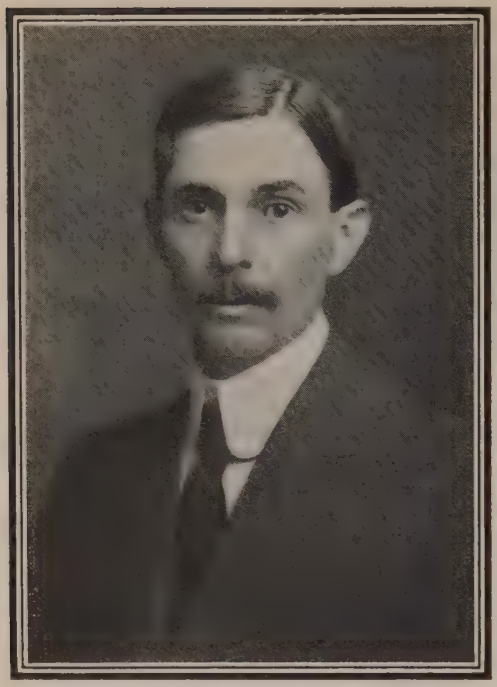
ation that the surplus of the New York savings banks has been steadily diminishing for twenty years, and is now barely one half what it was in 1890. Some of the banks are in much stronger condition than others, and it is a matter of individual judgment and management as to whether any particular institution should take the conservative step or not; but the State banking authorities much prefer to see uniform action in such a matter, as it is not considered a good thing for the community at large for certain banks to pay larger interest than others, and weaken those others still further by attracting the deposits that would normally come to the less prosperous institutions. How the situation strikes a savings bank trustee and leading writer on the subject, Mr. John Harsen Rhoades, is told by himself on page 88.

Marietta's Celebration

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of Marietta College, Ohio, was celebrated last month, in a manner and spirit befitting an historic commemoration; for the name of Marietta is associated with the Ordinance of 1787 and the creation of the old Northwest Territory, from which in process of time were organized the great free States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. President Taft made reference to this fact in his address at Marietta on June 15. He also commended the zeal of the pioneer community for education and he had words of praise for the American small college as typified at Marietta and in many other institutions which are to-day doing useful and stimulating work in their respective States. The Marietta celebration was the occasion of a gathering of the representatives of such colleges from far and near. Degrees were conferred and important gifts were announced, including $60,000 from the General Education Board. This gift was conditioned upon the raising of an amount that is now assured.

University Endowments

Princeton University has received by the will of Mr. Isaac C. Wyman of Salem, Mass., a munificent bequest for its proposed graduate school. The amount of money that will become available for this purpose is not definitely known, but it is believed to be a least $3,000,000. The announcement of this gift led to the renewal of the offer, made a year ago by Mr. William Cooper Procter, of Cincinnati, to endow the graduate school with $500,000, on condition that a like sum should be provided for the preceptorial system of the college. Mr. Procter's offer had been further conditioned on the erection of a graduate building at a distance from the college campus, and this condition had brought on a discussion that led, last winter, to the withdrawal of the original offer. The Wyman gift so changed the situation that the university trustees were able to come to an agreement regarding the site of the graduation school, and Mr. Procter renewed his gift on its original terms. This is a happy outcome, and higher education in America will undoubtedly be the gainer, but while Princeton is acquiring beautiful buildings to house her graduate school, we should not overlook the needs of the one institution in the country that had the courage, a generation ago, to undertake university work. It is at least doubtful whether Princeton's ideal scheme of graduate institutions would ever have been worked out if Johns Hopkins had not led the way thirty-four years ago. The university at Baltimore started almost without buildings and with little material equipment, but with high enthusiasm and an energy that within twenty years brought great things to pass in American academic life. As the work done by Johns Hopkins has been from the beginning a national work, the means to continue and expand that work should come from the nation rather than from the city of Baltimore. The $2,000,000 required for addi-



DR. W. P. FEW, PRESIDENT OF TRINITY COLLEGE, NORTH CAROLINA

tional endowment would serve the highest ends and should be speedily contributed.

Other Gifts and Education

Another recent benefaction of importance is the endowment of the Ranken School of Mechanical Trades of St. Louis, by David J. Ranken, Jr., the founder of the school, who has deeded to the institution his entire fortune of more than $3,000,000. This endowment will probably make the Ranken School one of the largest institutions of its kind in the world. One of the announcements of the college commencement season just closed was that of a gift of $250,000 made by Mr. H. M. Hanna of Cleveland, to the endowment fund of the medical departmen of the Western Reserve University. This sum makes the first quarter of the additional endowment fund of $1,000,000 which the university now plans to obtain for its medical college. At its last meeting, the General Education Board voted $538,000 as a conditional appropriation for the endowment funds of eight colleges. The board also appropriated $113,000 for demonstration work in agriculture in the South, and $31,450 for the salaries and expenses of special professors of secondary education in the several State universities in the South. This latter sum will be spent, as previous appropriations have been, in fostering the growth of high schools. Among the Southern colleges one of the notable events of the commencement season was the election of Dr. William Preston Few as president of Trinity College, Durham, N. C., to succeed President John C. Kilgo, who has been called to the office of Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Dr. Few has, for many years, been dean of the college, and has served as one of the editors of the *South Atlantic Quarterly*, a journal which well represents the progressive spirit of the new South. Announcement was made at the commencement exercises that Mr. B. N. Duke had given Trinity College $100,000, in addition to an earlier gift of $50,000, for the continuation of building plans.

Water for California Cities

The story of the Los Angeles Aqueduct, as told by Mr. Lippincott on page 65 of this REVIEW, is truly impressive. Here is a municipal work costing millions of dollars, and requiring the services of thousands of employees, which is being pushed to completion with an actual saving on at least one section of 40 per cent. from the estimated cost. The physical barriers encountered make the construction of the Catskill Aqueduct for New York City (with the possible exception of the tunneling under the Hudson) seem an easy task by comparison. Yet this trenching of two hundred miles of desert, with all the difficulties of housing and caring for employees, goes bravely on. The country has had no finer example of municipal efficiency than this. While Los Angeles is assured of a water supply that will meet the needs of a million people, San Francisco is even now forced to practise the most rigid economy in the use of her limited supply, and the outlook for the future is not altogether promising. It will be remembered that vigorous opposition arose some months ago to the proposed acquisition of the Hetch-Hetchy valley in the Yosemite Forest Reserve for the purposes of the San Francisco water supply. So powerful was this opposition that an order was secured from the Secretary of the Interior directing the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco to show cause why the Hetch-Hetchy valley and reservoir site should not be eliminated from the permit to the city that had been granted by Secretary Garfield in 1908. A continuation of this order until June, 1911, has now been secured, in order to enable the city to furnish necessary data and information to enable the Interior Department to determine whether or not the Lake Eleanor Basin, together with other available sources of water supply, will be adequate for the needs of San Francisco and ad-

jacent Bay cities without the inclusion of the Hetch-Hetchy valley. The decision of this question is virtually left, however, to a board of army engineers, and there will be no dispute as to the impartiality and competence of such a board to deal justly with the city of San Francisco on the one hand, and the friends of conservation and scenic preservation on the other, in this somewhat complicated matter. Meanwhile, the city is at the mercy of the water company which controls the present supply, and declares itself absolved from responsibility, since steps have been taken to secure a municipal plant. Whatever the decision of the board of army engineers may be, it will be necessary for San Francisco to act promptly and with the utmost possible expedition, if her population is to be kept adequately supplied with water in her enlarged future.

For An Old-Fashioned "Fourth"

Happily the movement for a safe and sane celebration of Independence Day has been widely endorsed and promoted. The many articles in the magazines and newspapers, like that by Dr. Huber in the June REVIEW OF REVIEWS, accompanied as they have been with an array of startling statistics of the loss of life as the result of the use of dangerous fireworks on the Fourth of July, have helped to awaken the people to the necessity for reform in our methods of celebration. Many communities have accordingly taken steps to prohibit the use of dangerous fireworks on the Fourth of July, and will substitute a celebration less harmful and more inspiring. The programs will generally consist of parades and public meetings, with patriotic songs and orations, the reading of the Declaration of Independence, and band concerts. The fireworks that will find a place in these celebrations will be of the harmless, display type, and will be under the supervision of experts. The city of Washington had a successful "sane Fourth" last year that furnished not a single patient for the hospitals, whereas on the preceding Fourth of July there were 104 accident cases. New York City is also taking up the idea of an improved Fourth of July celebration, and the Independence Day Committee appointed by Mayor Gaynor has arranged an interesting program for the day. The centennial of the New York City Hall will be celebrated, and there will be civic and military parades, with patriotic societies in costume, as well as exercises for the children in the recreation centers and athletic contests for the boys. At night there will be displays of aerial fireworks in the parks.

DOES THE BIG FELLOW WANT CONSERVATION?—WELL! DOES HE?
From the *Oregonian* (Portland)

A Military Tournament for Chicago

Chicago's "safe and sane Fourth" will be participated in by a full army division of United States troops, including infantry, cavalry, field artillery engineers, signal corps, hospital corps, and army aviators with a Wright aeroplane. An historical pageant has been planned, with floats emblematic of important national events, and a parade in which will be represented the various foreign nationalities that go to make up the population of Chicago After taking part in the Fourth of July celebration, the troops will remain in camp at Grant Park for ten days, where they will give daily military exhibitions illustrating the routine work of an army in actual war. The work of the various branches of the service will be exemplified, among the most interesting features of which will be the pontoon bridge building by the Engineer Corps, the operation of the field telegraph and the wireless stations by the Signal Corps, army aeroplane flights, and cavalry feats. The arena will be large enough to permit the various evolutions pertaining to a pitched battle, and will have a seating capacity of 40,000, three-quarters of which will be free to the public. General Frederick D. Grant will be in personal command of the encampment and tournament.

Curtiss's Flight Down the Hudson

America saw some remarkably fine aeroplane flights during the past month, and the art has accordingly been given a decided impetus in this country. Up to this time the long cross-country journeys through the air have been almost exclusively monopolized by foreigners. Now, however, the Albany-to-New York flight, for which we looked in vain during the Hudson-Fulton celebration, has been suc-

cessfully accomplished, Glenn Curtiss having, on May 29, won the $10,000 prize offered by the New York *World* for this achievement. It took him exactly three hours and thirty-two minutes to get from Albany to Inwood, in New York City, including one stop of an hour at Poughkeepsie. The distance, according to the course followed, was 128 miles, the average speed of the machine having been a little over fifty miles an hour. After officially ending his flight at Inwood, Curtiss again rose and proceeded to Governor's Island, making these last fourteen miles in twenty-two minutes. The prize for this feat was valuable and the glory of the achievement great, but the trip was by no means without its moments of extreme hazard to Curtiss and his machine. Flying as he did over river, mountain, and valley, he several times encountered contrary currents of air that threatened him with disaster, but his skill and coolness brought him through in safety.

"THE WORLD DO MOVE!"

(Apropos of Glenn Curtiss's aeroplane flight from Albany to New York.)

From the *Inter-Ocean* (Chicago)

Hamilton's Great Flight

The great hero of aviation last month, however, was Charles K. Hamilton, a pupil of Mr. Curtiss, who had been doing more or less preliminary flying in the recent past. Hamilton, on June 13, made the round trip from New York to Philadelphia, over an uncharted course, covering the distance of 172 miles in three hours and twenty-nine minutes of actual flight. Starting from Governor's Island at 7:43 in the morning, he made the eighty-six miles to Philadelphia in a flight of two hours and forty-five minutes without a single mishap. An immense crowd, including Governor Stuart and various other officials, gave the daring aviator an enthusiastic reception when he arrived at Philadelphia at 9:28. After examining his machine and taking some lunch, Hamilton began his return trip at 11:30 and got as far as South Amboy, N. J., when some defective spark plugs and an accident to his propeller delayed him for five hours and twenty minutes. He finally dropped down at Governor's Island at 6:40 p. m., well within the conditions set for the New York *Times* prize, which allowed twenty-four hours for the trip and an unlimited number of stops.

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GLENN CURTISS IN HIS AEROPLANE AT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK HARBOR

(After his successful flight from Albany)

The First Air Route for Passengers

Count Zeppelin's aerial passenger service, announced some time ago, has at last become an actual fact. The huge dirigible, the *Deutschland*, piloted by the Count himself, made the initial trip of its regular schedule from Friedrichshafen to Düsseldorf on June 22. The route lay over Stuttgart, Mannheim, and Cologne. Six passengers were carried, as well as seven other persons. Not a single hitch or accident marred the success of the trip. The distance of 300 miles was covered in nine hours, at an average speed of thirty-three miles, the passengers occupying a luxuriously appointed stateroom and being served with food and drinks while enjoying the beauty of the passing scenery. The people of the towns along the route displayed the greatest enthusiasm at the successful progress of the monster dirigible. Jacques de Lesseps, on May 21, duplicated Bleriot's historic cross-Channel flight, and on June 2 the Hon. Charles Stewart Rolls properly capped this feat by flying from Dover to France and back without a stop. Captain Marconnet and Lieutenant Fequant, of the French army, on June 9, flew in an aeroplane from Chalons to Vincennes, a distance of 110 miles.

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GLENN CURTISS FLYING OVER WEST POINT, MAY 29

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WATCHING THE FLIGHT OF HAMILTON FROM THE SPECIAL TRAIN, JUNE 13

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, WHO WILL SUCCEED EARL GREY AS GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA

Agreeing Upon Boundaries With Canada

A few days before the tribunal at The Hague had begun to listen to the first speeches of the British and American counsel in the great fisheries case now before it, Secretary Knox and the British Ambassador at Washington signed a treaty agreeing upon the boundary line, in dispute since 1783, between American and Canadian territory in the Province of New Brunswick and the State of Maine. This action, only awaiting the approval of the United States Senate, settles the one remaining boundary question between the United States and the Dominion. The present era of good feeling, following the recent tariff agreement, was particularly auspicious for the settlement of this last point at issue between the two countries. Early in March, it will be remembered, the Waterways Treaty was ratified. This not only fixes the Great Lake water boundaries between the United States and Canada, but also provides for an equitable disposition of the waters to be withdrawn for power purposes. Finally, Ambassador Bryce has now been given authority from London to affix his signature to the Pecuniary Claims Treaty with Great Britain, which provides for disposing of, by means of arbitration, any questions at issue, now or in the future, between the United States and any British colony.

Retirement of Earl Grey

The term of office of Earl Grey, as Governor-General, will have expired before the opening of the next session of the Canadian Parliament. It is the universal testimony of the Canadian press in both English and French that (we quote from *Canadian Life and Resources*) "no man ever vacated the high office of Governor-General more deserving than Earl Grey of the tribute of praise of Parliament, and the affectionate remembrance of the Canadian people." The retiring statesman was a good friend of the United States, and the American people will not soon forget his pleasing and efficient personality. It has been officially announced that, in accordance with one of the latest expressed wishes of his brother, the late King Edward, Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, and uncle of the present British King, will succeed Earl Grey, although it is not expected that he will take up his official duties before the autumn. The Duke is sixty years of age and has seen more than forty years of service in the British army, both at home and abroad.

Arbitration on a High Plane

More important even than the settlement of the venerable fisheries problem now before the Hague Tribunal, is the very high conception of the dignity and future possibilities of the Permanent Court of International Arbitration, which is set forth in the opening speech of Dr. Heinrich Lammasch, the president of the tribunal and the umpire of its deliberations. Upon assuming the presidency Dr. Lammasch, who is a professor of law in the University of Vienna, a member of the Upper House of the Austrian Parliament and an eminent authority on jurisprudence, delivered a brief but noteworthy speech to the court and the counsel for the United States, Great Britain and Canada. Through every sentence of the address runs the idea of a permanent and truly judicial tribunal and a very high conception of the judicial function to be performed by this court in this and future cases, quite distinct from the ordinary diplomatic ideas of ordinary arbitral tribunals. The greatest powers of the world, said Dr. Lammasch, have submitted of their free will to this court, and "nations of minor forces have found their protection before it."

Matters of great importance have been adjusted in these modest provisional rooms, some of them involving the most delicate questions of sovereignty and national pride, all implicating intricate problems of international law.

Characterizing the fisheries case as one of great gravity and complexity, Dr. Lammasch continued in these words:

> And now these two nations, to which the world is indebted for so much of its progress in every sphere of human thought and action, have agreed to submit their long standing conflict to the arbitration of this tribunal. . . . In so doing, these governments have set an example for the whole community of nations and have acquired a new merit in the sublime cause of international justice and peace.

As to the intentions and spirit of the court, Dr. Lammasch said:

> Be assured, gentlemen representing the litigant parties, that all we arbitrators are imbued with the sense of our responsibility, not only to the governments which honored us with their confidence and to the two great nations they represent, but also to the noble idea of international arbitration so dear to all of us. . . . Every sentence rendered by this court ought to be, by virtue of its impartiality and equity, a new marble pillar to sustain the ideal palace of justice and peace.

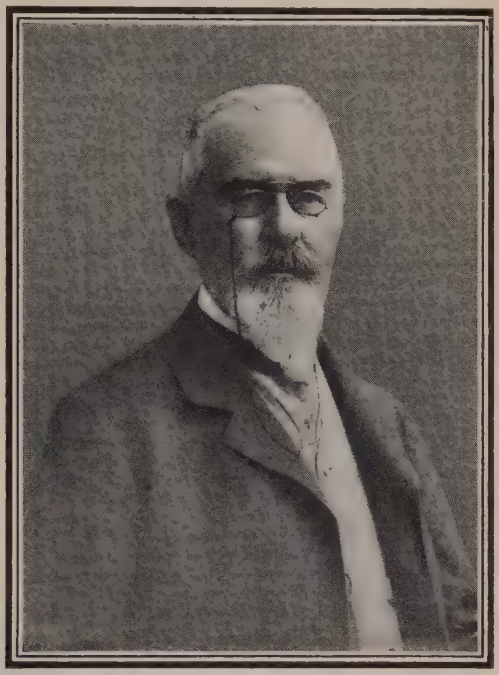
The Spirit of American Diplomacy

The remarks of this Austrian jurist will be particularly gratifying to all American lovers of peace and justice. Never before, it may be said, have we approached an arbitration court in just the spirit in which we are submitting this case of ours to The Hague. The American people are not asking their representatives at the Dutch capital to conduct the usual game of diplomacy. The American case, in common with the British and Canadian contentions, consists of a dignified presentation of facts to a friendly, impartial and upright tribunal, for the sake of securing an upright, accurate and just settlement. Secretary Knox, in his address on "The Spirit and Purpose of American Diplomacy," delivered on June 15, at the commencement of the University of Pennsylvania, gave felicitous expression to this general idea and its inevitable results upon the future of the world. "The history of American diplomacy," said Mr. Knox, "the history of the conduct of our relations with all other nations plainly indicates the just and peaceful purposes animating our government." Undoubtedly the Secretary of State voiced the sentiment of many successive administrations and of the great body of the American people when he said:

> If this Government can help to upbuild its neighbors and promote the thought that the capital of the more advanced nations of the world would be better employed in assisting the peaceful development of those more backward, than in financing wars, it is such a deviation from traditions as the American people will approve.

The Civil War in Nicaragua

Several new developments in the seemingly endless civil war of Nicaragua have marked the progress of the past few weeks. Late in May there were reports of a serious defeat of the armies of Provisional President Madriz by the generals of Estrada. Almost immediately following came the news that the gunboat *Venus*, coöperating with the Madriz forces, was attempting to blockade the port of Bluefields, then under the domination of the Estrada faction. By the authority of Secretary Knox, Commander Gilmer of the American gunboat *Paducah*,



DR. HEINRICH LAMMASCH, PRESIDENT OF THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL WHICH IS HEARING THE FISHERIES CASE

at once notified the *Venus* that future interference with American vessels would not be tolerated, and that, considering the extent of American interests in Bluefields, a bombardment of that town would not be permitted. The attitude of the United States, said Secretary Knox, in his instructions to Commander Gilmer, remains the same as set forth in the letter from the Department to the Nicaraguan Minister in December last.

> Inasmuch as this [the United States] Government recognizes neither faction as Government of Nicaragua, but merely as in *de facto* control of portions of the country, proclamations on either part which are inconsistent with this attitude are without effect on the United States and its

citizens. . . . This Government denies the right of either faction to seize American vessels or property without consent of and recompense to the owners.

President Madriz at once despatched a long telegram to President Taft protesting against the attitude of the United States as unfair.

American Delegates to Buenos Aires

Early last month the American delegates to the Fourth Pan-American Conference, which is to begin its sessions on July 10, set sail for Buenos Aires. They are all gentlemen of experience, attainments in diplomacy and modern views as to the larger aspects of trade. The Hon. Henry White, chairman of the delegation, has been Ambassador of the United States to France and also to Italy. Col. Enoch H. Crowder, now assistant to the Judge-Advocate-General of the United States Army, headed the commission which revised the code of the Republic of Cuba, and is an eminent authority on Spanish language and law. Mr. Lewis Nixon, a business man of large and varied interests, has built a number of battleships for the United States, and is an expert in international trade relations. Prof. John Bassett Moore, a publicist of international fame, was First Assistant Secretary of State in 1898, Secretary and Counsel to the Peace Commission at Paris, and agent of the United States before the American-Canadian Arbitration Tribunal in 1904. Dr. Bernard Moses, professor of history and political science in the University of California, was a member of the Philippine Commission under President, then Judge, Taft, and one of the delegates of the United States to the recent Pan-American Scientific Congress at Santiago, Chile. Dr. Paul Reinsch is professor of political science at the University of Wisconsin. He was a delegate to the third Pan-American Congress in Rio de Janeiro in 1906. The Hon. Lamar C. Quintero is a well-known lawyer and journalist of New Orleans, and particularly conversant with Latin-American affairs. Prof. David Kinley, director of the school of commerce at the University of Illinois, is author of several works on financial and economic subjects. Mr. John Barrett, director of the International Bureau of American Republics, will also attend the conference as head of that institution, but not as a delegate. Three secretaries have been selected, the first being Prof. William R. Shepherd, of Columbia University.

The Situation in England

Lord Curzon, in his speech made a few days after the funeral of the late King Edward, suggested that each of the two great political parties in England should nominate five of its leaders and meet under the presidency of the speaker of the House of Commons for the purpose of recasting the constitution of Great Britain, with a view to changing radically the character of the Upper House and its relation to the other branch of Parliament. Several weeks later Premier Asquith and Mr. Balfour, the leader of the opposition, in a number of private meetings agreed to commit the decision in this matter of the veto power of the House of Lords to such a conference. The conferrees are the Premier, Lord Crewe, Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Birrell, representing the Government, and Mr. Balfour, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Cawdor and Mr. Austin Chamberlain on behalf of the opposition. The meetings of the conference which were secret were begun on June 17.

THE VETO GAME IN ENGLAND

MR. ASQUITH (to Lord Lansdowne): "While you're thinking out your next move, I'll just see to a few little domestic details."

From *Punch* (London)

A Compromise Likely

Such a compromise was inevitable. The Liberals were intent on the urgent business of the session, that is to say, the budget and the enactment into law of such legislation as has arisen from the change of sovereigns. Under this head are included the proposed modification of the royal coronation oath regard-

ing Roman Catholic beliefs, the provision for a regency and the increase of the King's civil list. The Government, therefore, does not desire to rush matters. The Conservatives, on the other hand, are not quite sure of the future actions of the new King. Their political agents report, almost with unanimity, that the prospects of the Liberals have improved since the passing of the Budget. They believe that a new dissolution of Parliament, instead of improving their own position, would result in a loss of from 20 to 30 seats. The Conservative journals, therefore, welcome the pause necessitated by the King's death, and refer to it as the "Truce of God." They intimate further that the part in the campaign to be played by their party would be, in effect, the support of the Government "in all non-contentious legislation" including in that term future budgets on the principle of the one just adopted, with the question of the House of Lords in abeyance. Naturally the Irish Nationalists and the radical Labor men would oppose such an agreement. They are intent upon forcing, by parliamentary strategy, the enactment into law of measures deeply concerning their own political faiths. The early days of the present month, however, should see some more or less workable compromise agreed upon by the Government and Opposition leaders.

Roosevelt on Egypt

Colonel Roosevelt's London Guildhall speech praising the work of British administrators in Uganda and the Sudan, and warning the British Government against "over-sentimentality" in Egypt, was delivered on May 31. The first indication of the spirit in which the ex-President's strictures were received by official Britain was the news that the Foreign Office had decided to increase the military force in Egypt by two battalions of infantry and one regiment of cavalry. Only a few days later, Sir Edward Grey, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, arose in the House of Commons, and declared that he had seen and approved of Mr. Roosevelt's address before it was delivered, and that the British Government undersood and "did not take exception" to Mr. Roosevelt's point of view. Mr. Balfour, the leader of the Opposition, followed with a statement to the effect that Mr. Roosevelt had said "nothing that was not sensible," and that he, Mr. Roosevelt, realized more clearly the actual state of affairs in Egypt than most of the English radical critics of his speech. The Foreign Secretary then, in answer to an interpellation, discussed at length the assassination of the Egyptian Prime Minister, Boutros Pasha, whose death, it will be remembered, was the occasion of Mr. Roosevelt's rigorous and much discussed address, last March, before the University of Cairo. Sir Edward admitted that there had been delay in punishing the murderer, an unavoidable delay, he said. He then added:

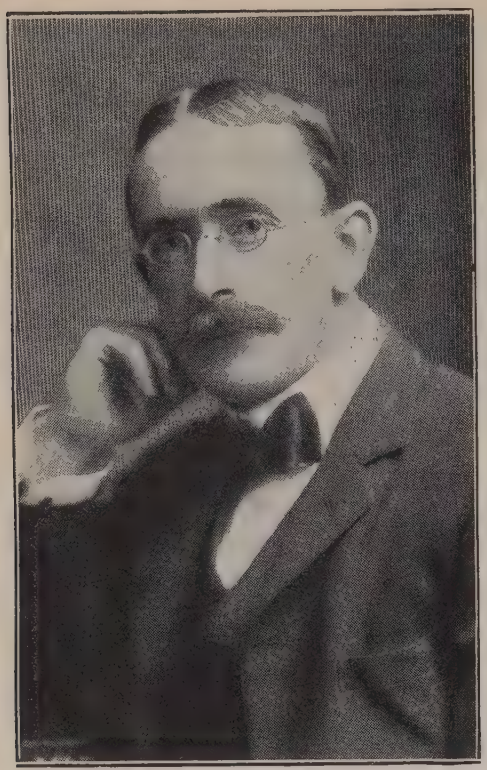
> The British occupation must continue in Egypt. It is not a question of British interests in Egypt. It is simply this: We have gone on in Egypt, doing more and more good work year after year, and we cannot now abandon Egypt without disgrace. Agitation against the British occupation can lead to but one result—to more assertion of our authority.

How Britain Came into Egypt

Has Britain a right to be in Egypt, as Mr. Roosevelt put it, and if so, what is she doing to demonstrate that right? First of all, it will be useful to recount how Britain got into Egypt. After the ejection of Napoleon's administrative force by the British, in 1801, Egypt remained for more than half a century a Turkish province, its political status clear, but its economic and social condition uncertain and rapidly retrograding. French influence again became important in the early fifties of the past century, and the Khedive, Said, favored the Suez Canal, which was then being built, and other French enterprises. His successor, Ismail, a brilliant, reckless man, almost ruined the country by his extravagance and borrowing. By the year 1875, with a public debt of close on to $500,000,000, the country was bankrupt, and Great Britain and France stepped in on behalf of the bondholders.

Guaranteeing Egyptian Finance

A European "Commission of Control" over Egyptian finance was established, and two Comptrollers General were appointed, one by France and one by England. In 1879 Ismail was forced to abdicate. Under his son, Tewfik, a serious rebellion, led by the famous Arabi Pasha, would have hopelessly split the country had not England intervened and restored the authority of the Khedive. Not participating in this intervention, France was, as the result of a decree published in 1883, omitted from the "control," and the government was reorganized. An English financial advisor was appointed "without whose concurrence no financial decision can be taken." Egypt remains a tributary state of the Turkish Empire, and is governed by a Khedive, the present ruler being Abbas Hilmi. It has been said that since 1882, Egypt has been under the nominal autocracy of the Turkish Sultan, the legal



SIR ELDON GORST, GREAT BRITAIN'S REPRESENTATIVE IN EGYPT

autocracy of the Khedive, but the actual autocracy of Lord Cromer. The present British agent is Sir Eldon Gorst, who succeeded Cromer in 1906. Six years ago the Anglo-French agreement recognized the status quo, the French government declaring that it would not obstruct the action of the British government in Egypt in any way whatsoever. This agreement also simplified the handling of the Egyptian debt, provided for the raising of the necessary funds, and may be said to have legalized internationally Britain's position in Egypt.

How Britain Has "Made Good"

There can be no doubt that under British domination Egypt has greatly benefited. The system of justice has been greatly improved by the establishment of courts composed equally of British and native judges, although in the lower grade courts the weakness for delay and corruption has made the administration of justice very difficult. The British régime has been marked by the completion of many public works and the inauguration of others. It has been recognized that the financial solvency of the country could be best obtained by developing its natural resources through irrigation. The well-organized system of irrigation by which the river Nile is made to fertilize a larger portion of the country than ever before, noteworthy features of the system being the immense dams at Assuan and Assiut, has vastly increased the economic efficiency of Egypt. Education has been organized and improved. The army has been put on a better footing, there has been considerable railroad building during the past few years, and the foreign trade of the country has steadily bettered since British occupancy began. Half of Egypt's trade is with Britain, the greater part of her exports being made up of the famous Egyptian cotton.

The Egyptian Nationalists

The gradual progress of education and general economic betterment has, during the past decade, made inevitable the rise of the Nationalist movement. The Nationalist party, which is a growing faction, demands a greater participation in the government. For several years it has conducted an anti-British agitation, which has not always stopped at violence. In all fairness, it may be said that, as yet, Egypt can not stand by itself. Some power must guarantee its solvency to its European creditors. This is what Britain is doing. But the British authorities have hesitated to apply severity in cases of misgovernment and violence. Eastern peoples are quite prone to misunderstand indecision, even if caused by the best intentions. It was this to which Mr. Roosevelt referred in his addresses on Egyptian affairs.

A Weak German Chancellor

Almost immediately upon his return to Berlin, after attending the funeral of King Edward of England, upon which occasion he made a deep impression by his kingly dignity and the vigor of his physique, the German Kaiser found himself confronted by more than one serious national and personal problem. We have been recording in these pages, from month to month, the progress of that highly unpopular measure, miscalled a franchise reform bill, which Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, in his capacity of Prussian Minister of State, some weeks ago succeeded in getting passed through the upper house of the Diet. This measure, while it proposed changing the present franchise qualifications, still reserved many exclusive privileges to the propertied classes. It was vigorously and persistently opposed not only by all the radical political elements of Prussia, but also by the great mass of the people. Before and after its passage by the upper house of the Diet, it was made the subject of vast, well-

ordered popular demonstrations, engineered chiefly by the Socialist party at many widely separated points throughout Germany. When the bill was introduced in the Landtag (the lower house of the Diet) it occasioned a long-drawn-out and bitter debate. On the final vote, the deputies threw out the measure, and then the Chancellor announced that the Government had abandoned it. This failure of the Minister to carry out a real reform measure has occasioned a great deal of adverse criticism in the press. The Kaiser himself, moreover, is reported to have expressed himself as "bitterly disappointed" over the "bungling" of his Chancellor. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg has not been generally successful in his policies, and reports of his early resignation were persistent in the German press last month.

Other Troubles of the Kaiser

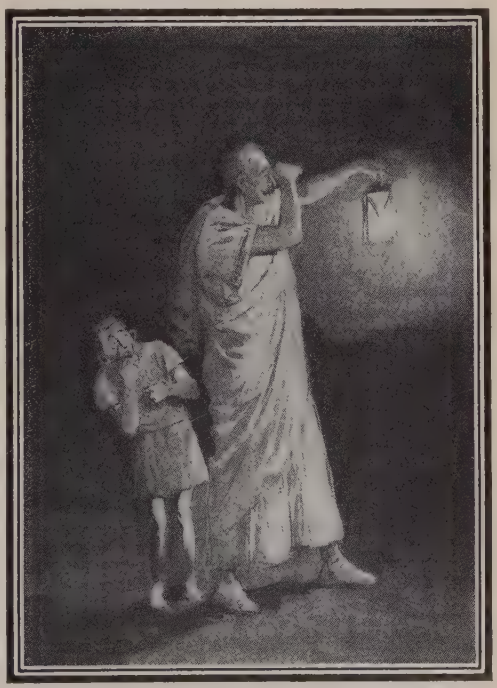
While the Prussian Diet was rejecting the Chancellor's reform bill, the Kaiser was listening to the resignation of Dr. Bernhard von Dernburg, the German Colonial Secretary. Dr. von Dernburg, who is a modern, progressive statesman, has always opposed the government policy of taxing the German colonies in South West Africa to pay the expenses of the war of their subjugation. But he has been unable to convince the Reichstag, and now, apparently, finds no alternative except resignation. He has been succeeded by Dr. Friedrich von Lindequist, formerly Under-Secretary. Personally, Kaiser Wilhelm has not been well during the past few weeks. Certain blood troubles that have made his people anxious more than once during his reign have reappeared, and late last month his physicians reported that severe though not serious abcesses on his knee and arm prevent his appearing in public or following his favorite exercise of horseback riding. The birth of several royal babies during the past year in Germany has severely taxed the Kaiser's purse, and he has asked the Prussian Diet for an increase in his civil list. The legislators have responded by authorizing an increase of two million marks ($500,000) a year.

Premier Briand's Problems

When the French Parliament meets in the early autumn, Premier Briand, who remains the strongest political personality in France, will have ready his program of legislation. This will include a measure for the reinstatement of the "*scrutin de liste*," a modification of what is known to the rest of the world as proportional representation, with a six-year term and the election of one third of the deputies every two years. It will also advocate the consolidation and protection of the State school system and propose a number of labor laws, some dealing with the making of collective contracts, and others providing for the extension of a credit system for workmen. The novel provision of making one third of the members of the lower house returnable every second year for a term of six years will result in transforming the French Parliament into a continuous body. This will radically affect the future course of French politics, since the partisan character of a body thus constituted is very unlikely to be changed by a single election. Almost all the legislation in France during the past decade has given evidence of the stability of the Republic. Under the premiership of four men of such radically different personal dispositions and political inclinations as Waldeck-Rousseau, Combes, Clemenceau and Briand, uninterrupted progress along the same lines has been evident. Far from being a revolutionary and fickle people, the French, politically and socially, are among the most stable of nations.

The Reaction in Russia

Striking evidences of the decided reactionary tendencies that are now, and have been for some time, dominating in Russian politics, are furnished by two



THE MODERN DIOGENES

DR. VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG: "What are you looking for, your Majesty?"
THE KAISER: "I seek an Imperial Chancellor."
From *Ulk* (Berlin)

publicly announced decisions of the imperial government at St. Petersburg. These are to complete the Russification of Finland, and to rigorously apply the anti-Jewish laws, passed more than a quarter of a century ago, by expelling from Russia proper, and from all the imperial domain, except the so-called "Jewish Pale," all persons of the Hebrew race. Early in April, it will be remembered, Czar Nicholas issued a manifesto ordering the Duma to pass a bill applying to Finland "all the laws of imperial importance without the consent of the Finnish Diet." This measure, although unconstitutional according to the historic, legal relations between Finland and the imperial crown, was enacted into law by a substantial majority on June 10. This means the end of Finnish autonomy. It is not quite clear just what has been the immediate instigation of the present wave of anti-Jewish feeling. The facts, however, as they are reported from many sections of Russia, indicate that the Jews are being expelled, in many cases with great cruelty, from most of the Russian cities, and even from some of the so-called settlement districts, where, by law, Hebrews are permitted to reside unmolested. According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Times*, "there is no longer any doubt that the persecution movement has the support of the highest and most responsible authorities."

Progress in China

Political changes in China since the death, nearly two years ago, of that remarkable woman, the Empress Dowager, and her weakling son, the Emperor, Kwangsiu, have been more radical than has been realized in the west. A series of changes in administrative procedure were begun immediately upon the accession of the present infant Emperor, that is to say, upon the establishment of the regency under Prince Chun. These changes have been in the direction of increased participation in government by the people. Promises were made some years ago of the granting of a constitution and a real parliament as soon as certain reforms had been fully established. Some of these reforms are now accomplished facts. Provincial Assemblies have been in working order throughout the Empire for a year. An edict abolishing slavery was recently issued from Peking. Newspapers have multiplied until China now has a daily press conducted with ability and dignity. Immense interest is being taken in education. In spite of many setbacks and much confusion and waste the general educational status of China is unoubtedly being steadily raised.

New Attitude Towards Foreigners

With this improvement in modern training and the acquisition of knowledge, there is coming a better understanding of the place of the empire in the modern world, and a more reasonable attitude towards foreigners. The Chinaman now hates the reigning Manchu dynasty more than he hates the greedy, overbearing foreigner. For years the opposition to the alien reigning family at Peking has been growing, until to-day (as Mr. Adachi points out on another page this month) it is the principal cause of the revolutionary movement, which, increased by oppressive economic conditions and ignorant superstition, has attained ominous proportions during the past few weeks. Much has been done toward making the Chinese understand western ways by the International Institute of China, a unique organization founded in 1897 by an American missionary, Dr. Gilbert Reid. The institute publishes a number of periodicals in Chinese, gives courses of lectures and will, in the near future, bring out a series of modern histories of modern western nations designed to give the Chinese a proper idea of the Occident. This organization is managed by a board of directors composed of equal numbers of Chinese and foreigners. Its work has the official sanction of the government at Peking.

Railroad Financing

The final settlement of the much discussed Hankow-Szechuen Railway loan was made late in May, a definite agreement being signed by representatives of groups of British, French, German and American bankers. Provision was made for a loan to the Chinese Government of $30,000,000 for railroad construction "on a basis of absolute equality between the four groups." Formal approval by the Government at Peking is all that is lacking to make this effective. There may be some difficulty in securing such approval, as the provincial governments, saturated as they are by the new spirit of reform and nationalism, may refuse to authorize the taxes necessary to meet the obligations of a new foreign loan. The Hankow-Szechuen railroad is intended to develop the Yangtse valley. It will be 600 miles long and will tap the very heart of China. In the North, Russia and Japan still control the vast resources of Manchuria and Mongolia, despite the unwillingness of Peking and the more or less concerted opposition of western Europe and the United States. Immense, almost incredibly vast mineral and agricultural riches await the exploiter of these ancient but as yet undeveloped regions.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

(From May 21 to June 20, 1910)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

May 23.—The Senate passes the Naval appropriation bill ($134,000,000), providing for the construction of two first-class battleships.

May 24.—The House adopts an amendment to the Sundry Civil appropriation bill, providing $250,000 for the work of the Tariff Board.

May 26.—In the Senate, the Cummins amendment to the Railroad bill, requiring approval of rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission, is rejected.

May 28.—In the Senate, Mr. Lorimer (Rep., Ill.) denies the charges of corruption in connection with his election.

June 1.—The Senate rejects amendments to the Railroad bill re-enacting the commodities clause and providing for physical valuation.

June 3.—The Senate passes the Administration's Interstate Commerce (or Railroad) bill, as amended, by a vote of 50 to 12.

June 4.—The House passes the Sundry Civil appropriation bill ($110,000,000).

June 6.—The House passes a bill authorizing the appointment of a commission to investigate employer's liability and workmen's compensation.

June 9.—The House passes the Postal Savings-Bank bill by vote of 195 to 101.

June 13.—The Senate passes the Sundry Civil bill, including therein an appropriation of $250,000 for the Tariff Board.

June 15.—In the Senate, the Public Land Withdrawal bill is passed....The House passes the bill providing new civil government for Porto Rico.

June 16.—The Senate passes the bill granting statehood to Arizona and New Mexico.

June 17.—The Senate agrees to the conference report on the Railroad bill....The House adopts a rule whereby a majority of its membership may recall a bill or resolution from committee.

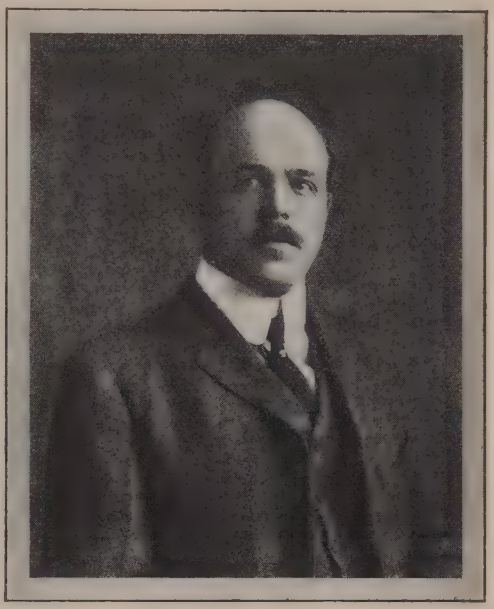
June 18.—The House adopts the conference reports on the Railroad and Statehood bills.

June 20.—In the Senate, a resolution is adopted to investigate the charges of bribery in connection with the election of Mr. Lorimer (Rep., Ill.) ....The House passes a bill requiring ocean-going vessels carrying more than fifty passengers to be equipped with wireless telegraphy.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN

May 27.—President Taft appoints his secretary, Fred W. Carpenter, to be minister to Morocco.... The New York Legislature adjourns; Governor Hughes issues a call for it to meet in special session on June 20.

May 28.—D. W. Holstlaw, a Democratic member of the Illinois State Senate, confesses before a grand jury that he received $3200 for voting for the election of United States Senator Lorimer.... Final argument by counsel in the Ballinger-Pinchot Congressional inquiry is ended.



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HON. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, OF OHIO

(Mentioned as a gubernatorial possibility)

May 31.—The United States Supreme Court upholds the Interstate Commerce Commission in ordering freight-rate reductions in the Missouri and Denver rate cases; the corporation-tax cases are ordered reargued....Increases in Western freight rates are halted by an injunction obtained by the Attorney-General in the United States District Court at Hannibal, Mo.

June 1.—Charles D. Norton, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, is appointed Secretary to the President.

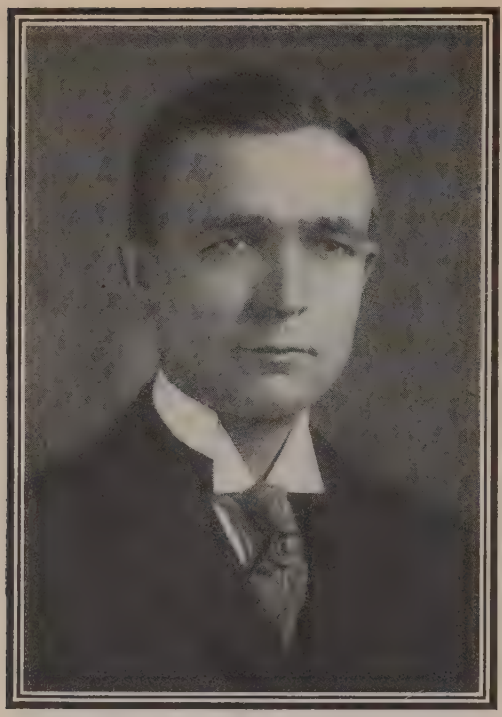
June 2.—John A. Dix is chosen chairman of the New York State Democratic Committee.

June 3.—The Louisiana House approves the income-tax amendment, the Senate having rejected it.

June 4.—Congressional primaries are held throughout Pennsylvania; Representative Dalzell (Rep.) narrowly escapes defeat for renomination.

June 6.—Western railroad presidents, in conference with President Taft and other Government officials, agree to suspend increases in rates until the pending interstate commerce bill goes into effect.

June 7.—The presidents of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the New York Central, and the Southern Railway confer with President Taft and agree to suspend proposed rate increases until the Interstate Commerce Commission passes upon them. ....Ex-Governor Broward (Dem.) defeats Senator Taliaferro in the Florida Senatorial primaries. ....Governor Vessey, "progressive" Republican,



GOV. A. O. EBERHART, OF MINNESOTA

(Now serving out the unexpired term of Governor Johnson, and who will be the Republican candidate for Governor next fall.)

is renominated in the South Dakota primaries. ....Governor Carroll (Rep.) is nominated for reelection in the Iowa primaries; Congressman Hull (Rep.) is defeated for renomination by S. F. Prouty, "progressive" candidate....President Taft appoints William D. Crum (a negro), of South Carolina, to be minister to Liberia.

June 8.—Governor Hughes vetoes the primary bill passed at the recent session of the New York Legislature.

June 9.—Wisconsin Republicans, in convention at Milwaukee, strongly indorse President Taft's administration.

June 10.—Arkansas Republicans nominate Andrew I. Rowland for Governor....Charles R. Heike, secretary of the American Sugar Refining Company, is convicted in New York of conspiracy to defraud the Government.

June 13.—A special committee appointed to investigate the management of the *City Record*, the official publication of New York City, reports waste amounting to more than $400,000 annually.

June 15.—Pennsylvania Democrats nominate Webster Grim for Governor....Frederick W. Plaisted, Mayor of Augusta, is nominated for Governor of Maine at the Democratic State Convention.

June 20.—President Taft signs the bill granting statehood to Arizona and New Mexico..... The New York Legislature convenes in special session to consider direct nominations and legislative corruption.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN

May 22.—Elections are held in half the Belgian districts; a combination of Socialists and Liberals fails to overthrow the Clerical majority in the parliament.

May 23.—The Danish cabinet resigns, owing to the severe defeat of the Radicals in the recent general election.

May 24.—An edict issued in Peking orders decimal coinage.

May 29.—It is reported from Bluefields, Nicaragua, that the Madriz forces have been repulsed, with great loss, by General Estrada.

May 30.—General Botha, as Premier and Minister of Agriculture, forms the first cabinet of United South Africa.

May 31.—The royal proclamation of the Union of South Africa is read at Pretoria.

June 2.—The Hungarian elections result in increased Government majorities over the parties headed by Kossuth and Justh.

June 3.—Juan Vincente Gomez is inaugurated as president of Venezuela.

June 6.—Bernhard Dernburg, German Secretary of State for the Colonies, resigns.

June 7.—Troops are dispatched to quell the Maya Indian uprising in Yucatan, Mexico.

June 8.—The British Parliament reassembles at London.

June 9.—The Duke of Connaught, it is announced in London, will succeed Earl Grey as Governor-General of Canada.

June 10.—Sir Charles Hardinge is appointed Viceroy of India, succeeding the Earl of Minto.

June 17.—The Da Veiga Progressive cabinet in Portugal resigns.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

May 21.—Ecuador and Peru accept the offer of mediation by the United States, Brazil, and Argentina.

May 22.—A treaty between the United States and Canada, signed at Washington, settles the disputed coast boundary between New Brunswick and Maine.

May 23.—Serious anti-foreign rioting recurs near Changsha, China.

May 24.—The Hankow & Sze-Chuen Railway loan agreement is signed at Paris.

May 25.—France and Great Britain submit a proposition to Russia and Italy which would, in effect, restore Turkish suzerainty over the island of Crete.

May 31.—It is announced at Washington that the mediators in the Ecuador-Peru imbroglio have requested the withdrawal of troops from the frontier....Chinese warships and troops are sent to Nanking, where an anti-foreign outbreak is feared.

June 1.—Dr. Lammasch, as president, opens the Newfoundland fisheries arbitration tribunal at The Hague.

June 3.—Ecuador and Peru agree to withdraw their troops from the common frontier in order to facilitate arbitration.

June 8.—It is announced at Tokio that complete agreement has been reached between Russia and Japan on Far Eastern matters.

AERONAUTICS

May 21.—Jacques de Lesseps, a Frenchman, crosses the English Channel in a monoplane. ....Maurice Farman, with a passenger, flies from Beauce to Etanges, France, a distance of fifty miles.

May 26.—Louis Paulhan ascends to a height estimated at 4800 feet at Verona, Italy.

May 29.—Glenn H. Curtiss flies from Albany to New York, with one stop; distance, 137 miles; time (excluding stop), 2 hours and 32 minutes.

June 2.—Charles Stewart Rolls, the British sportsman, accomplishes a flight across the English Channel and back, without stop, using a Wright machine.

June 9.—Two French army officers (Lieutenant Fequant and Captain Marconnet), with a Farman biplane, fly from Chalons to Vincennes without descent; distance, 110 miles; time, 2 hours and 30 minutes.

June 13.—Charles K. Hamilton, using a Curtiss machine, flies from New York to Philadelphia, and back, with two stops; distance, 172 miles; time, 3 hours and 29 minutes....Walter S. Brookins inaugurates the Indianapolis aviation meet by ascending, in a Wright machine, to a height of 4384 feet.

June 17.—Walter S. Brookins ascends at Indianapolis to a height of more than 4500 feet.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

May 21.—The Erie Railroad grants wage increases to conductors and trainmen amounting to about 9 per cent.

May 23.—Receivers are appointed for the Chicago Railways Company.

May 24.—The General Education board distributes $538,000 among eight colleges and appropriates $113,000 for agricultural demonstration work in the South....Twenty-four lives are lost in the sinking of the British freight steamer *Skerrymore* by a German bark in the English Channel.

May 25.—An issue of $10,000,000 Big Four railway bonds is subscribed in full at Paris.

May 26.—Theodore Roosevelt receives the degree of Doctor of Laws from Cambridge University....John W. Gates pledges $250,000 toward the establishment of a university at Port Arthur, Texas....The French submarine *Pluviose* is sunk after a collision in the English Channel; her crew of twenty-six are drowned.

May 27.—The new battleship *South Carolina* makes a world's record for accuracy with 12-inch guns.

May 31.—Theodore Roosevelt delivers an address at the Guildhall, London, on receiving the freedom of the city, in which he urges a continuance of good government in Egypt.

June 1.—The British Antarctic expedition, headed by Captain Scott, starts from London on its journey to the South Pole.

June 5.—Howard M. Hanna, of Cleveland, gives $250,000 to the medical department of Western Reserve University.

June 6.—The International Horse Show is opened in London with a fair number of American entries.

June 7.—Ex-President Roosevelt lectures before the University of Oxford on "Biological Analogies in History" (see page 100)....Severe earth shocks are felt in southern Italy; scores of persons are killed by falling buildings.

From the American Press Association, N. Y.

MR. ROOSEVELT WITH CAPT. HANS RUSER OF THE "AUGUSTE VICTORIA" ON THE RETURN VOYAGE TO AMERICA

June 9.—William Cooper Procter's offer of $500,000 for a graduate college is accepted by Princeton University; Mrs. Russell Sage offers $150,000 to complete the Sage Dormitories. ....The corner-stone of the New York Military Academy's new building is laid at Cornwall-on-Hudson.

June 12.—David J. Rankin, Jr., gives more than $3,000,000 to the School of Mechanical Trades, in St. Louis, which he founded.

June 13.—Thirty-two persons lose their lives when a water tank on the roof of the Montreal *Herald* building falls through to the cellar.

June 14.—The World's Missionary Conference is opened at Edinburgh.

June 14–17.—The destruction of life and property in Switzerland, Germany, and Hungary from cloudbursts and torrential rains exceeds all records; more than 600 persons are known to have been drowned in Hungary.

June 17–19.—Swollen rivers cause much property loss in the valleys of Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania.

June 17.—James A. Patten and seven others are indicted by federal grand jury in New York City for conspiring to monopolize the raw-cotton industry.

June 18.—Ex-President Roosevelt is enthusiastically welcomed in New York City on his return from his African and European trip.

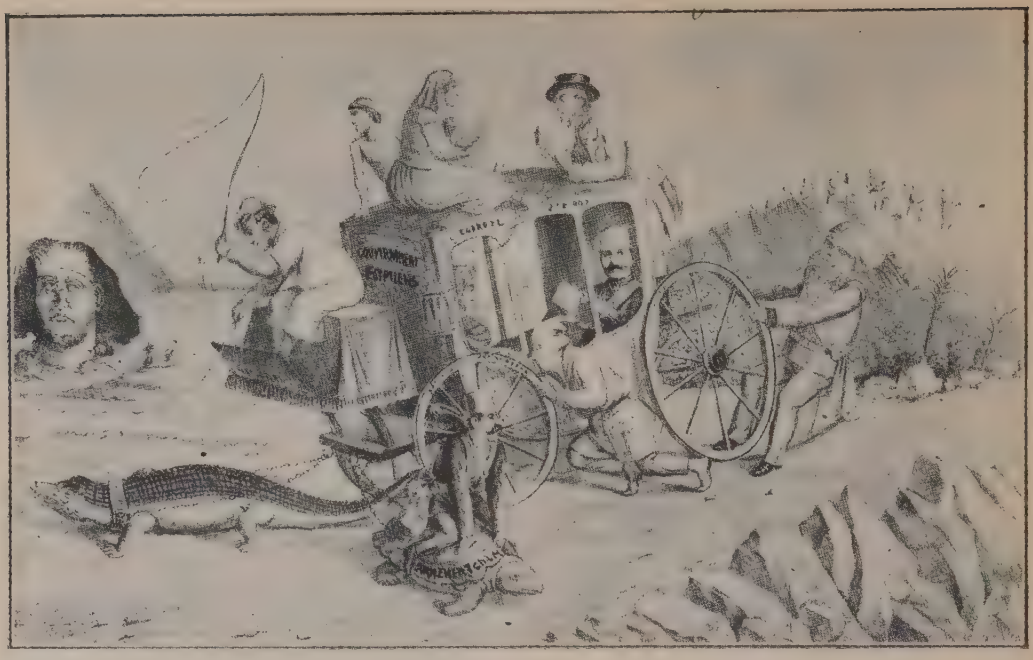
OBITUARY

May 21.—Jules Renard, the noted French dramatist, 46.

May 22.—William Phipps Blake, the geologist, 84.

May 24.—Charles C. Dickinson, the New York banker, 39....William Grey, Earl of Stamford, 60.

May 25.—George Frederick Barker, emeritus professor of physics at the University of Pennsylvania, 70....Capt. John Pembroke Jones, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars, 85.



AN ITALIAN VIEW OF ENGLAND'S DIFFICULTIES IN EGYPT

(The Italian cartoonist shows the Sphinx weeping over the vanished peace of the Pharaohs! England is represented as humble and feeble, but the British army is tugging with might and main at the "Policy of Repression" wheel of the vice-regal coach of the Egyptian Government. Meanwhile the driver, Anarchy, is doing his utmost to arouse the Egyptian Crocodile by vigorously lashing it. Probably he will next turn his attention to the Egyptian army riding on the tortoise.)—From *Il Papagallo* (Bologna).

May 27.—Robert Koch, the famous bacteriologist, 66 (see page 42)....Ex-Congressman Jesse Overstreet, of Indiana, 50.

May 28.—Page M. Baker, managing editor of the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, 70.

May 29.—Brig.-Gen. Cyrus B. Comstock, U. S. A., retired, 79....Ex-Mayor George A. Hibbard, of Boston, 44.

May 30.—Charles H. Treat, formerly Treasurer of the United States, 68....Sidney Webster, of New York, an eminent authority on international law, 82.

June 1.—Sir Francis Seymour Haden, the noted English etcher, 91....Elizabeth Blackwell, a pioneer woman physician widely known in Europe and the United States, 89.

June 2.—Joseph S. Harris, formerly president of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, 74....Ex-Gov. John H. Mickey, of Nebraska, 64.

June 4.—Edward Jenkins, the English editor and writer of political pamphlets, 71....Edward J. Schwartz, of Philadelphia, playwright and dramatic critic, 62....Mary Elizabeth Dewey, of Boston, a well-known author, 89.

June 5.—William Sidney Porter ("O. Henry"), the writer of short stories, 43.

June 6.—Jonathan C. Royle, a well-known Western jurist, 82.

June 7.—Goldwin Smith, the Canadian publicist, 86 (see page 41)....Sir William F. Butler, a distinguished British army officer, 72.

June 8.—Stephen W. Dana, D.D., a prominent Philadelphia clergyman, 70....Dr. Henry G. Piffard, of New York, an expert on skin diseases, 68.

June 9.—Sir George Newnes, the English publisher, 59.

June 10.—Charles A. Dickey, D.D., of Philadelphia, a well-known Presbyterian clergyman, 72.

June 12.—Hermann Vezin, well known in England as an actor and teacher of elocution, 81....Benjamin F. Manierre, a prominent New York banker and former city official, 88.

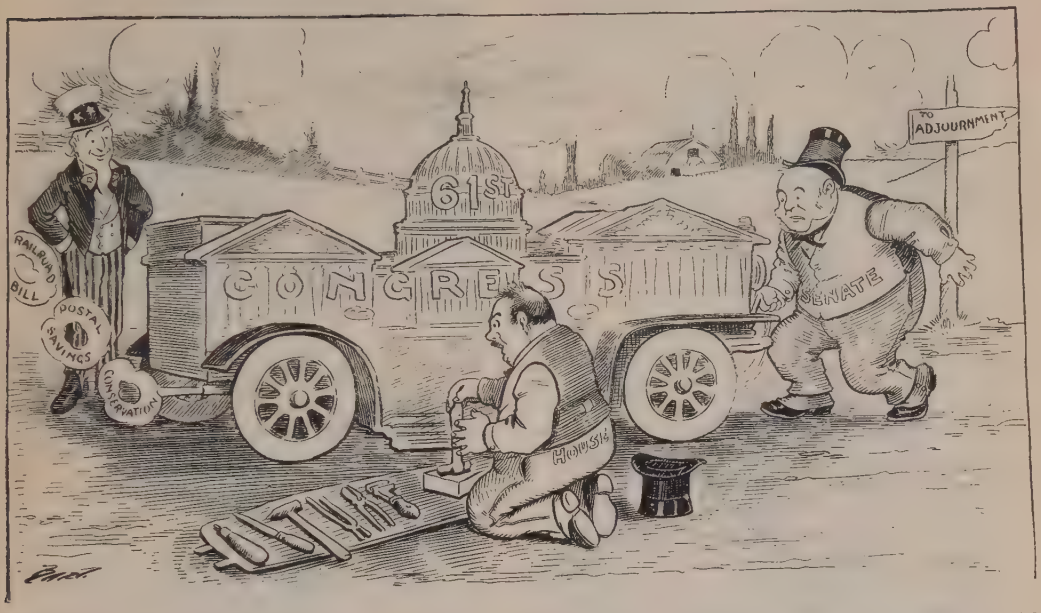
June 14.—John P. Borgquist, a naval veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars, 83.

June 16.—John Austin Stevens, founder of the Sons of the Revolution, 83.

June 17.—Samuel W. Pratt, D.D., well known as a writer on religious subjects, 71.

June 20.—Thomas Hitchcock, of New York, a well known writer on financial matters under the name of "Matthew Marshall", 78.

SOME CARTOONS OF THE MONTH



"SHE STARTS, SHE MOVES—SHE SEEMS TO FEEL—THE THRILL OF LIFE, ALONG HER KEEL"
(Congress getting active as the time for adjournment approaches.)
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis)

TWO VIEWS OF THE "INSURGENCY" MOVEMENT

THE OSTRICH

(Apropos of some "conservative" speeches by Vice-President Sherman)

From the *Traveller* (Boston)

QUITE A GROWING LAD

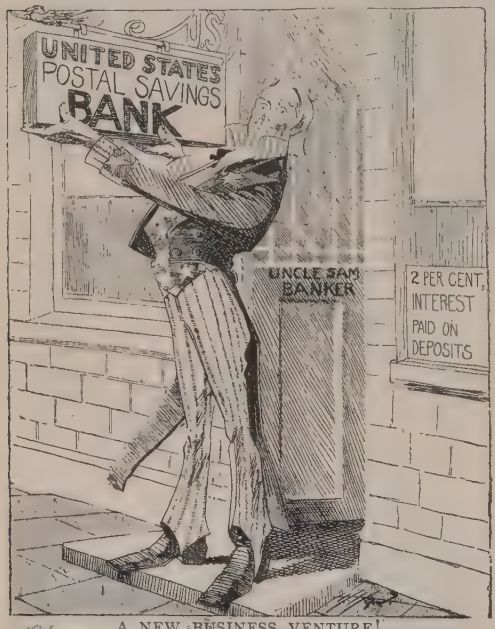
"Master Insurgency" seems to have attained quite manly proportions.

From the *North American* (Philadelphia)

POINTED REMARKS

President Taft, in a recent address paid his respects to "muck-raking" journalism.

From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia)



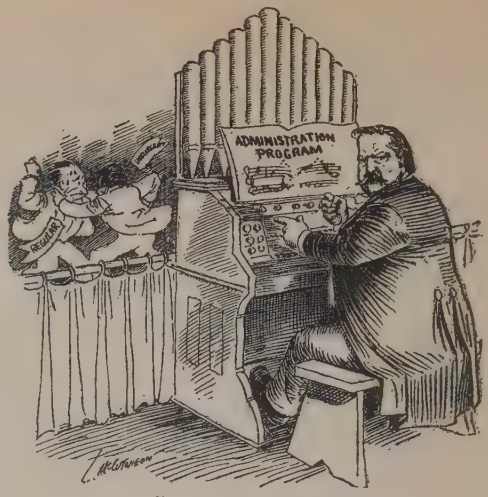
A NEW BUSINESS VENTURE!

Thanks to the President's determined stand, postal savings banks will doubtless soon be an assured fact.

From the *Press* (Philadelphia)

PRESIDENT TAFT made a number of college commencement addresses last month.

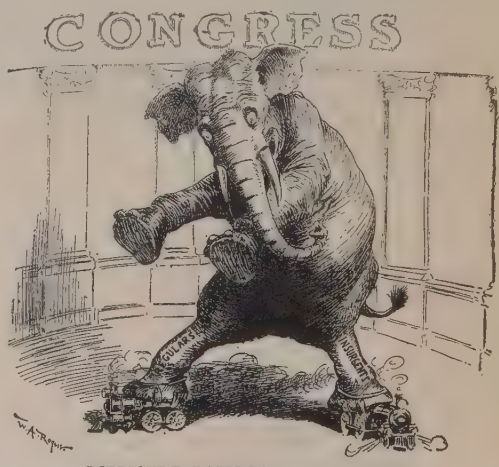
From the *State Journal* (Columbus)



ORGANIST TAFT: "I COULD PLAY A GRAND PIECE IF THEY WOULD ONLY STOP FIGHTING AND BLOW THE ORGAN."

(Referring to the differences between the "regulars" and "insurgents" in Congress.)

From the *Daily Tribune* (Chicago)



DIFFICULT RAILROAD LEGISLATION

With one "Insurgent" skate and one "Regular" skate the Republican elephant has had some hard going in the Congressional Rink.

From the *Herald* (New York)

FATHER CONGRESS, to the President: "What, busted again? It seems to me, William, you have been keepin' mighty fast company."

From the *Plain Dealer* (Cleveland)

"SPLITTING".

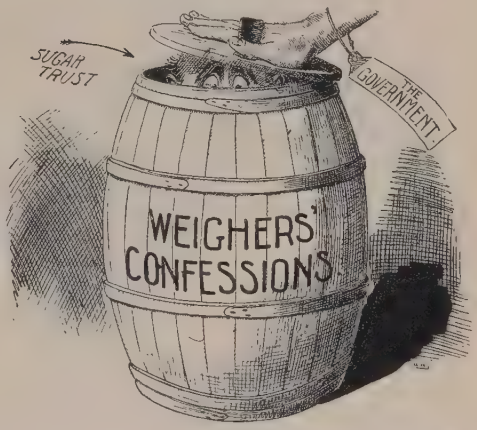
From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn)

A PROMISING CHILD—THE WHEAT CROP

From the *Herald* (New York)

(Governor Gillett, of California, sending the Jeffries-Johnson prize fight out of the State, in order to secure the Panama Canal Exposition for San Francisco.)

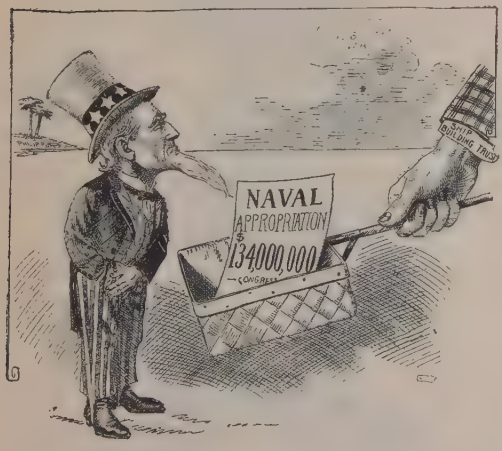
From the *Sun* (Baltimore)



IN A TIGHT PLACE

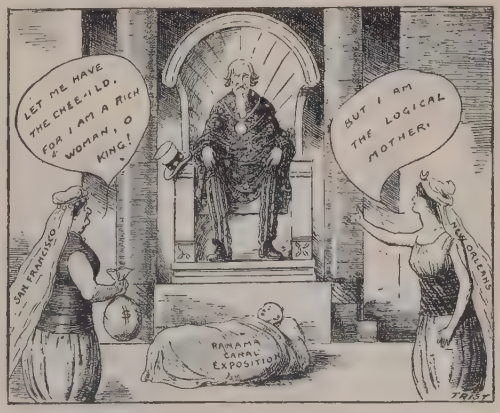
(The confessions of some of the Sugar Trust employees have strengthened the government's case against the company.)

From the *Oregonian* (Portland)



UNCLE SAM: "That's a remote-looking cloud to cost so much—but I guess I'll be on the safe side."

From the *Oregonian* (Portland)



UNCLE SAM, as King Solomon, being petitioned by the rival mothers (San Francisco and New Orleans) for possession of the Panama Canal Exposition babe.

From the *Picayune* (New Orleans)

THE COMING ABSORPTION OF KOREA

Japan and Korea are already married; all that is needed is for them to be formally registered.

From *Puck* (Tokyo)

FOUR EQUAL PARTS

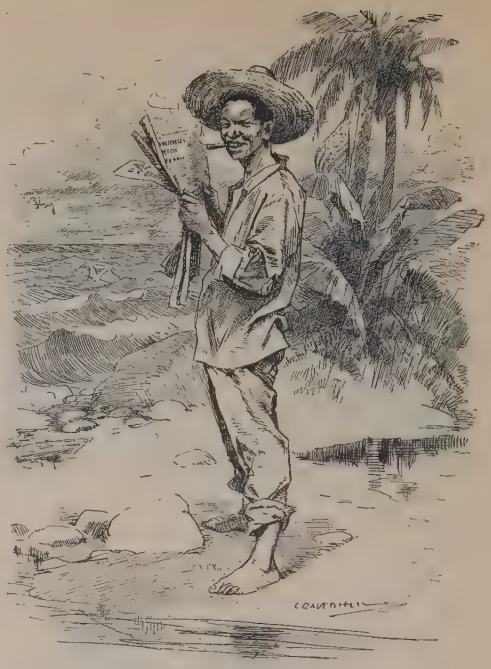
From the *Evening News* (Newark)

(Referring to the decision to allow the four nations, United States, Great Britain, France and Germany, to participate in the loan to China.)

THE GREAT ISSUE IN CHINA

Greedy capital corners the rice crop.

From the *National Review* (Shanghai)



MULTUM EX PARVO

FILIPINO (reading Mr. Roosevelt on the proper management of Egypt): "Splendid! There's nothing he don't know about empire! And to think that he picked it all up from me!"

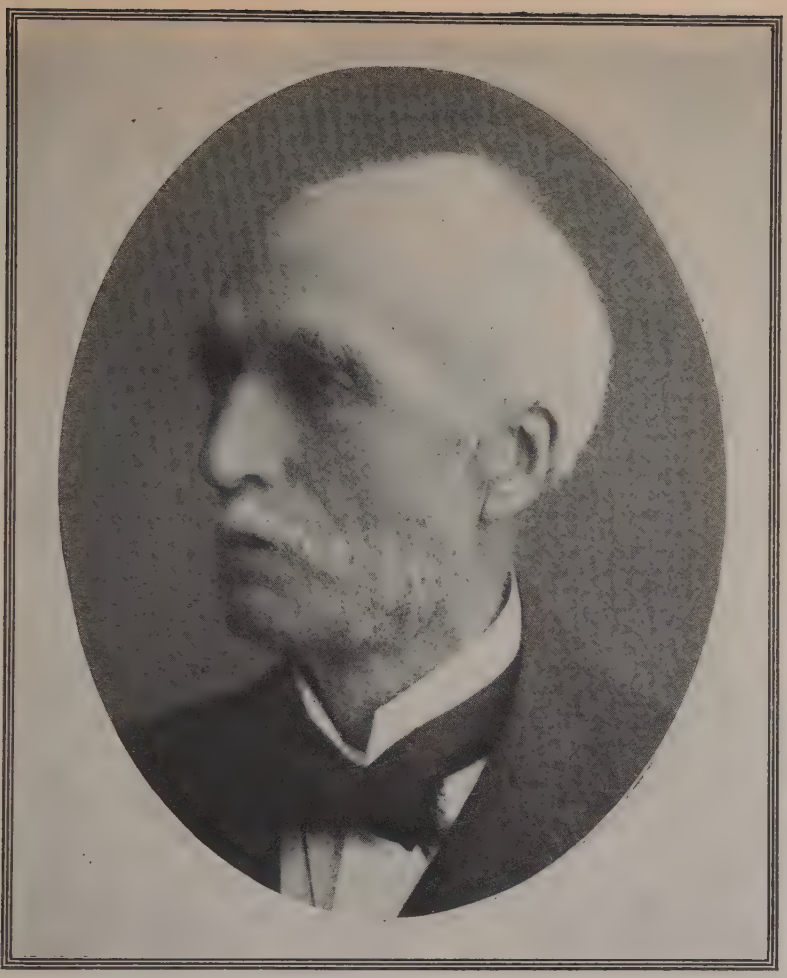
("I advise you only in accordance with the principles on which I have myself acted in dealing with the Philippines"—Mr. Roosevelt at the Guildhall)

From *Punch* (London)

"MY BOY"

Uncle Sam's welcome to Ex-President Roosevelt.

(*Copyright, 1910, by Harper and Brothers*)



GOLDWIN SMITH, 1823-1910

Goldwin Smith, who died at his Toronto home on June 7 at the age of eighty-seven, has been called a philosopher, a scholar, a publicist, an educator, an historian, a philanthropist, and a seer. He was all of these and more. The world of letters during the past half-century has recognized in him an international figure.

English by birth, a prizeman and Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford, he championed the cause of the North and the Union in our Civil War and in middle life came to this country and became one of the founders of Cornell University, where his lectures on modern history at once created an academic atmosphere that for America was distinct and unique. Although he removed to Canada after a few years he continued to hold a non-resident professorship at Cornell and declared more than once that he felt it an honor to have been permitted to serve the institution. In the earlier years of Goldwin Smith's residence at Toronto he became an ardent advocate of a union of Canada with the United States, although there were features in our politics that he criticized, believing that we were attempting to run our government without statesmen.

Goldwin Smith represented the highest type of English university culture. In philosophy he was ranked as an agnostic, although some of his latest deliverances were devoted to the one object of showing, as he said, "before I went out of the world that I was not without religion." He was a hater of cant and provincialism, whether in politics or religion, a valiant fighter for the truth as he conceived it, and a master of vigorous, lucid English style. A great part of his work was done under the limitations of journalism. "The last of the pamphleteers" he has been called. In the Western hemisphere there was no sturdier defender of fundamental democracy and tolerance of opinion.

DR. ROBERT KOCH, THE BACTERIOLOGIST (1843—1910)

In the advance of bacteriology one of the most honored places is filled by the career and achievements of the late Dr. Robert Koch. It was he who developed and elaborated the theories and discoveries of Lister, Pasteur and others and vastly improved the methods and technique of bacteriological investigation, until this has become the veritable science of preventive medicine. The career of this eminent, typical German man of science began in 1866, when he graduated from the University of Gottingen. In 1876 he succeeded in isolating the germ of anthrax, and worked out its life history. Preventive inoculation, as a method, really originated with Dr. Koch, and although his tuberculin (generally known as "Koch's lymph") did not fulfill certain popular hopes, it is a medicinal agent of proved value. Professor Koch's investigations and discoveries with regard to the cholera bacillus and the germ of the African "sleeping sickness" have been the foundation of much of our knowledge of these diseases and their remedies. His best known works are (titles in English) "On Cholera Bacteria," "On Bacteriological Investigation," and "The Investigation of Pathogenic Organisms."

HON. GRANVILLE W. MOONEY
(Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives)

A NEW PERSONALITY IN OHIO POLITICS

A NEW and very promising figure in Ohio politics is that of Speaker Granville W. Mooney, of the Ohio House of Representatives. He was elected to that body in 1908 to fill a vacancy, and during only part of a session so impressed himself upon the members that he became the unanimous choice of his Republican associates as candidate for Speaker of the next House. He was the unanimous choice for Speaker of the Republicans elected to the House in 1909, and was duly elected. His choice was remarkable for two reasons: (1) He had only the legislative experience of part of one session of the House; (2) he was so chosen without any pledge or promise of chairmanships, or other places on committees, or pledges or promises, or understandings with any outside interests,—something which had not occurred in the preceding forty years of the State's history. As Speaker he was so fair and impartial that during the late protracted session, when so many important measures were considered, no ruling of his was ever questioned. He won and held the entire confidence of every member of the body over which he presided.

The late session of the legislature was notable

in the State's history. There had been no revision of the general statutes since 1880, and a commission to revise and codify such statutes had been at work for over three years, and was ready to report such revision for enactment into law. It contained over 13,000 sections, and each section and each line of each section, had to be carefully examined and compared with former sections and statutes, so that errors, and possible irregularities could be detected.

Speaker Mooney, with wise forethought, so organized and directed this work that it was thoroughly and well done before the House entered upon the general work of the session.

The session of 1910 was otherwise remarkable in that it accomplished radical reforms in the system of taxation and in the methods by which excise taxes have been levied and collected. Other very important legislation was enacted. He gave the weight of his influence in favor of these reforms, and of all other wise legislation enacted, and was recognized as the wise and level-headed leader, not the boss, of the body over which he presided. His aim seemed to be solely the public welfare, and his modest and wise counsels lifted legislation above partisanship, and commanded support from members, regardless of their politics. This rapid rise has turned attention to him as one well fitted for higher political place, and for several months he has been considered in connection with high State office. An intimate friend has advised him that he is too new in politics to become a candidate for Governor, but might properly aspire to the next place on the ticket, that of Secretary of State, and he has been announced as a candidate for that office. Notwithstanding this, however, many Republicans, some of them very prominent, think that Speaker Mooney could more nearly consolidate and command the Republican vote of the State against Governor Harmon than any candidate yet named.

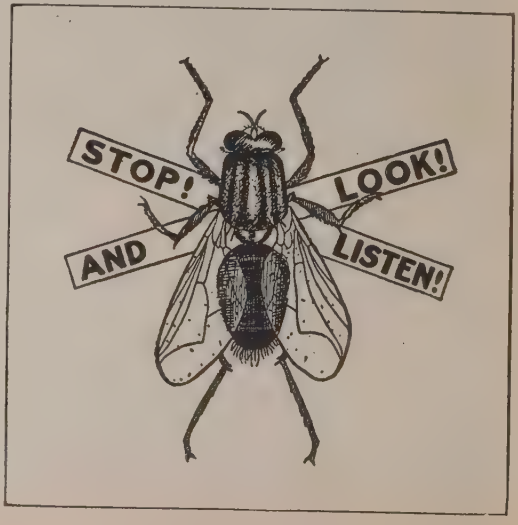
Granville W. Mooney was born in Russellville, Brown County, Ohio, in 1869, and is therefore forty-one years old. His father was a soldier in the Civil War, and when Granville was three years old removed to Ashtabula County. There Granville has resided ever since. He grew up in the atmosphere of ideal Republicanism which gave us Giddings and Wade and Garfield. He attended the common schools and Grand River Institute, at Austinburg, from which he was graduated in 1888. He learned his father's trade, that of a carpenter, and followed it, and while so employed entered Oberlin College, where he was graduated in 1895. After that he taught school and became president of Grand River Institute, holding that position for seven years.

THE DISEASE-CARRYING HOUSE-FLY

BY DANIEL D. JACKSON

(Bacteriologist for the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity of the City of New York)

MOSES must have had some realization of the danger from flies, for he witnessed their dreadful ravages among the Egyptians at the time of the captivity of the Israelites. But probably even before, and certainly many times since, have thinking people suspected the malevolence of this plague. It was not until very recent years, however, that specific evidence has been gathered which has convicted the fly of guilt beyond a doubt, and only during his recent trial have the extent and enormity of his crimes been established.



The chief specialties of the fly are now known to be the transmission of intestinal diseases, typhoid fever, cholera, and diarrhea. It has also been pointed out in recent studies by the Local Government Board of London that he may very possibly carry tuberculosis, anthrax, diphtheria, ophthalmia, smallpox, staphylococ-

cus infection, swine fever, tropical sore, and the eggs of parasitic worms.

Hence the vigorous campaign now being carried on against the house-fly by civic associations and health boards throughout the country. In many cities placards have been posted warning the people in terse text and graphic pictures of the danger from flies, and giving rules for protection against them; lectures on the subject are also being widely given, and even that new popular fad, the moving-picture show, has been brought into service to educate the public to the dangers of the *musca domestica*, as the house-fly is scientifically termed, or, as Dr. L. O. Howard has aptly named it, the "typhoid fly." Over 98 per cent. of the flies that visit our homes and surroundings belong to this dangerous species.

MILLIONS OF BACTERIA ON A SINGLE FLY

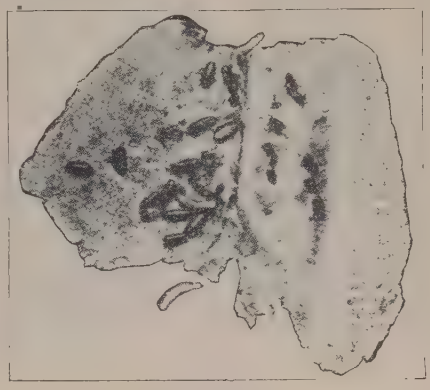
The form and character of the fly's body is particularly adapted for carrying the infectious material, and as it breeds in fecal matter almost exclusively and at the rate of thousands for each individual fly, the consequent facility for the spread of disease-breeding germs is apparent.

To prove by experiment, captured flies were thoroughly cleaned and then allowed to walk over infected material. They were again examined and the material which they carried analyzed. In one instance, a fly captured on South Street, New York, last summer was

A BREEDING PLACE FOR FLIES
(Refuse pile in Mulberry Park, New York)

found to be carrying in his mouth and on his legs over one hundred thousand (100,000) fecal bacteria.

In fact, it has been shown that the number of bacteria on a single fly may range all the way from 250 to 6,600,000. This fact becomes even more startling when one considers how rapidly this insect multiplies. It is estimated that one fly laying 120 eggs at a time will have a progeny mounting up to the sextillions at the end of the season.



FLY LARVAE
(Showing size compared with newspaper type)

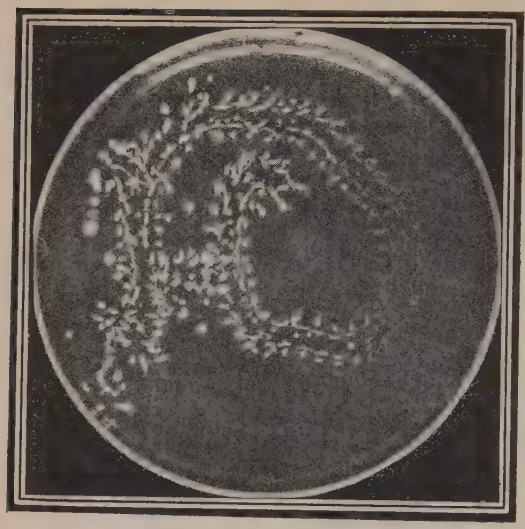
We are spending considerable time and money in a war on mosquitoes. The cases of malaria reported in Greater New York in 1905 were but 359 and the deaths only 52.

Much more to be feared is the common house-fly. This so-called harmless insect is one of the chief sources of infection, which in New York City causes annually about 650 deaths from typhoid fever and about 7000 deaths yearly from other intestinal diseases. The statistics in practically all American cities—and in many foreign cities, too, for that matter—show a marked rise in the number of deaths from typhoid fever and intestinal diseases during the fly season.

In cities where flies are the chief cause of intestinal epidemics the other seasons of the year show comparative freedom from the disease, while in cities where water and milk epidemics exist these epidemics may occur at any season of the year. The milk epidemic, however, often takes place during the fly season because of the infection of milk by flies at the farm or in the local milk depots.

The danger to health is greatest in parts of the city where sanitary precautions are most neglected; but even if you live in a comparatively well-cared-for part of town do not receive the fly into your home as a harmless visitor, for he may come in a carriage or on horseback from the filthiest spot in the city.

Hitherto the fly has been regarded complacently as a harmless nuisance and considered to be an annoying creature with great persistence and excessive familiarity. *Regarded in the*



BACTERIA LEFT ON A GELATINE PLATE BY A FLY'S FEET

light of recent knowledge the fly is more dangerous than the tiger or the cobra. Worse than that, he is, at least in our climate, much more to be feared than the mosquito, and may easily be classed, the world over, as the most dangerous animal on earth.

BABY'S DEADLIEST ENEMY

The fly which you remove from your milk pitcher may or may not have had a life history connected with all or any of the diseases named at the beginning of this article; but depend upon it, he has been wallowing in filth before he took his milk bath. The falling of infected flies into milk on the farms or in the dairies has made possible many a local epidemic of typhoid fever. This same propensity of the fly for milk baths has made the child's "second summer" a thing to be dreaded by all mothers. How few parents realize that were it not for the fly the child's second summer would be no more to be feared than his second winter. The very high death rate of children from diarrheal diseases abruptly rises and falls with the prevalence of flies. This great mortality among young children from diarrhea and enteritis causes a greater decrease in the human span of life than does any other preventable disease.

Governor Hughes has aptly said that "our most valuable natural resource is our children." When we consider that the fly is the chief disseminator of the disease to which children are most susceptible, and which heads the list of preventable causes of death, the necessity for a relentless warfare upon this domestic pest is apparent.

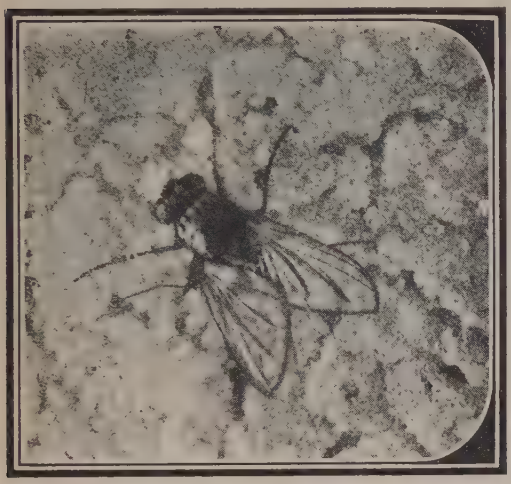
It is conservative to estimate that the diseases transmitted through the agency of the house-fly cut short the average span of human life in the United States by at least two years. (Insurance companies take notice.) During a generation this means a loss of 170,000,000 human lives, or 4,000,000 lives of the present average length, or a money loss of $20,000,000,000.

FLIES KILL MORE THAN BULLETS

Enormous as these figures seem they are only a part of the story. We have not figured the cost of the sickness produced by the flies. The pay of the doctor, the nurse, and the druggist have not been reckoned, nor has the loss of time through illness been considered. The Spanish War taught us what a powerful agent of death the fly could be when open latrines were accessible to flies; for it has been estimated that out of 2197 deaths in the Spanish-American War, 1924 resulted from typhoid fever communicated by flies. The large number of deaths caused by unsanitary conditions in

THE DISEASE-CARRYING "FLY-LINE" FROM THE DEAD FISH TO THE LIVE BABY

military life has thus led to a more careful study of similar conditions in civil life, resulting in the discovery that accumulations of filth in open city lots, alleys, and about school sinks, as well as in exposed country outhouses, is the source of typhoid fever, and of intestinal diseases of children through the agency of the fly. The chief health officer of one of our largest South-



A FLY ON A PIECE OF SPONGE CAKE
(Magnified)

ern cities recently informed me that he was satisfied that 90 per cent. of the cases of typhoid fever contracted in his city had been transmitted by flies.

Several specific instances of fly infection have been investigated where the seat of the infection was an unscreened patient or a vacant lot containing infected feces. In such instances the source of infection was shown by the actual isolation of the bacillus of typhoid fever directly from the flies.

A FLY'S FOOT, (MAGNIFIED) ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR CARRYING GERMS

HOW FLIES CARRY TYPHOID

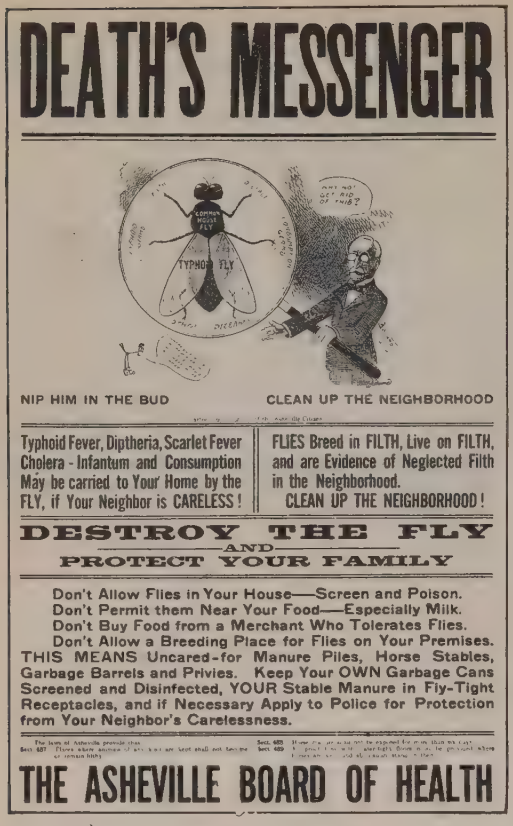
In South Orange, N. J., a number of cases of typhoid fever occurred which seemed to radiate from one point. The original case occurred at this point, and the flies were found to be traveling in and out of the open and unscreened windows in large numbers. A fly cage was placed in the room and the specific germs of typhoid fever isolated from a number of these flies. There is no question whatever as to the source of the secondary cases, and

ANOTHER POPULAR FLY-ROUTE—DISGUSTING, BUT ELOQUENT!

there is also no question but that further cases might have been prevented had proper screening and disinfection been originally employed.

In New York City over one hundred cases of typhoid fever occurred almost within the limits of one block. This block was a model tenement, with the proper plumbing and up-to-date sanitation, but close to the block were two stables—one in filthy condition—and two open lots, each at the beginning of the outbreak containing many accumulations of objectionable matter, much of which harbored disease germs. These deposits were swarming with house-flies, and the same flies were going in and out of the tenement-house windows and lighting on the exposed food of adjoining shops.

The attention of the health department was called to the condition of affairs, and it was recommended that all exposed filth in this neighborhood be disinfected continuously until



A TYPE OF FLY POSTER

the epidemic had ceased. The department, still believing that the probable source of the epidemic was water or possibly milk, did not disinfect the open lots, so far as could be learned, and the epidemic continued throughout the fly season.

Inasmuch as the milk supplied to this section was the same as in several other sections of the borough where little or no typhoid occurred, and, also, inasmuch as the water was from precisely the same source as in the rest of the borough where the conditions were normal, it seems almost incredible that any other source of infection than flies could have been even considered. A canvass of the neighborhood showed that the people were all boiling their drinking water, and most of them boiling their milk, but that none of them had been in any way instructed to guard against flies.

The Merchants' Association of New York, in a vigorous campaign against the house-fly, has gathered a large body of convincing testimony from physicians and health boards all over the country, citing specific instances, as to the direct transmission of dangerous diseases by means of house-flies.

HOW TO FIGHT THE FLY

What are we going to do about it? Are we going to wake up to the fact that all this can and shall be stopped? With a full realization of what it means we should certainly take care of our own nuisances and see that our neighbor does the same.

In hospitals and at home flies should be kept away from the sick, especially those ill with contagious diseases.

We should abolish open privies and properly dispose of our sewage and other waste products.

Our sanitary inspectors in cities should be instructed first to disinfect and then remove all exposed filth wherever found.

Stable manure should be thoroughly screened or kept in tight, dark receptacles and removed at regular intervals.

Laws should be passed in all our States, as they have been recently passed in several, requiring the thorough screening of all public kitchens, restaurants and dining-rooms. All food—particularly that which is eaten uncooked, exposed for sale during the fly season—should be screened. The same care should be taken with all food in the home. Dealers who allow their food products to be exposed to flies should be carefully avoided.

By rigorously following these precautions much can be done toward removing the conditions which breed the house-fly, thus helping materially in the extermination of one of the most dangerous pests in the world.

RULES FOR DEALING WITH THE FLY NUISANCE

KEEP THE FLIES AWAY FROM THE SICK, ESPECIALLY THOSE ILL WITH CONTAGIOUS DISEASES. KILL EVERY FLY THAT STRAYS INTO THE SICK ROOM. HIS BODY IS COVERED WITH DISEASE GERMS.

DO NOT ALLOW DECAYING MATERIAL OF ANY SORT TO ACCUMULATE ON OR NEAR YOUR PREMISES.

ALL REFUSE WHICH TENDS IN ANY WAY TO FERMENTATION, SUCH AS BEDDING STRAW, PAPER WASTE AND VEGETABLE MATTER SHOULD BE DISPOSED OF OR COVERED WITH LIME OR KEROSENE OIL.

SCREEN ALL FOOD.

KEEP ALL RECEPTACLES FOR GARBAGE CAREFULLY COVERED AND THE CANS CLEANED OR SPRINKLED WITH OIL OR LIME.

KEEP ALL STABLE MANURE IN VAULT OR PIT, SCREENED OR SPRINKLED WITH LIME, OIL OR OTHER CHEAP PREPARATION.

SEE THAT YOUR SEWAGE SYSTEM IS IN GOOD ORDER; THAT IT DOES NOT LEAK, IS UP TO DATE AND NOT EXPOSED TO FLIES.

POUR KEROSENE INTO THE DRAINS.

COVER FOOD AFTER A MEAL; BURN OR BURY ALL TABLE REFUSE.

SCREEN ALL FOOD EXPOSED FOR SALE.

SCREEN ALL WINDOWS AND DOORS, ESPECIALLY THE KITCHEN AND DINING ROOM.

BURN PYRETHRUM POWDER IN THE HOUSE TO KILL THE FLIES.

DON'T FORGET IF YOU SEE FLIES, THEIR BREEDING PLACE IS IN NEARBY FILTH. IT MAY BE BEHIND THE DOOR, UNDER THE TABLE OR IN THE CUSPIDOR.

IF THERE IS NO DIRT AND FILTH THERE WILL BE NO FLIES.

IF THERE IS A NUISANCE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD WRITE AT ONCE TO THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

ISSUED BY

The Merchants' Association's Committee on Pollution of the Waters of New York

EDWARD HATCH, Jr., Chairman
J. PIERPONT MORGAN — JOHN V. CULVER, C. E.
ALBERT VANDER VEER, M. D. — DANIEL D. JACKSON

JULY, 1908.

A TYPICAL FISHING STATION ON THE NEWFOUNDLAND COAST

WHAT THE RAILROADS ARE DOING TO OPEN UP NEWFOUNDLAND

BY HON. SIR EDWARD MORRIS, K.C., L.L.D.

(Prime Minister of Newfoundland)

RAILROAD building in Newfoundland had its birth in the year 1880, when the first legislation was introduced for the purpose of constructing roads in that island. Like similar enterprises in other countries, it had its misfortunes, and after about eighty miles was constructed the company broke down. This pioneer railway company was an American corporation known as the Blackman Syndicate, but the money was found by British capitalists, to whom the road was mortgaged. Between 1881 and 1888 only eighty miles had been constructed. In that year an additional branch line of about thirty miles was built to Placentia, the capital of the district from which the town takes its name. Placentia was once fortified and occupied by the French, and has yet many interesting relics of French rule. In 1890 a contract was entered into by the then government of Sir William Whiteway, Premier, for the construction of a road across the country from St. John's to Port au Basque. This road was finished in 1897, and mainly to its developing agencies the present prosperity in Newfoundland may be attributed.

PROSPERITY FOLLOWS THE RAILS

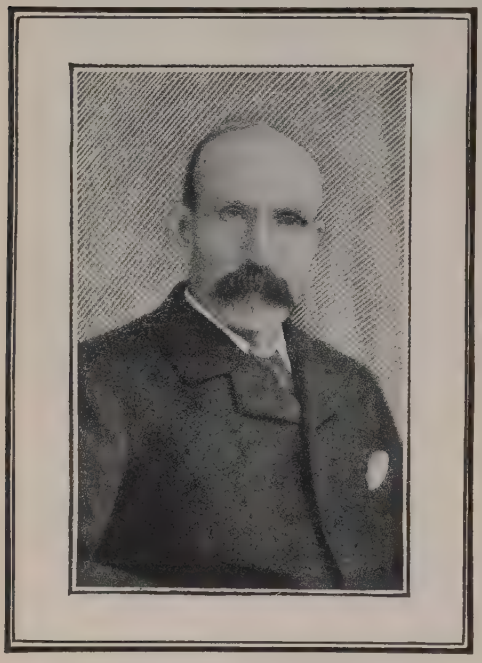
This road, beginning at St. John's, touches nearly all the important settlements on the north and west coast of Newfoundland. Along its whole line of six hundred miles, industry after industry is springing up. When the railway was built there was hardly a human habitation in Newfoundland five miles from the sea coast. Some idea of the character of the country may be had when it is known that this island, larger than Ireland, possessed its whole primeval forests and minerals up to that time practically undeveloped and unexplored.

Twenty-five years ago you could count on your fingers the number of tourists visiting Newfoundland from abroad. To-day there are over seven thousand, principally from the United States, who visit the island annually.

THE WORK OF SIR ROBERT REID

The undertaking by the Newfoundland Government to construct this road was a heroic policy, in that for years it could not be ex-

pected to pay for its operation. The government was fortunate, however, in securing at the close of its construction a contractor, in the person of the late Sir Robert Reid, of Montreal, who undertook to operate the road for fifty years without any cost to the Colony, save



THE LATE SIR ROBERT REID

a land grant of five thousand acres per mile of railway taken in alternate blocks along the line. That was in 1898, and since then industries have multiplied through the country.

In addition to the operation of the road, the Newfoundland Government entered into an agreement with Sir Robert Reid for the construction and operation of nine steamers that ply in the various bays of Newfoundland on the north, south, and west coasts of the island that are tapped by the railway, another steamer to ply on the Labrador coast, and another across the Cabot Strait, the waters of which divide Cape Breton from Newfoundland. All these steamers are of a first-class type and steam from twelve to sixteen knots an hour. These steamers all act as feeders to the railway.

GROWTH OF PASSENGER TRAFFIC

It is almost inconceivable that in so short a space of time the operation of this road and steamers could have developed the large industry now carried on by them. Last year nearly a million dollars was received from freight and passengers—the steamer *Bruce*, running from Port au Basque, the terminus of the railway, to Sydney, having carried twenty-five thousand passengers. This is probably as many passengers as were carried by any passenger steamer in Canada engaged in similar work. What makes this route attractive to American travelers and tourists is that the *Bruce* is only six hours at sea. Leaving New York and the sweltering heat behind in June, July, and August, the passenger is on the deck of the *Bruce* at North Sydney forty hours after leaving. Six hours at sea in the *Bruce* (which, in point of fitting up, speed, and comfort, from the standpoint of the passengers, is a little *Lusitania* in her way), one has hardly time to get settled after coming on board—it may be, have a little lunch, a game of bridge, or a chat with the officers—when Port au Basque, the railway terminus of the Newfoundland Railway, is in sight.

The tourist, the fisherman, the sportsman, the health seeker, the hunter, or the traveler may take his choice along this whole line of railway for the spot where he is to pass his summer holiday. Every mile of the road has its own special attraction. An hour from Port au Basque and you are at a salmon pool. Here the fisherman, like Selkirk, if he desires solitude, is monarch of all he surveys, and will find (unlike Selkirk) all the charms in that solitude which sages have seen in its face.

At Little River, thirty miles from Port au Basque on the line of railway, several houses, little hotels, are situated where the traveler is carefully looked after, the very best of food provided, and a comfortable bed. These houses are but a few minutes' walk from the railway station, and not a hundred yards from a salmon pool. Thousands of American tourists are brought here every year, and these people fish and hunt between Port au Basque and Howley, a station a little beyond Grand Lake, reached in about six hours by rail from Codroy.

THE FISHERIES

All along this western seashore the American tourist and traveler will find much to interest him territorially and politically. Every mile of it is included, so the Americans say, in the liberty given them to fish under the Treaty of 1818. The Newfoundland Government, however, claims that under the Treaty of 1818, Section One, inhabitants of the United States are only allowed to come to the coast—that is, the outer coast—and that the treaty does not give them the liberty to come into the bays, the harbors, or the creeks. Of course they have no

rights whatever on the shore, nor have they ever asserted any rights to the rivers. They are not even allowed to land. The Newfoundland Government claims that the distinction was drawn in the framing of the treaty between the concession given to the inhabitants of the United States on the Newfoundland coast and that given to them on the Labrador coast.

Other questions, such as the right to make laws to regulate the fisheries, the right to pay light dues, the right to enter at the custom house, and other minor points arise in relation to this question; but this will be sufficient to suggest to the tourist—the American tourist interested in this country—that here is a part of the world in which he may combine health and pleasure with great historical interest. For instance, along the railway from Port au Basque to Howley he will pass through all the scenes which are now familiar to American citizens, and which have formed the subject of correspondence of late years in relation to the Bay of Islands Herring Fishery. This is really the only fishery prosecuted by the Americans under the Treaty of 1818, and although there is abundance of cod, lobster, halibut, smelts, and whales along this whole coast, Americans have never fished for them. They come to Newfoundland in October and fish for herring up until the month of January. Over two hundred and fifty thousand barrels of herring are taken out of Bay of Islands, Bonne Bay, and Bay St. George every year by American schooners. Something like one hundred sail of schooners come down from Gloucester and other New England ports, and take away a load of herring to their respective homes. Here the herring are smoked or salted and cured in various ways for the American and Canadian markets. Over fifteen hundred American fishermen take part in this industry, and for the working out of the industry they very often avail themselves of the Newfoundland Railway.

Until 1905 hardly any dispute had arisen in relation to the taking of these herring by American fishermen. But in that year the Newfoundland legislature enacted certain laws, the enforcement of which to some extent has brought about the arbitration to be held at The Hague this summer, to determine the right of Americans in relation to the Treaty of 1818.

CLIMATIC ADVANTAGES

Apart from the fishery interests along this piece of the Newfoundland Railway, this sec-

MAP OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND RAILROAD SYSTEM

tion of the country is destined one day, and in the very near future, to be the home of great industrial operations, embracing the quarrying of marble, slate, and gypsum, the manufacture of paper and pulp, a great fishing development, and the centre of a great tourist traffic. The whole of the Codroy Valley—what is known as "The Rivers"—is a great human dock where men and women come year after year to build up, recuperate, and be reclassed. Those who work in the great cities, who live the strenuous life, who are fagged and jaded and worn out, come here year after year and drink in the health-giving air, which in a short time restores nature and restarts them again. The records of the restorations that have taken place here are truly marvelous. There is something in the air, something in the scenery, that gives back tone and vigor and strength with a rapidity unknown in any other clime. Fog or cold is unknown here from April to December. The temperature for the summer months will average about 65, rarely going over 80, and seldom under 50—beautiful warm, bright, sunshiny days, with pleasant, cool evenings. This is the land for an outing, because it combines everything that makes an outing pleasant. You can travel by the railway from settlement to settlement; you can go for an hour, or for two hours or three hours. You can get on and get off when you like. You can get accommodation in the farm-houses and little hotels all along the line. You can get a good clean bed, lots of fresh air, good food, plenty of fresh mutton and lamb, fresh butter, beautiful rolls, coffee, tea, fresh cod, fresh cod tongues, and fresh salmon and trout every day out of the pools, and all this for a dollar and a half a day, including lodging.

PAPER AND PULP INDUSTRIES

Then to the speculator, the man who desires to invest his money with certainty of good returns: great areas of primeval forest stand waiting for the axeman and the pulp and paper mills to make his fortune. Mountains of marble and gypsum and slate are here, marble as fine as any from Cararra, and slates quite equal to anything ever produced from the Penryn quarry.

A Welsh syndicate is just beginning operations right at the mouth of the Humber, Bay of Islands, on a marble and slate quarry, and an American company has practically concluded negotiations for the purchase of a timber area which will be the site of a large paper mill.

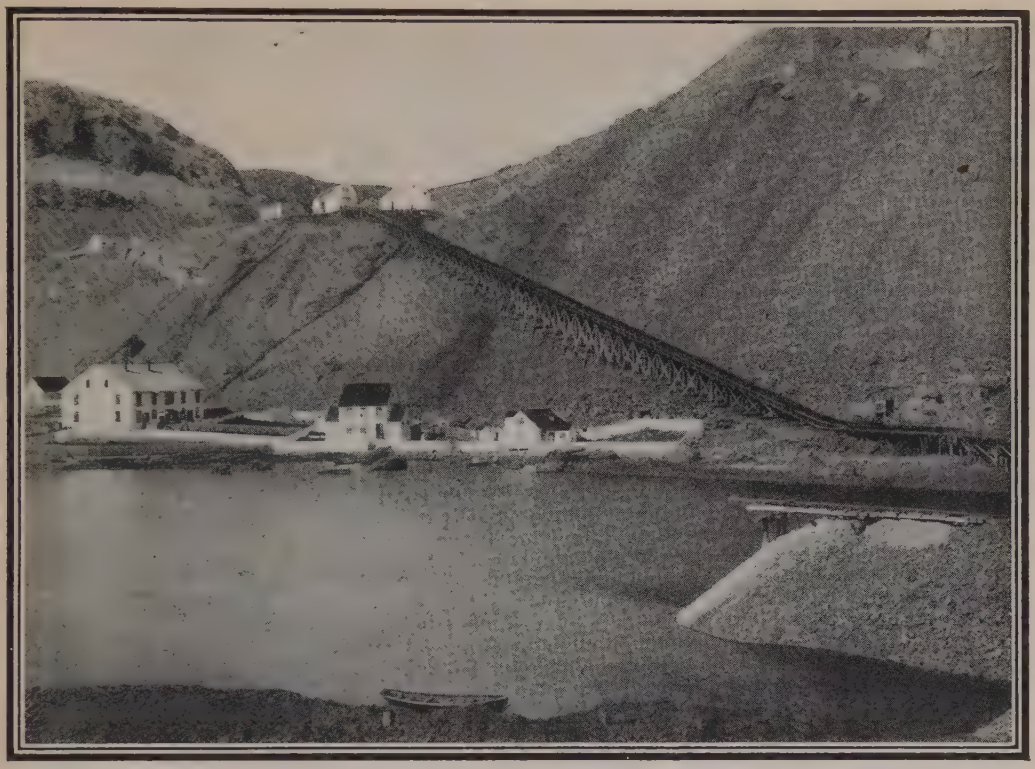
It was only this year that the Harmsworth Company—the great London Syndicate at whose head Lord Northcliffe is—exported for the first time from Newfoundland paper and pulp. They have over three thousand square miles of timber area at Grand Falls, a few hours' run from Bay of Islands, and to-day the paper upon which the London *Times* and *Daily Mail* are published is made at Grand Falls, Newfoundland. Their territory is the Red Indian Lake country. Red Indian Lake is thirty-seven miles long and there is a magnificent belt of wood all around it, and the whole region is unequalled in any part of the world.

A recent writer on the Newfoundland paper industry summarized the reasons why the Harmsworth Company came to Newfoundland as follows:

> First, Newfoundland's comparative proximity to the British Isles, Newfoundland being not more than 1700 miles from Ireland, while the nearest American or Canadian centre which could be chosen for the manufacture of pulp and paper would be at least 1,500 miles further west.
>
> Second, the possibility of securing area in Newfoundland far more extensive and better timbered than are now to be secured on the Western Continent.
>
> Third, the opportunity of obtaining legislation of a character to effectively safeguard such areas as compared with the facilities obtainable in more populated countries, as laws which would cause no injury in Newfoundland would operate very detrimentally in regions more thickly populated.
>
> Fourth, that cheaper, though equally efficient, labor could be obtained in Newfoundland than is obtainable in Canada or the United States.
>
> Fifth, the fact which previous experiments have demonstrated and the practical manufacture has now proved, that the Black Spruce of Newfoundland has no superior in the making of pulp and paper, and that a cord of it will produce one-eighth more paper than the spruce of the American Continent.
>
> Sixth, that timber can be secured more cheaply, logging done more rapidly and economically, and the whole operation of converting forest growth into pulp and paper carried on much more advantageously in Newfoundland than elsewhere.

The railway may be said to be the father of this enterprise. If the railway had not penetrated through the interior we could have had no pulp mill at Grand Falls, and the four millions dollars' worth of paper which will be shipped by the Harmsworths to England this year will all be drawn over a portion of the Newfoundland Railway. To-day it is being hauled on the Newfoundland Railway from the paper mills of Grand Falls to the terminus of the railway at St. John's, Newfoundland: and from there the paper is shipped by the Furness and Allen Line steamers to London.

Only ten miles further down the Exploits River, on which the works of the Harmsworths are built, the Albert Reed Company of London



THE BELLE ISLAND MINE, NEWFOUNDLAND

is also constructing its paper mills. This company will also ship largely over the Newfoundland Railway, and it is not unlikely that within the very near future a branch line of railway may be built by these two companies to deal entirely with the carriage of their pulp and paper; so rapidly is this industry likely to develop.

The history of the Newfoundland Railway is like the history of all other railways. What was said of the Canadian Pacific, the great Canadian line which spans the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, was said also of the Newfoundland Railway—that it would never pay for the axle grease. The pioneers of the Newfoundland Railway had to meet all the objections and all the difficulties which lie in the road of all who are in advance of their times. But to-day is their justification. Not alone is the present railway more than fulfilling its mission, but the needs of the country, the demands of traffic are calling out for more railways. The late session of the legislature in Newfoundland saw the introduction of a measure by which five new railway branches will be built. One will run from Grand Lake to Bonne Bay. This branch line will connect two great industries just in the initial stage of development. At the Grand Lake terminus are the great forest areas owned by the Reed Newfoundland Company, 2,000 square miles. These areas or tracts have never yet heard the sound of the lumberman's axe, and they constitute an ideal pulp and paper territory in every respect. Grand Lake itself is fifty-six miles long, an inland sea, with an island in its center thirty miles long, and is open all the year round. It is possible to bring booms of pulp wood to the paper mill every day, while the cutting of the extensive area within this zone can be continued indefinitely without even any special method of re-foresting, so well-wooded is the country and so strong the growth. A splendid water power, known as Junction Brook, will generate the power which will be necessary to operate this pulp and paper industry. Here in a very short time a large settlement will spring up giving labor to thousands, and creating freight and traffic far more than this branch line will be capable of handling.

PETROLEUM FIELDS

At the other end of the branch is situated Bonne Bay, one of the settlements on the American treaty shore. This is the home of the petroleum or oil fields of Newfoundland. Only recently an English corporation, known

AN OUTLOOK OF THE HARBOR OF ST. JOHN'S, AS SEEN FROM THE CITY

as the Newfoundland Oil Fields, Ltd., which recently acquired large areas of oil in this country, was floated in London for a million dollars, which was subscribed three times over.

The Newfoundland Legislature has agreed to grant this company free entry for machinery and equipment, and to undertake the imposition of a duty on imported petroleum, as soon as the local deposits can supply enough for the domestic needs at prices as low as the foreign article is offered. This means an assured market, worth probably a half-million dollars a year. The prospects of the successful development of the Newfoundland petroleum are further increased by the fact that the British Admiralty has recently decided upon the extensive use of oil fuel in the navy, and is desirous of securing petroleum supplies within the empire.

While in London last summer, representing Newfoundland at the Imperial Defense Conference, I had the advantage of discussing the whole question with the Admiralty,—that is the utilization of Newfoundland's petroleum areas,—and I received the assurance that every encouragement would be given toward the development of those oil fields. This industry will serve as a great feeder to the railway branch already referred to. Another branch will run from St. John's to Trepassey near Cape Race, the point on the south coast of Newfoundland where all the large ships running between the United States, Canada, and England pass within signalling distance nearly every day. What the future may have in store for this branch, apart from its local developing advantages, would be impossible here to foretell; but with the advance of the aeroplane, the development of wireless telegraphy,—a station at Cape Race assists in furnishing the daily bulletins for the morning paper published on the *Mauretania* and *Lusitania*,—it is quite conceivable—and not at all impossible—that passengers may land at this terminus within the next decade from the decks of the great liners and continue their journey to New York over the Newfoundland Railway, reducing the sea voyage two days and the time spent on the passage to New York at least twenty-four hours.

The other three branches will go through mineral and timber country, and not alone serve as industrial development agencies but as feeders to the general railway system of Newfoundland.

THE SNOWS AND FOGS OF NEWFOUNDLAND

I have been amused when in New York recently by being asked the question how we

managed our railways in the winter season in Newfoundland? Your readers, I have no doubt, will be surprised to learn that our railway across country (and all its branches) was operated the past winter on schedule time. I came over the road on the 18th of last April, on my way to New York. There wasn't a sign of snow along the whole railway line, and only once or twice during the late winter was a snowplough used. At St. John's, the capital of Newfoundland, we usually have snow after Christmas and up to the end of March, but we rarely average more than one snowfall a week for the three months. Sometimes a whole month will pass without a snowstorm. Last winter from Christmas till April we had one week's sleighing, and carriages were used instead of sleighs all over the country. There is also a misconception about the fog. We have very little fog in Newfoundland; but the unfortunate thing about it is that we are identified with the fog because the fog happens to be out on what is called the "Banks of Newfoundland." These banks are situated 200 miles from the coast of Newfoundland, and it is as unjust to identify Newfoundland with that fog as it would be to identify her with the frost and snow of the far northern Labrador and Greenland, which lie thousands of miles away. The very best proof that the railway is a paying concern in Newfoundland as an industrial agent is that the Reid Newfoundland Company, operating the main trunk railway across the country, has made a contract with the Newfoundland Government to operate these new branches for forty years without any cash subsidy, and merely for grants of land of 5,000 acres for each mile of railway built.

A DAY'S CATCH OFF THE NEWFOUNDLAND COAST

THE GREAT CODROY VALLEY

CANCER AS KNOWN TO-DAY

BY ISAAC LEVIN, M.D.

(Of the Department of Pathology, Columbia University)

THE history of human cancer is probably as old as the history of the human race. The famous "Papyrus Ebers" of the Egyptians and the writings of Hippocrates contain descriptions of the disease. The early theories of the nature of cancer, as all early notions of medicine and natural science, were based on abstract speculation, and not supported by actual facts. The abnormal growth, the tumor itself, which is the principal manifestation of the disease, was considered as something foreign to the organism, something that attached itself to it from without, as fungus to a tree.

The first great step towards a rational explanation of the nature of the disease was made not more than seventy years ago. In 1838 it was demonstrated by Schleiden for plants and soon after by Schwann for animals, that the tissues of the body in higher forms of life, the skin, the brain, the blood, etc., are composed of structural units, known as *cells*. By a cell is meant a minute mass of living substance, which in size appears under the microscope to be only a small fraction of an inch, and is actually a few hundred or even a thousand times smaller. This microscopical unit of living matter, or *protoplasm*, usually contains within itself a round body, the *nucleus*. This unit may exist as an independent organism, capable of digestion, locomotion, and reproduction. The lowest forms of life, the so-called *protozoa*, consist of only one cell. In the higher forms, the *metazoa*, the body consists of a multitude of such cells associated in one organic whole.

Another fundamental law of the cell-theory was enunciated by Virchow in 1859, namely, that no cell can be originated from lifeless matter, but that it must be born by a parent cell. In a unicellular organism-protozoan the process of reproduction is accomplished by the division of the body of the parent cell into two perfectly equal cells. In order to insure the equality of distribution of all the characteristics of the parent to both daughter cells, the nucleus undergoes a series of changes, preliminary to the actual division.

This process of reproduction is the most obvious and striking demonstration of the immortality of the primeval organism, since the parent passes out of existence only through division into offspring.

The development of the complex multicellular organism also begins from one cell, the egg, or the so-called *germ cell*. This cell divides itself into two, each of them in its turn again into two, thus forming four cells and so proceeding in geometrical progression. In the early stages of the formation of an organism, in the "embryo," all cells have the same form and character, but subsequently they arrange themselves into three layers of cells, called *germ-layers*. At this stage of development each cell of the growing organism (foetus) is differentiated and begins to perform its own specific function. The function of proliferation still persists in each cell. Each germ-layer forms definite tissues and organs until the development of the organism is completed and the foetus is transformed into an adult organism. In the adult the majority of the body cells preserve only a limited capacity for propagation, but all have acquired definite functions. The function of reproduction at this stage is vested in the germ cell, and its process continues to be one of cell division. Thus the protoplasm of the germ cell preserves its continuity and its immortality.

In mature life a perceptible new formation of cells takes place only under unusual conditions, as a reaction to injury or disease. When a part of the body is lost, restitution takes place through the intensified power of proliferation of the body cells, stimulated by the injury. In lower animals such a regeneration may be perfect; for instance, a dissected tail of an earthworm may be fully rehabilitated. But in highly developed organisms, such regenerative power is very imperfect, and lost tissue is seldom restored. Generally only a scar is left in place of the original structure. The same holds true for the cell regeneration which takes place in various diseases. This regeneration or restricted propagation usually ceases after a certain time either with the formation of a scar or in some other manner and is consequently limited in its extent. Occasionally such a proliferation of cells takes place without apparent need to the organism, and the superfluous mass of cells then forms a tumor. If after a time a propagation of the tumor cells is arrested, the tumor is called *benign*, harmless. Under other conditions the cells of a tumor persist in their

proliferation unrestrictedly, until the new growth renders the normal function of the organism impossible and ultimately leads to death. A tumor with such unlimited power of growth is called *malignant*, or *cancer*.

The causes which change a normal cell into a cancerous are not yet well known and may be due to external or internal irritants, or even to a parasite. However, modern research has definitely established that the harmful effect of cancer and the symptoms of the disease are brought about not by the original injury that gave rise to the growth, but by the unrestricted growth of the cancer cells.

DISTRIBUTION OF CANCER

All these considerations make it extremely probable that cancer may occur in any multicellular organism. Indeed recent observations have shown that cancer occurs in every species of vertebrate animals. And even in lower animals tumors have been discovered, as, for instance, in fresh-water mussels and oysters. Plants also seem occasionally to develop abnormal growths, similar in structure and behavior to animal cancer. The frequency of the occurrence of cancer in the different species of the animal kingdom varies to a great extent. It is of interest to note that the disease occurs more frequently in domesticated animals than in wild species. Thus it was found in England that 2.8 in 1000 of slaughtered cattle showed the presence of some form of malignant tumors, while on the other hand in the Zoological Garden of New York, out of 2647 wild animals, only one case of malignant tumor (in a wild raccoon dog) was found during a period of five years.

The same great difference in the frequency of the occurrence of cancer is noted among the different human races. This matter was the subject of a special investigation instituted by the George Crocker Research Fund of Columbia University, New York. The colonial possessions of the United States, consisting as they do of insular territories of comparatively small dimensions, lent themselves readily to the study of the distribution of cancer among different races. The investigation was conducted simultaneously in the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines, Porto Rico, the Isthmian Canal Zone, and among the American Indians of the United States.

While the work is not yet completed, most significant results have already been obtained from the investigation among the Indians. The Indian population, according to the last report of the Commissioner of Indian affairs, is 199,184. The entire population is confined within reservations under control either of government agents or of superintendents of Indian schools. In each reservation or agency there also resides a government physician. There are in all 130 physicians thus employed by the office of Indian Affairs of the Department of

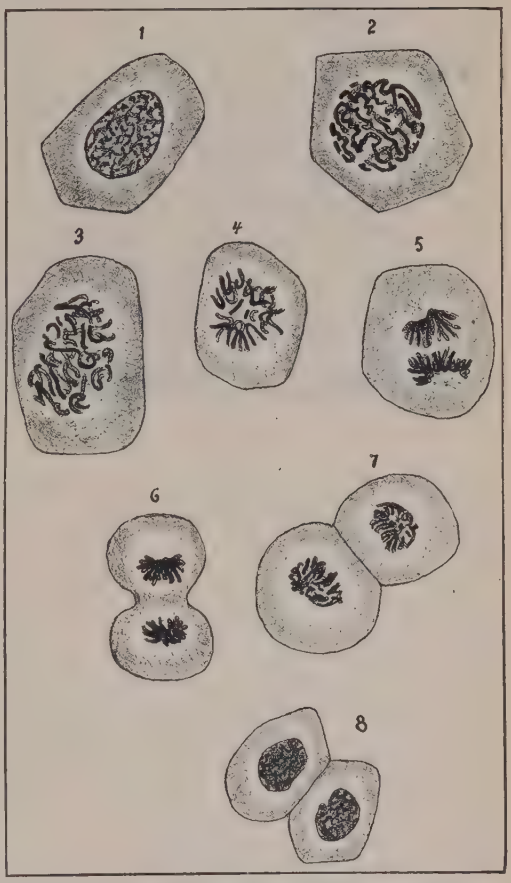


FIGURE 1: SHOWS THE DIFFERENT PHASES OF THE CHANGES WHICH TAKE PLACE IN THE NUCLEUS OF A DIVIDING CELL[1]

(1) The cell with a normal, resting nucleus; (2) beginning of the change,—the whole substance of the nucleus is changed into a clump of contorted threads, and the membrane, which usually surrounds the nucleus, has disappeared; (3) the threads are broken across, forming rod-like bodies; (4) each rod is split up lengthwise into two, one for each daughter cell; (5) the rods are separated into two parts, to form the two nuclei; (6) body of the cell begins to divide, the two nuclei having the same form as in 5; (7) division of the body of the cell is complete, nuclei having the same form as in 4; (8) division of the cell complete, the nuclei resting

the Interior. With the aid of these physicians data were obtained from a population of 115,455 Indians, extending over a period of twenty years. Only twenty-nine cases of cancer were encountered. The Indians are under the strict

[1] Drawing after Sobbota. The drawings, photographs, and microphotographs reproduced in this article are the property of the Museum of Columbia University.

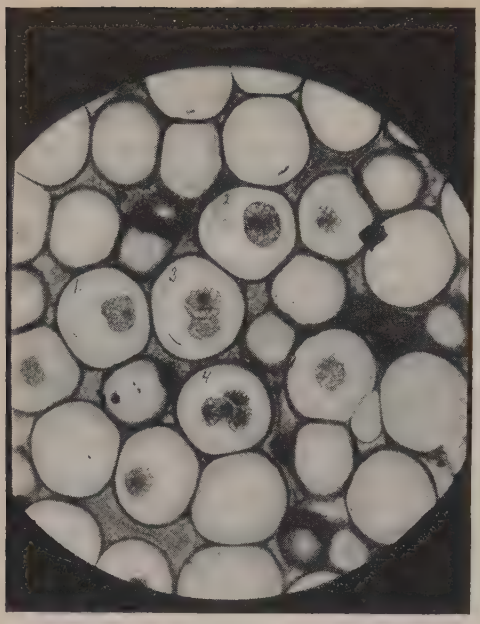


FIGURE 2: EGGS OF ASCARIS (ROUND INTESTINAL WORM)

(1) Germ cell—nucleus resting; (2) germ cell—nucleus preparing for division; (3) germ cell divided into two cells; (4) each of the two cells again divided into two, forming four cells

Microphotograph (direct photograph of a microscopical specimen) Museum of Columbia University, Department of Anatomy

supervision of the agency physicians, so that the disease could not have been overlooked in any case. Thus it is justifiable to assert that cancer is of rare occurrence among the American Indians. The investigation did not reveal any difference in the longevity between American Indians and their white neighbors. Consequently this infrequency of cancer cannot be accounted for on the assumption that the Indians do not reach the cancer age.

The cause of the rare occurrence of cancer in primitive races is to be found in the racial characteristics, which comprise not only the ethnological differences in the structure of the body, but also differences of environment and mode of life. Apparently it is modern civilization and the conditions created by it which cause the great frequency of cancer among modern nations. This seems to be the only plausible explanation of the growing frequency of cancer in every civilized country. It is hoped that the work conducted at present under the auspices of the George Crocker Fund among the Indians of the Latin-American republics will throw additional light on the conditions within civilized life which favor the occurrence of cancer. In these republics, especially in Mexico and Brazil, Indians of pure blood, leading a primitive life, are met side by side with those living in civilized communities and the half-breeds, *i.e.*, mixtures of Indians with other races.

CAUSATION OF CANCER

The most important problem in the study of a disease is the discovery of the causes of its origin. Effective treatment and prevention of a disease can be hoped for only after this information is obtained. While no specific treatment has as yet been found for tuberculosis or yellow fever, the causes producing these conditions were discovered and consequently prevention has become possible.

The difficulties in the investigation of the causes of cancer are numerous and manifold. In recent years the parasitic origin of cancer was the subject of much discussion and research. Many efforts were directed towards the discovery of a parasite responsible for the new growth. However, it was impossible to isolate from cancerous tissue a microörganism capable of giving rise to a tumor when introduced into another organism. Moreover, the characteristics of cancer differ essentially from those of any parasitic disease.

The malignant character of cancer is determined by the power of proliferation of a group of body cells. Through this proliferation the tumor cells invade or "infiltrate" the neighboring tissues. This proceeds until the tumor causes the death of the organism, either by destroying, "eating away," a vital organ or else by poisoning the organism through the products created by the new growth. There is still another way in which the tumor attacks the health of the organism. Some of the proliferating cells become separated from the original tumor, enter the general blood or lymph stream, and wander until they become lodged in some organ and there form a secondary, or *metastatic*, tumor, which in its turn grows indefinitely. For instance, a few cells of a cancer of the stomach may in this manner find their way to the liver and there form a secondary growth. Such a metastatic secondary tumor, though formed in a distant organ, consists of the cells of the original tumor. This condition is not met with in any parasitic disease.

Cancers formed in different organs differ not only in the form of their cells, but also in the clinical character of the disease. The difference between an *adenocarcinoma of the stomach* (cancer formed from the cells of the secreting glands of the stomach) and *sarcoma of the leg* (cancer formed from the cells of the bone or other connective tissue of the leg) is as great as between measles and scarlet fever.

It is thus apparent that the term "cancer" stands for a group of different diseases all characterized by the formation of a tumor possessing an unlimited power of growth, and we are consequently warranted in assuming that the primary causes creating these cellular disturbances may vary in each case. Hence it becomes necessary to ascertain the characteristics, the mode of development, and the peculiarities of every form of cancer.

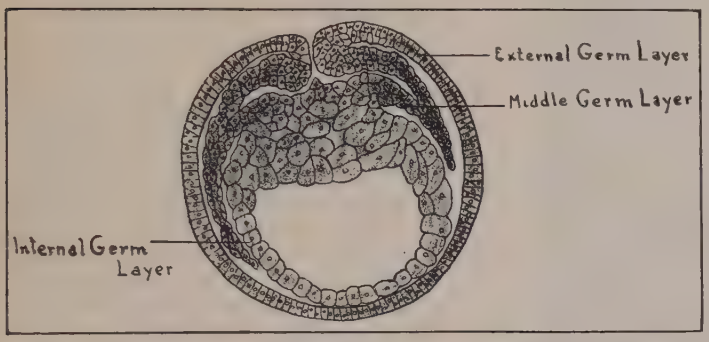


FIGURE 3: CROSS SECTION THROUGH AN EMBRYO OF A TRITON (A SMALL LIZARD), SHOWING THE THREE GERM LAYERS

Drawing after O. Hertwig. Museum of Columbia University, Department of Pathology

This information can be obtained only through the clinical study of a great number of patients who have been under careful observation. Research with this aim in view has been conducted in many European countries for some time. In this country it was initiated by the George Crocker Fund of Columbia University. The work was begun only one year ago. The clinical histories of 4000 cases were analyzed. This analysis brought to light some points of considerable importance. It became evident that the disease is more frequent among women. This fact is due to the prevalence of the cancer of the womb and the female breast. However, the frequency of cancer of the other organs, as, for instance, the stomach, the face, the mouth, or the kidney, is greater among men; the ratio being three to one. This finding can be explained by the greater exposure of man to injuries brought about by work and habits peculiar to him, particularly the use of tobacco, alcohol, etc. The results have further shown that certain kinds of cancer now attack younger people than in the past. This is perhaps one of the indications that modern civilization is bringing about old age at an earlier period of life. Hereditary disposition according to the investigation does not seem to have a very direct influence on the occurrence of cancer, and surely this influence is not sufficient to warrant the great dread of inheriting the disease. The statistical work of the George Crocker Fund forcibly points to the conclusion that the increased vulnerability and lessened resistance of the organism, caused by the ever increasing strain of modern life, play an important rôle in the causation of cancer. But in order to gain clearer information into the mechanism of this relationship there will be required years of work extending to thousands of cases in both Caucasian and alien races.

EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH

The last seventy years, as shown above, thus accomplished more for the understanding of the nature of cancer than all the ages previous to that period. But still greater are the achievements of the last nine years, during which a method has been found to study the disease experimentally on lower animals. No actual "cure" for cancer has as yet been discovered. Experimental cancer research is as yet largely a pure science as distinguished from the applied sciences. But from that it should not be inferred that the work has been without practical value. Not one of the great modern achievements in engineering could have been accomplished without the pure sciences of mathematics and mechanics, nor the marvelous inventions in electricity without the pure science of physics. If we consider further that the best practical results were reached in those diseases which could be reproduced artificially on lower animals and then studied experi-

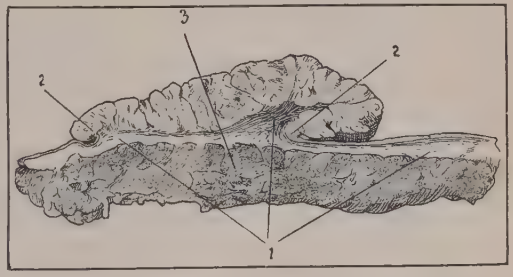


FIGURE 4: CANCER OF THE SKIN, COMPLETELY LOCALIZED

(1) Shows the folds of skin which go over into the cancer; (2) subcutaneous tissue; (3) fat under the skin (both 2 and 3 are perfectly free of cancer)

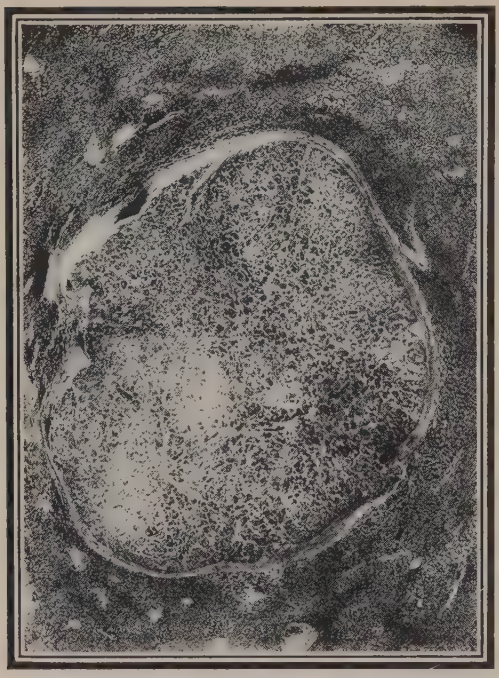


FIGURE 5: METASTASIS (SECONDARY CANCER) IN THE LIVER

(Round nodule in the center of the figure is the cancer, surrounded by healthy liver tissue. Microphotograph)

mentally, as in diphtheria, tetanus and tuberculosis, we cannot but feel that we have arrived at the beginning of the solution of the cancer problem.

I have already mentioned that cancer frequently occurs in certain species of lower animals. In 1901 Jensen in Denmark and Leo Loeb in this country showed that in white mice and rats the disease occurs not only spontaneously, but also that it may be induced artificially in a previously healthy animal. This discovery immediately stimulated investigation of cancer to a degree unheard of before. Special institutions for cancer research were organized in London, Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Berlin, and Copenhagen. In the United States the Gratwick Laboratory of Buffalo was organized for the study of the disease, and Pennsylvania, Cornell, Harvard, and Columbia Universities and the Rockefeller Institute created special departments for the same purpose. If we consider the progress in the work on cancer made in so short a period, we have good reason to look with hope to the future.

The experimental research is conducted mainly on white mice and rats, though occasionally dogs and hares are used. In order to induce the growth of cancer in a healthy animal a very small particle of the tumor of another cancerous animal is inoculated under the skin of the first. If the inoculation is successful the piece begins to grow and becomes visible to the naked eye in a few weeks. This inoculation is not more painful than a hypodermic injection of morphine, and the subsequent growth of the tumor is not connected with any discomfort to the animals.

Minute and painstaking studies of these artificial growths have revealed facts of great interest. The inoculated piece grows through the reproduction of its own cells, without the addition of the cells of the animal into which it was inoculated. When a part of the artificial tumor thus developed in the second animal is introduced into a third animal, and a cancer growth takes place in the latter, the cells of this third cancer are the direct offspring of the cancer cells of the first animal. This transfer of the original cells may be continued indefinitely. Indeed the cancer cells of the tumor first discovered by Jensen in a white mouse eight years ago are still being transferred into thousands of other mice, and eight years are four times the lifetime of a mouse. Thus experimental research has shown, first, that the cancer growth is always due to the reproduction of a living cancer cell (if the cells of the inoculated piece are destroyed by heat or poisons, no tumor growth takes place), and, further, that cancer cells are immortal: that they live and propagate indefinitely. This capacity for indefinite propagation is the main feature which distinguishes a cancer cell from a normal body cell, and underlies all characteristics of the disease. Many details in the relationship between the cancer cell and the organism that carries it, details which are of fundamental importance for the understanding of the nature of the disease, are obtained by the aid of this experimental method. But it is impossible to enter here into all the minutiae of the subject.

One of the most interesting and practically important phenomena observed during these experimental investigations consists in the "immunity" or resistance of certain animals to the growth of an inoculated cancer. A cancer which grew originally in a white mouse cannot be transplanted into an animal of another species closely allied to it, as, for instance, a rat. Moreover, it does not grow in a white mouse raised in a different locality. Even when animals of the same race or locality are inoculated with tumor, the latter does not grow in all of them, but a certain number appear to be resistant to the growth of cancer. There exists consequently in certain animals a condition of *natural immunity* to cancer. Research has

proved further, that the same kind of immunity may be induced by artificial means.

Immunity may occur in animals and men against a great many intoxications and infections, and the nature of this immunity varies with different conditions. It may be inborn, as, for instance, the immunity of the negro race to malaria, or acquired, as the immunity to smallpox in persons cured of one attack of the disease. Immunity may also be induced artificially in one of the two following ways: either, as in vaccination, by the artificial production of a mild form of the disease, which the organism easily overcomes (such artificial immunity is called *active*); or by injection of blood-serum or other fluid taken from an animal previously rendered immune to the disease. The latter is called *passive*, and as an instance of it, may be cited the immunization with diphtheria antitoxin.

Artificial immunity to growth of cancer seems to resemble most the active immunity induced by vaccination. Until recently the methods of immunization of an animal against the growth of cancer consisted in a previous injection of an emulsion of living cells taken from a weakly growing tumor. Similar results were produced by the injection of an emulsion of normal body cells. It was thought, however, that no immunity could be induced unless the cells used for vaccination were alive.

The investigations conducted by the George Crocker Fund succeeded in demonstrating that it was possible to immunize animals by injection of extracts of dead cells prepared in such a manner as to leave intact the active substances. The advantage of this method consists in the opportunity it affords the investigator to study the chemical constitution of the substances which render the organism immune against cancer growth.

It must be borne in mind, that so far our positive knowledge of immunity against cancer is limited to lower animals. But evidence is gradually accumulating which points to the possibility of the existence of immunity from cancer in men. Several recent reports of spontaneous recoveries of cancer patients can be accounted for only on that theory.

RATIONAL METHODS OF TREATMENT

The question that naturally presents itself, first of all, is the bearing of all theoretical experimental work on the alleviation of human suffering—the treatment of the disease. To cure cancer in a radical manner means to create a condition in the organism in which a further proliferation of the cancer cell cannot take place. The menace of cancer is not so much in the size or position of the formed tumor, as in its potential power for further growth, its dissemination and invasion into different organs and tissues. Unless these constant inroads of the disease are arrested, there is no cure. In other words, to cure cancer means to induce artificial immunity to further growth of the cancer cells. It is clear, then, that the experimental study on artificial immunity tends towards the ulitmate discovery of rational

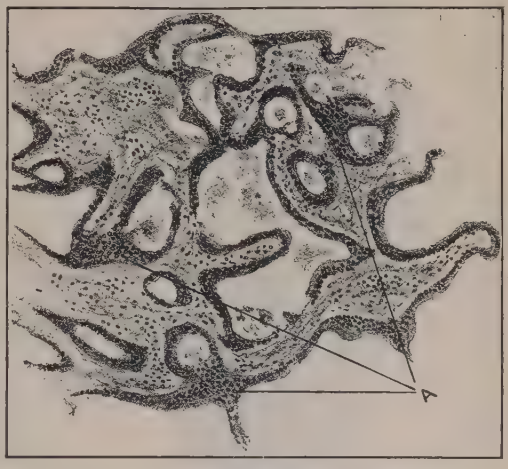


FIGURE 6: ADENOCARCINOMA OF STOMACH

(Points indicated by lines A show places where the cancer cells grew from the walls of the stomach glands into the surrounding tissue)

methods of treatment of the disease. In rats and mice the study is comparatively easy, since the whole lifetime of the animals is two years, and cancer frequently kills the animal in two months. Still, even in experiments on these animals, there is an immense amount of work yet left undone. Both the chemical constitution of the immunizing substances and their exact mode of action must be discovered before the search for similar substances in human pathology may begin.

The difficulties in the way of the proper estimation of the value of any curative agent on man are far greater than in small animals. Human cancer is not an acute disease, and even without any treatment a cancer patient may live two or three years, and a metastatic relapse may take place in three, five, or even twenty years after an apparent cure. To prove the value of any remedy, a test must be made on a large number of cases, and for a period of at least five years. Nevertheless, the anxiety of the medical profession to help the patients, and the hopelessness of the so-called inoperable cases is such that any proposed remedy finds

FIGURE 7. SARCOMA OF A LEG

(The foot and ankle are seen to be healthy; the rest of the limb is changed into a cancer. It is split open, to show the appearance of the growth, and photographed)

ready acceptance. It is certainly perfectly legitimate for a physician to report at a medical society the preliminary results of an incomplete investigation in order to hear the opinion of his colleagues, and possibly to induce a parallel investigation. But the lay press is eager to get news about cancer. The experiment is reported in an incomplete and distorted manner, and the unfortunate cancer patients clamor for the new remedy, often refusing an operation. A volume might be filled with the titles of all the remedies proposed during the last two or three decades, but we shall consider only a few of the latest methods of treatment which seemed to be most promising.

It was noticed on several occasions that a patient suffering from sarcoma (cancer consisting of connective tissue cells) contracted erysipelas, and when the erysipelas was cured the sarcoma also disappeared. In view of this Dr. Coley, of New York, proposed some fifteen years ago to cure sarcoma by the injection of toxins derived from erysipelas bacilli. A large number of patients submitted to the treatment, but the cases which appeared to be improved were so very few that they were probably accidental. The investigations of Dr. Bloodgood, of Baltimore, completely disposed of the matter by showing that certain cases of sarcoma are a great deal more innocent than they were previously considered.

A few years ago, Dr. J. Beard, of Edinburgh, reported on the curative influence on cancer of the local application and injection of trypsin—a juice which is secreted by the pancreas, a digestive gland. Subsequent tests showed that the method was absolutely valueless.

A great deal of hope seems to center around X-ray and similar electric current treatments and the activity of radium, but it has been conclusively demonstrated that these agents act only on small localized tumors of the skin, as the one shown in Figure 4, on page 59, which could be even more radically removed by a knife.

Very recently a great deal of prominence was given in the lay press to a new remedy discovered by the late Dr. E. Hodenpyl, of New York, a scientist of high repute, whose untimely death the entire American medical profession mourns. Dr. Hodenpyl encountered a patient who was cured of cancer but developed an accumulation of fluid in the abdomen, for which she had to be repeatedly tapped. The idea suggested itself to Dr. Hodenpyl that this fluid might contain some of the immune substances, through which the patient herself had been cured, and he decided to experiment with it, first on mice and then, with all the caution that his scientific training taught him, on patients. On May 1 last, at the meeting of the American Surgical Association in Washington, and also at the meeting of the American Association for Cancer Research reports were made of the treatment with this fluid, and it was found that the patients who had been con-

sidered completely cured, had already had a recurrence of the disease.

The reason for the temporary influence of these modes of treatment of the disease may be found in the following facts: Cancer cells proliferate so rapidly that the formation of new blood and lymph vessels, which are the channels for the distribution of food to the cells, cannot keep pace with the process. The cells in the center of the tumor frequently die for lack of food, the mass becomes liquefied and is absorbed by the organism, the tumor decreases in size. All active agents serve to stimulate this increase of the dying cancer cells, and consequently diminish temporarily the size of the tumor, but the cells at the periphery continue proliferating, invading tissue and disseminating, until they kill the organism.

In connection with this relationship between a tumor and its blood-vessels, another "cure" of cancer may be mentioned. In 1903 Dr. Dawbarn, of New York, published a book entitled "Starvation Treatment of Certain Malignant Growths," in which he advised to arrest the flow of blood to cancer in the mouth or on the neck by tying the two main blood-vessels on the neck. His purpose was to diminish in this way the size of such cancers and make them more amenable to subsequent operative treatment. Now a few weeks ago there appeared on the first page of a New York daily an article entitled "Cancer Cured by Starvation." To the lay mind the proposed method may appear as another general cure for cancer, while in fact it has only a narrow application in a small number of cases.

THE ADVANCE IN SURGERY

Thus it is clear that not one of these empirical, non-operative methods of treatment of cancer is of any actual value, and many of them are extremely dangerous to the patient, who thereby often loses the opportune time for a surgical operation.

It must be emphasized at this point that notwithstanding the complete absence of a specific cure for cancer the condition of cancer patients is not necessarily hopeless. While the experimental workers are paving the way for the discovery of a rational general treatment, surgery has accomplished a great deal within the last generation in the operative treatment of the disease. In the first place, great progress has been made since the beginning of the era of aseptic surgery. Thirty years ago no surgeon dared to attack a cancer of the stomach or intestines. At present nearly 20 per cent. of the operated cases of cancer of the stomach remain cured. Further progress has been made in the operative treatment of cancer, since surgeons learned to know better the roads through which the formation of secondary (metastatic) tumors takes place. For instance, in the operative treatment of cancer of the breast by the old methods there was hardly a case of a complete cure, while by the new methods of operation, devised by Dr. Halstead, of Baltimore, and Dr. Willy Meyer, of New York, about ten years ago, 42.8 per cent. remain positively cured; so likewise by the aid of the new method of extirpation of the cancerous womb, devised by Wertheim, 59 per cent. are permanently cured. These results compare very favorably with the results of the treatment of lobar pneumonia, typhoid, or tuberculosis, not to mention Bright's or similar chronic diseases.

Why, then, is the disease still fatal in such a large proportion of cases? The reason is very apparent. The onset of the disease is very insidious and in the majority of cases the patients seek the surgeon too late for a radical operation. This is very frequently true of cases of the cancer of the womb, for instance. But even in cancer of the breast, where the disease could be noticed easily, 29 per cent. of the cases that came to Halstead were too late for the operation.

The greatest difficulty in the treatment of cancer thus consists not in the lack of proper methods, but in the fact that the disease is not recognized early enough to be amenable to radical operative treatment. The public must be made to realize that the diagnosis of cancer does not mean a death warrant. But what is of greater importance, all men and women, especially those past the age of forty, should be on the alert for the discovery of any unaccountable new growth, and should consult a physician immediately upon its appearance. The early diagnosis and early radical operative treatment is the real remedy for the patient until the laboratory workers discover a specific treatment.

LIVE STOCK AND LAND VALUES

BY A. G. LEONARD

(Vice-President and General Manager, Union Stock Yard and Transit Company, Chicago)

EIGHTY per cent of the corn raised in the United States is fed to live stock, according to calculations by the Department of Agriculture based upon the average experience of American farmers, investigations by the different States, and reports from various Government departments showing the amount of corn used for other purposes and exported.

The following table shows approximately the disposition of a ten-year average corn crop of the United States:

DISPOSITION OF ANNUAL CORN CROP

(Average 1899-1908)

HOW USED.	BUSHELS.	PER CENT.
Exported	106,000,000	4.4
Milling, distilling and various other manufactures.	300,000,000	12.6
Fed to live stock in cities and towns	68,000,000	2.9
Fed to live stock on farms	1,910,000,000	80.1
Total	2,384,000,000	100.0

Since the last census, the yearly average farm price of corn in the United States has advanced from 31 cents per bushel in 1900 to 67.7 cents in 1908 and 68.2 cents in 1909.

In the meantime, land in the corn belt has advanced in value almost exactly in proportion to the advance in the price of corn, and the increased value of land in the corn belt has been the chief cause of the increase in value of other lands.

Naturally, the higher price and higher rentals for farms in the older States would make the newer lands of the West more desirable, especially for young farmers and renters who wish to become owners of farms, while the advance in the value of the former is a strong inducement to invest in the latter.

But the significant point is that the growth and maintenance of land values rests chiefly upon the presence of live stock upon farms. The price of land is high mainly because the price of corn is high, and the price of corn is high chiefly because so much of it is in demand for the purpose of feeding live stock, while there is a world shortage of live stock, which keeps up both relative demand and prices for meats in all countries, because population everywhere is growing faster than the supply of meat animals.

Take away from the farms a considerable share of their live stock, and it would follow that such enormous quantities of corn would be thrown upon the market as to reduce its price below the cost of production, and such a general drop in the value of corn would surely lower the value of lands all over the corn belt, and hence would affect seriously the value of all lands.

It follows, therefore, that if the farmers of the United States would continue to receive remunerative prices for their annual corn crops, and if they would maintain the present general values of farm lands throughout the country, they must keep up or increase the supply of live stock on farms.

Of course there is always the added and very important consideration of preserving land values by preserving and increasing the fertility of the soil, which can be naturally and permanently done only by raising plenty of live stock on the farm, as every up-to-date farmer knows.

The above is a serious subject for thoughtful study by all who are interested in land values, including railroad managers, land dealers, colonization and irrigation companies, and others besides the farmers themselves.

In short, to increase and improve the supply of live stock in the country, especially of meat animals, is absolutely essential to keeping up the production and price of corn; to maintaining the value of lands, and to preserving the fertility of the soil; while all of these are necessary to continued agricultural prosperity, which is now well recognized as the basis of the general prosperity of all classes and of all business interests throughout the nation.

These facts cannot too often be impressed upon the minds of all those who are engaged in farming to-day, for upon their policy in the conduct of their farms must depend in large measure not only the welfare of themselves and their families and the value of their possessions, but also the national welfare and development of the nation's resources for both the present generation and the generations to come.

In conclusion, it should be borne in mind that the limited area of the corn belt, together with the world shortage of live stock as compared to the growth of population, makes it certain that low values for corn and live stock will never again prevail in this country.

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HEAD WATERS OF THE OWENS RIVER, SOURCE OF THE LOS ANGELES WATER SUPPLY

THE LOS ANGELES AQUEDUCT

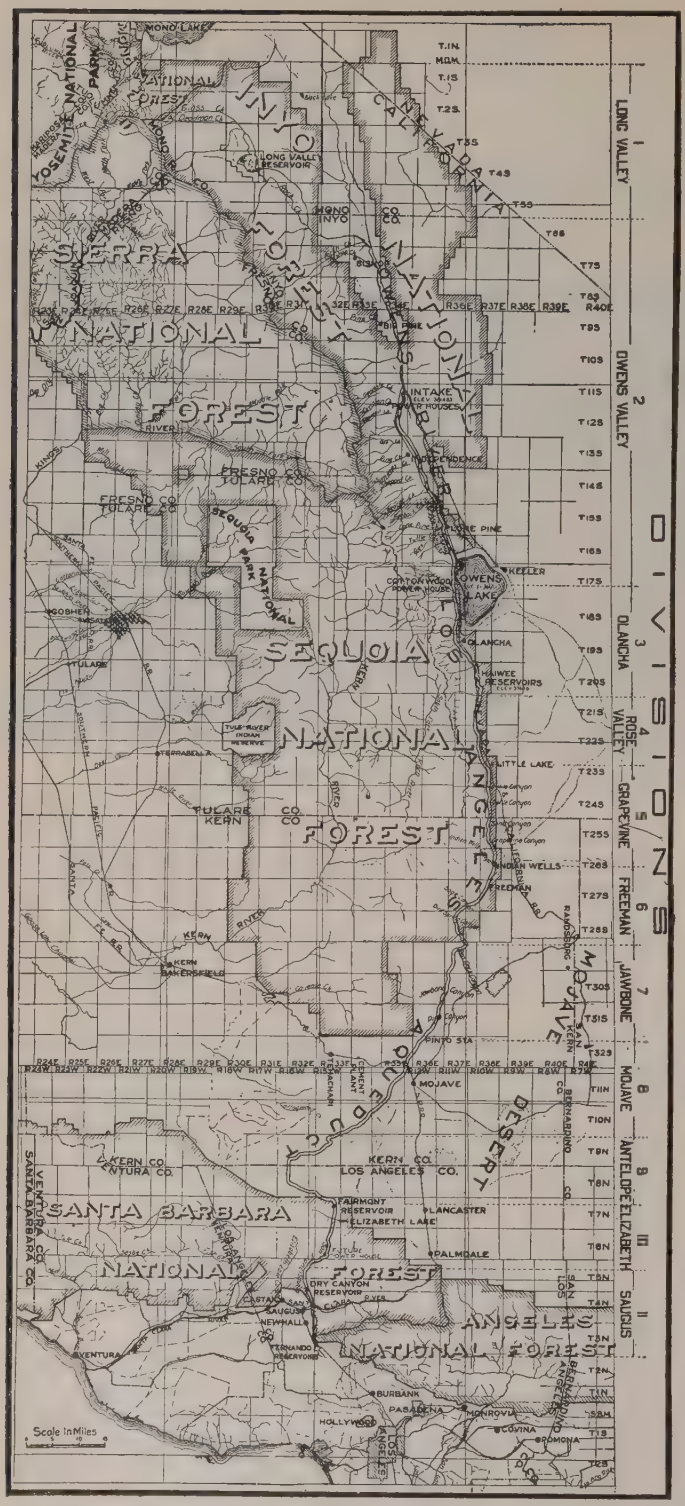
BY JOSEPH BARLOW LIPPINCOTT

(Assistant Chief Engineer)

IN thirty years the small Mexican pueblo of Los Angeles, with 11,000 inhabitants, has grown into a modern American city of 330,000 souls, increasing its assessed valuation during that period from $7,259,000 to $289,279,927. In this wonderful coastal plain, lying between a mild sea and snow-capped mountains, the magic touch of water is all that is required to transform the desert. Here has been created the playground of the United States, with a delightful winter and an equally pleasant summer climate. Those in moderate circumstances are as much attracted as the wealthy, for there are to-day 1,850 manufacturing plants within the city limits, using power and employing labor. The horticultural districts are free from the isolation and privation of ordinary farm life. By intensive cultivation, an inhabitant is supported to each two acres of irrigated land, and average gross crop values of $200 per acre annually are obtained from lands with sufficient water. Telephones, electric cars, and beautified streets follow as a natural sequence in these agricultural districts. This development is measured by the available water supply, for the climate is semi-arid, no rain falling between April and October.

All the available water in the immediate vicinity having been utilized, it became necessary for the city of Los Angeles to go to far-distant mountains for an adequate supply to meet her rapidly growing needs.

The Los Angeles River was granted to the pueblo of Los Angeles by the king of Spain in the year 1781. The Franciscan friars, reared in irrigated Spain, with wisdom limited the boundaries to an area which this river could properly serve for purposes of irrigation. By a fortunate coincidence, the amount of water required per acre for irrigated farming is the



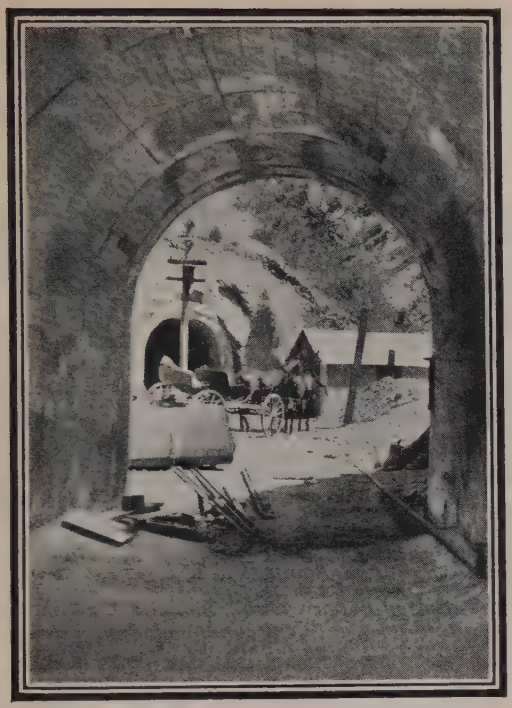
MAP OF THE LOS ANGELES AQUEDUCT
(Two hundred and fifteen miles long)

same as that for urban uses, so that the transition from farm to city has been accomplished without shock. This fact has economic importance, because it will be possible to put under highly beneficial irrigation the suburban lands which will later be occupied for urban purposes. Water rights in Southern California are becoming more difficult to obtain each year, and it was necessary for the city to act in a comprehensive way in order to provide broadly for the future. The only certain security for the retention of a water right in the West lies in its beneficial use.

A MOUNTAIN SOURCE

It might have been possible for the city of Los Angeles to invade neighboring irrigation districts and, by exercising her right of eminent domain, to take irrigation water for domestic uses, but this would have destroyed fruit farms worth a thousand dollars or more an acre, tributary to the city. The alternative adopted was a remote mountain source where there would be a minimum interference with existing communities, where large quantities of water were unused, and from which they could conduct to the city a volume of water as great as the bonding resources could safely pay for, keeping in mind that adequate provision for all future needs must now be made.

The eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada range, situated in Central California between Owens and Mono Lakes, for a distance of 125 miles drains through the Owens Valley into Owens Lake, which has no outlet and which covers an area of 100 square miles, from which



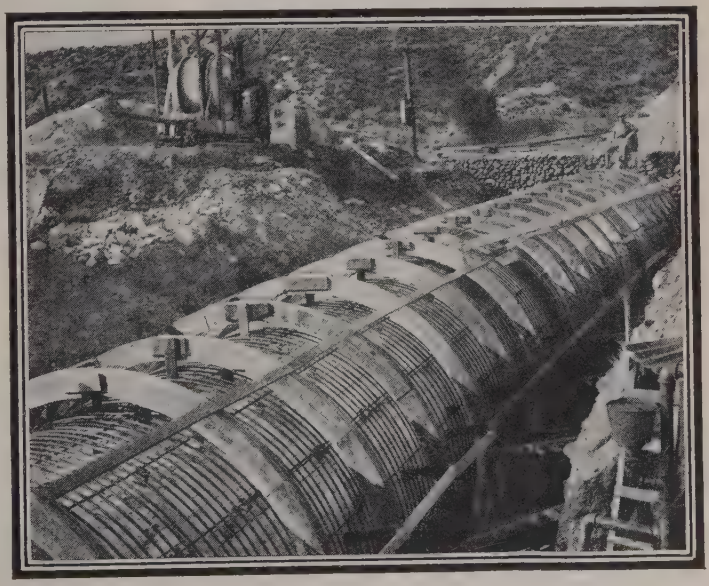
TWO OF THE FINISHED TUNNELS IN THE SAUGUS DIVISION

there is an annual evaporation loss of seven feet in depth. The northernmost point of this basin adjoins the Yosemite National Park. Along the crest there are forty peaks having an elevation in excess of 13,000 feet, of which the highest, Mt. Whitney, attains 14,500 feet. There is no range in this country more spectacular. The precipitation occurs in winter snows of great depth, which are liberated into the streams by the summer sun. The floor of this valley has an elevation of 3,800 feet, while the crest, rising to its imposing height within a distance of ten miles, is covered with snowbanks well through the summer, abounding in lakes, clear trout streams and occasional small glaciers. It is part of the Sierra National Forest Reserve. This is the source of supply selected four years ago by the city of Los Angeles to be tapped by the longest acqueduct in the world.

A RIVAL OF NEW YORK'S CATSKILL SUPPLY

The aqueduct consists of a series of six storage reservoirs and 215 miles of conduit. The largest reservoir site is on the main stream at Long Valley, with an elevation of 7,000 feet, about fifty miles above the point where the aqueduct diverts the river. Here, with a dam 160 feet in height, 340,000 acre feet of water may be impounded, or enough water to cover 340,000 acres one foot deep, which is 28,000 acre feet less than the capacity of the Ashokan reservoir now being constructed by the City of New York. Its province will be to hold over waters from years of plenty to groups of years of extreme drouth, such as occur only three or four times in a century. An artesian well district, approaching fifty miles in length, has been outlined by well borings in the floor of Owens Valley. This water can be conserved for the same purpose.

Fifty miles below this Long Valley reservoir site, the main canal, with a capacity of 900 cubic feet per second and a width of sixty-five feet on the bottom, diverts the river and various tributaries as they are passed, discharging into the Haiwee reservoir sixty miles below the intake. This 900 second-foot canal will carry all ordinary summer flood waters caused by the melting of the snow. The Haiwee reservoir, with a capacity of 64,000 acre feet, will regulate these flood waters into a uniform flow of 400 cubic feet per second, or 258,000,000 gallons daily,—a truly vast supply.



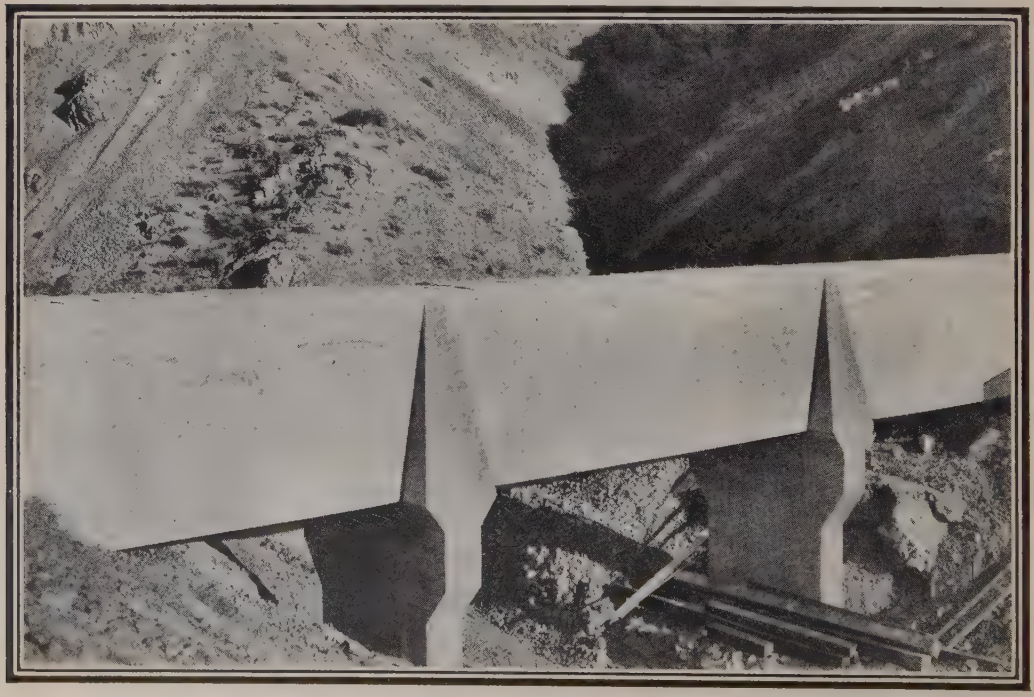
THE WHITNEY SIPHON, REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE TEN FEET IN DIAMETER

The first twenty miles of the canal, situated in the moist artesian lands of Owens Valley, is being excavated by hydraulic dredges, and forms practically a modified river course which is not lined. A large number of springs occur in the floor of the valley, which will augment the flow in this section. For the next forty miles to the Haiwee reservoir, the canal is concrete-lined, but not covered. Below the Haiwee reservoir to the suburbs of Los Angeles, the aqueduct will be completely lined and covered with concrete. This portion skirts along the eastern base of the Sierra Nevadas, crossing the extreme western arm of the Mojave desert near the town of Mojave, and then passes under the coast range with the Elizabeth Tunnel, 5.1 miles in length and sixty miles north of the city.

TUNNELING THE SIERRAS

For fifty miles, in this part of the aqueduct, the line is forced into regions of great topographic severity along the eastern face of the Sierra. Tunnel follows tunnel for mile after mile. Frequently, on the steeper and more threatening slopes, the tunnel line does not come to the surface at all, but is reached for construction purposes by side drifts or adits, through which the excavated material and the concrete for lining are conveyed. Canyons are crossed with steel pressure pipes ten feet in diameter, and with pressure heads varying from 200 to 900 feet. The materials for construction are conveyed up the mountainsides by aerial trams, and in these districts the engineering work is bold and imposing. The next section of seventy miles is "cut-and-cover" construction through the desert plain. Here steam shovels excavate a deep trench about twelve feet wide and ten feet deep, in which the aqueduct is built, the cover being kept constantly below the surface of the ground so as to offer no obstruction to the occasional "cloudbursts" which rush down the desert slopes.

When the crest of the coast range is pierced, the grade drops from an elevation of 3,000 feet to 1,000 feet in the San Fernando Valley, immediately commanding by gravity all the suburbs of the city. From the Elizabeth Tunnel to the San Fernando Valley, the line is boldly located in a rugged country. As the work has progressed and the efficiency of the organization has developed, the cost data have shown that the tunnel work was being done with surprising cheapness, and consequently the amount of tunneling has been increased from twenty-eight miles, originally contemplated in the location of the line, to a total of forty-three miles. Tunnels are the most secure and permanent form of construction possible. Thirty-eight miles of tunnel has been exca-



ONE OF THE CONCRETE FLUMES IN THE JAWBONE DIVISION OF THE AQUEDUCT

STEAM SHOVEL WORKING IN DEEP CUTS

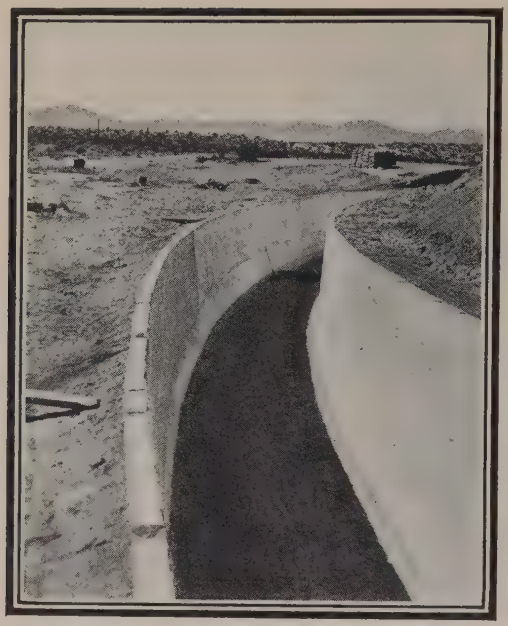
vated in the past two years. The Western mines have yielded to the Los Angeles Aqueduct a most efficient tunnel organization.

THE CITY BUYS 80,000 ACRES OF LAND

The Federal Government had investigated the Owens Valley as one of the regions where an irrigation project might be constructed under the Reclamation Act. However, Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock adopted the Yuma and Klamath projects, which would require all the funds available for reclamation work in California at that time. Therefore, when the City of Los Angeles presented its arguments to the Federal officials, it received the support of President Roosevelt and Congress. Secretary Garfield, Forester Pinchot, and Director Newell of the Reclamation Service all aided the city greatly. An act was passed by Congress on June 30, 1906, granting all necessary rights of way for the aqueduct over the public domain. The city proceeded with marked diligence and ability to acquire the necessary private lands and water rights. The City Board of Water Commissioners assumed grave responsibilities in entering into contracts to make these extensive purchases before any public announcements were made, and before funds were available for full payment. When the public was informed, it endorsed their action by a vote of 9 to 1, and this ratio of public confidence has been sustained through two subsequent campaigns, the people voting first $1,500,000 for the purchase of lands and water rights, then $23,000,000 for hydraulic work and $3,500,000 for water-power installation. Not one acre of ground has been condemned by court procedure, but 80,000 acres have been purchased, covering a distance of sixty miles along both banks of Owens River from the point of diversion to Owens Lake, carrying with them many local water rights.

BUILDING ACROSS A DESERT

It is difficult to explain to those inured to Eastern humid conditions the obstacles that have to be surmounted in order to conquer a desert sufficiently to build across it a great public work of this nature. Without water, towns, railroads, telephones, post offices,— the country had to be made habitable and comfortable enough to induce a migrating laboring population to remain five years on the work of its completion. Nearly every spring on the mountainside in the desert portion of the line, for a hundred and twenty-five miles, has been connected with a system of main pipe lines which is practically continuous along the conduit, for the purpose of furnishing water for construction work and domestic uses for the 4,000 men employed. The Aqueduct Bureau has erected upwards of 500 buildings, installed a telephone system 240 miles in length with local connections to all construction camps, and completed 227 miles of roads and trails. The Southern Pacific Company, under contract with the



A VIEW OF THE CONDUIT IN THE DESERT, LINED AND READY FOR COVER

aqueduct to transport 20,000,000 ton miles of freight north of Mojave, has built the Nevada and California railroad from Mojave to Owens Valley. This railroad system has rendered great aid to the enterprise, as it recognized its importance in sustaining and developing Los Angeles and its tributary country.

UTILIZING WATER POWER

The mountain torrents proceeding from the eastern face of the Sierras in Owens Valley have heavy grades and offer unusual opportunities for the development of water power. Preliminary to construction, three water-power plants were built on these streams, having an electrical output of 3,500 horsepower. This power has been led along the route a distance of 165 miles on high tension lines, furnishing all the energy required in the construction, running air compressors, power shovels, hoists, rock crushers, and electric locomotives. All power not required for construction is used in operating the municipal cement plant, which forms the southern terminus of the power line. Electricity for the southern end of the aqueduct is purchased from the Edison Electric Company and conducted to all these construction camps for similar uses.

A cement mill has been built by the city at Tehachapi, near the center of construction operations, with a capacity of 1,000 barrels a day. The cement manufactured is of a high grade.

THE CITY AS BUILDER

It was decided to open the most difficult section of the work first, and the Jawbone Division, twenty-two miles in length and containing 65,000 feet of tunnels, was selected. An estimate was made of what would be a

PUTTING THE CONCRETE COVER ON THE CONDUIT IN THE MOJAVE DESERT

AQUEDUCT CONCRETE PLANT BUILT BY THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES

reasonable contractor's bid. Seven bids were received from reliable firms in widely different parts of the United States. All of these bids being substantially higher than the engineers' estimates, the Board of Public Works, which has jurisdiction over aqueduct affairs, rejected them and the engineering department was instructed to proceed to do the work by day labor. The time fixed for the building of the division was two years, which period will expire on the first of next September. This division is now 85 per cent. finished. Careful cost data have been kept on all features of the work, and these going figures applied to the remaining 15 per cent. unfinished. To this has been added all sundry expenses that have been incurred on this division, and after making full allowance therefor, the indicated saving is $990,000 over the lowest bid received, which was $2,294,201.

ECONOMICAL CONSTRUCTION

The experience of the board in this work is their justification for undertaking other portions in a similar manner, and with the exception of minor contracts for wagon hauling and the building of eleven miles of foot-hill work, the engineering department of the aqueduct has constructed by day labor the entire project to date, including power plants, cement mills, telephone lines, and pipe lines. The present indications are that the aqueduct will be built both within the five years' time and the $23,000,000 specified by the original board of consulting engineers.

One of the important advantages gained by this method of doing work by day labor or "force account" has been the freedom allowed the engineers to modify plans to meet conditions as they develop, and to change the location of the route as their cost data indicates possible economies. It is frequently stated that it is impossible for municipalities to do work as cheaply as contractors, but apparently the real question is whether the enterprise is large enough to justify the purchase of equipment and whether the organization can be maintained on a business basis. It is possible for a city to employ men of equal efficiency and to buy materials as cheaply as a contractor.

The Aqueduct Bureau has been organized under a civil service provision in the city charter, and while embarrassments frequently occur both in the employment and discharge of men, the net result is beneficial and there is not one political appointee in the organization.

BONUS TO LABORERS FOR INCREASED SPEED

An interesting feature that has been developed, particularly in the tunnel work, has been the establishment of a bonus system for

OUTLET OF THE AQUEDUCT INTO DRY CANYON RESERVOIR

the laborers. Each tunnel is inspected and a reasonable rate of progress estimated upon. The tunnel crews are then informed of this base rate and are paid a bonus for any excess footage that they can accomplish in driving the tunnel, each man from the foreman down sharing in the bonus. The city practically divides with the men any saving resulting from the increased speed. As the daily charges approximate a fixed amount, the cost per foot varies closely with the speed. The impetus given the work by this bonus system has resulted in the aqueduct organization capturing the American records, both for hard-rock and soft-rock tunnels. In April last a run of 604 feet was made at the south end of the Elizabeth Tunnel in granite, Mr. W. C. Aston being the superintendent in charge, and in August, 1909, a run of 1061 feet was made at one heading in a soft sandstone in the Jawbone Division under A. C. Hansen, division engineer. The second place for hard-rock tunnel records in the United States is held by the Gunnison Tunnel in Colorado, where 449 feet was excavated in one month. The miners in the aqueduct tunnels are nearly all Americans or Irish and they enter into their work under the bonus system largely from a sporting impulse to beat the pace set. Drones are driven out, and the foreman's duty is almost entirely confined to getting necessary supplies and equipment. Their method of work resembles a snappy base-ball contest. The miners are a distinct class, worthy of the pen of a Bret Harte to chronicle their naïve eccentricities.

The Elizabeth Tunnel was supposed to have been the controlling factor in determining the time for the completion of the aqueduct, five years being allowed for this work. From present indications the excavation of this tunnel will be completed in three years.

Another feature that has been productive of beneficial results is the general distribution of monthly reports showing unit costs on all features of the work, giving credit to the man in charge either for expensive or economical work. Thus the records of each division are made a matter of discussion over the entire line, resulting in a keen rivalry among the various division organizations for speed and economy. These records are made the basis of promotion or discharge. Under this system the entire organization has been made most efficient.

The aqueduct consists of 43 miles of tunnels, 98 miles of covered conduit, 41 miles of lined open conduit, 21 miles of unlined canal, 12 miles of steel siphon, and 882 feet of concrete flume, a total of 215 miles. In addition, there is the Haiwee reservoir, 7 miles in length, and the power conduits to be constructed in the San Francisquito canyon, 11 miles long, which will serve the combined purpose of conveying the water towards the city of Los Angeles and of developing two drops aggregating 1600 feet for the generation of electric power. The terminus of the aqueduct system will be the Fernando reservoir, about 14 miles north of the boundaries of the city of Los Angeles. From this point the water will be delivered to the city in pipes. The aqueduct is designed to deliver 400 cubic feet per second, or 258,000,000 gallons per day.

Large storage reservoirs will be built in the San Fernando Valley in which such portion of the winter flow can be accumulated as is not required during the rainy season, and from which can be drawn a supply in the summer to augment the summer flow of the aqueduct proper, thus permitting the use of the full capacity for twelve months in the year, both as a conduit and for the generation of power.

POWER DEVELOPMENT

The rate at which power is consumed in a city varies greatly with the hours of the day, the load being light from midnight until six o'clock and heavy in the early evening for purposes of street lighting and transportation. The ratio between the average hourly consumption of power in Los Angeles and the maximum

hourly consumption is about 40 per cent. This is called the load factor. To develop a power output which varies with this demand, the line has been so located that a reservoir site of substantial capacity is available at the intake of the power plant and another near the tail-race of the lower power plant in the San Francisquito canyon, and between these two points the conduit is built of a size adequate to carry 1,000 cubic feet per second, or two and a half times the mean flow. With this hydraulic combination it will be possible to vary the flow of water through the power houses in the same ratio as the demand for power varies in the city, thus enabling the city to enter into contracts for the delivery of power to meet "peak load" conditions. In addition to the drop in the San Francisquito canyon, there is available for power development a fall of 270 feet at the Haiwee reservoir and 215 feet at the point where the aqueduct discharges into the Fernando reservoir. The possibilities of power development have been passed upon by a board of eminent electrical engineers who report the feasibility of generating 120,000 horse power on the peak load without interfering with the continuous delivery of 400 second feet.

The policy of the city has not yet been defined for the distribution of the power and the surplus water. The city charter has been modified so as to provide that no water or power can be sold except to actual consumers without submission to the qualified voters of the city. However, this water and power probably will be used for the building up of the suburban communities and the encouragement of manufacturing industries.

PERSONNEL OF THE MANAGEMENT

It is estimated that the aqueduct is now 60 per cent. completed. The success of the enterprise to date is fundamentally based upon an organized good-citizenship. It would have been impossible for the engineers, no matter how able and ambitious, to accomplish these results without the businesslike support of the city administration. The Board of Public Works, having jurisdiction over the Aqueduct Bureau, is composed of high grade men of established standing. Albert A. Hubbard is president of the board and associated with him are Lieut. General Adna R. Chaffee and William Humphreys. General Chaffee has been detailed as the executive head of the Aqueduct Bureau. This selection has been most fortunate for the city, as General Chaffee is a man of recognized ability and is used to the handling of great enterprises. No employee spends longer hours at his desk than he. The guiding genius of the work is William Mulholland, the chief engineer. He has been connected with the Los Angeles water system for thirty years, starting with the corporation which first constructed the water works and being retained in charge when the city obtained possession in 1902. This water system under municipal management, in addition to delivering water for nine cents per 1,000 gallons, yields a net annual profit of $600,000. It is this splendid record of the city water department, recognized by the citizens of the town, that originally inspired confidence and engendered continued support for the greater undertaking of building the longest aqueduct in the world and a monument to applied conservation.

CATERPILLAR TRACTION ENGINE HAULING ROCK FOR CONCRETE ACROSS THE DESERT

THE CASE OF PALADINO

BY JOSEPH JASTROW

(Professor of Psychology in the University of Wisconsin)

THE case of Paladino finds its origin in interests as old and as widespread as humanity; its closest affiliation is with the time-worn and crude practices and beliefs of primitive peoples. Its survival into these science-saturated days makes it notable; and the venture to parade in academic dress and take a place among the accredited representatives of latter-day research is astounding, whether regarded as shrewd bravado or as a sincere propagandum, and remains so in whatever temper we review the successes and reverses of its checkered career. The woman in the case attracts attention. Though in the main a willing instrument of a movement that gets its headway from motives and interests that far transcend her personality, she cannot be dismissed as a lay-figure upon which the products of an eager imagination have been skilfully draped. The *affaire* Paladino might have been the *affaire* Smith or Jones; but the combination of circumstances that gave it name and more than a local habitation is unusual in complexion, and has become international in its setting.

The notorious Eusapia of New York in the year 1910 is a surprisingly unprogressive replica of the obscure Eusapia of Naples of the period of 1890. Under the encouragement of convinced votaries one and another phenomenon has been added to her repertoire; yet her stock in trade has undergone little alteration beyond the artful cutting of the garment to suit the cloth,—the requirements of her clientèle being sufficiently met by the standard patterns of her productions. It must be definitely and clearly grasped at the outset that *what Eusapia does* affords but the slightest clue to her fame or to the attitude of her sponsors, lay or scientific. The story will be blind and its meaning lost if thus read. The case of Eusapia, like a divorce suit or an embezzlement, gets its prestige from the standing of the parties concerned. The incidents are about as sordid, about as commonplace, and carry about the same lesson in one set of circumstances as in another. But when the proceedings move in intellectual high life, Mother Grundy, enterprising editors, and all sorts and conditions of men and women take notice. This heightened interest in the personnel of defendant, prosecution, and witnesses must not be permitted to obscure or distort in any measure the simple findings of the case, which alone form the subject-matter for the jury's consideration.

A sifting of the personal evidence in the case of Paladino discloses that Eusapia was born in 1854, of lowly origin, and was early left an orphan without relatives or resources; that her girlhood was uneventful save for the chance discovery, in a spiritualistic circle, of her powers as a medium. It appears that her debut was in the form of a letter in 1888 from Professor Chiaia, of Naples, to Professor Lombroso. The latter was firmly convinced of her supernormal powers as early as 1891; and quite a group of men of science investigated her case in 1892 in Milan, among them Professor Richet of Paris, who, at first sceptical, later became an enthusiastic convert to the "genuineness" of the manifestations. The years 1893, 1894, and 1895 brought forward new and distinguished converts to her clientèle, in Italy, in Russia, in France. Two English observers, Professor Lodge (now Sir Oliver Lodge) and Mr. F. W. H. Myers, took part in the séances held at Professor Richet's house on the île Roubaud in 1894; and through their interest Eusapia paid a visit to England in 1895, and there met her first serious reverses. Those who have subscribed to the occurrence of supernormal phenomena in her presence, through agencies inexplicable by fraud or by known physical forces form a distinguished group; many of them have written learned articles framing elaborate theories to account for the motive forces responsible for the phenomena; and quite a few have contributed volumes recounting the marvels of the case of Paladino. The most accessible volume devoted to her phenomena is that issued by Mr. Hereward Carrington in 1909. It is his opinion that "Eusapia is genuine; but she is, so far as I know, almost *unique*." "That in her may now be said to culminate and focus the whole evidential case for the physical phenomena of spiritualism." If it could be shown that "nothing but fraud entered into the production of these phenomena—then the whole case for the physical phenomena would be ruined—utterly, irretrievably ruined."

It thus appears that, if we are to decide the case of Paladino according to the extent of the evidence,[1] the distinction and the scientific as well as personal reputation of the witnesses, there can be no doubt of the verdict in her favor; that phenomena occur in her presence independently of her initiative, and accordingly indicate some unrecognized force, presumably that of spirits. But the case does not stand alone; it is part of an historical development; it is full of psychological complications; the step from the data to the verdict is beset with subtle difficulties. These circumstances of the settings are of commanding importance in all such issues; indeed, they make the case of Paladino, make it or mar it. From Eusapia herself we obtain no aid. In part she emulates the diplomatic reserve of Bre'r Rabbit—a wise procedure—and permits the Eusapian facts and the Eusapian legends to take their course; in part she confesses to a faith in the spiritualistic interpretation, and calls upon her trance-control (one "John King" of spiritualistic origin) to stand by her. In brief she adopts the lingo of her cult and adapts her attitude to the atmosphere of her sitters. In addition she commands larger and larger compensation for her services with the extension of her fame, and yields to the importunity of interviewers to provide the reputation favorable for a remunerative specialty. Besides, she admits that she tricks if she gets a chance, and suggests that all mediums do; hence the need of control. The only clue to the case lies in the close logical analysis of the situation, in the intimate study not so much of the evidence as of the conditions of men and events out of which the evidence grows. The case of Eusapia is a case for the logician, for the sturdy reasoner with common sense, fortified as well with some special knowledge of the psychology of the atmosphere in which the case moves and has its being.

It is fortunate that legal procedure has familiarized the public with the emergence of truth—

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EUSAPIA PALADINO

(As she appeared in New York recently)

that is, of substantial truth for practical purposes—from a glaring contradiction of testimony. Juries promptly learn that evidence must be weighed and not measured by its superficial area; and that it may be necessary to decide upon complex probabilities, which party is lying or finessing or is hopelessly incompetent, or pitiably self-deceived. Whether Eusapia is a monster or a martyr, a marvel or a mountebank, a medium of the unknown or a manipulator of the undetected, is just the kind of a verdict that our common sense is quite capable to reach, if only we hold fast to the inalienable right to light, logic, and the pursuit of deception.

WHAT HAPPENS AT A PALADINO "TEST"

A helpful procedure in the case will be to call attention to exhibit A as reported by eye-

[1] The roll of Eusapia's sponsors includes many men of scientific professions; of these the more enthusiastic show unmistakable tendencies to accept supernormal explanations. The Italians, Professors Lombroso and Morselli, and the French writers, Professor Flammarion, Col. De Rochas, Dr. J. Maxwell, and M. de Fontenay have contributed the most elaborate and extravagant accounts. The two most important reports are those of the "Institut Général Psychologique" (Paris, 1908), and of the Society for Psychical Research, 1909. The standard phenomena are signals and raps at command; table levitations; movement of objects in and from the cabinet; touches by invisible hands; the apparition of a hand above the medium's head; and a cold breeze issuing from the medium's forehead. The more unusual phenomena include the change in weight of the medium's person, and her levitation to the table; the moving of heavy bodies, and the approach of light ones in distant parts of the room; the appearance of arms, heads, and faces, often recognized; the mysterious impression of hands and faces on plaster or putty; the creation of an additional arm; the disappearance of the medium's legs, and others too remarkable to mention. While these several documents are worthy of different attention in terms of their reliability, the perspective of this review makes unnecessary any more specific reference. An admirable brief review appears in *Putnam's Magazine* of January, 1910, by Professor Leuba.

witnesses. At a séance[1] held at a residence in New York City on April 17, 1910, there were so far as Eusapia was concerned the usual arrangements: the chairs of sitters about the table, the curtained corner called the cabinet, containing the paraphernalia affected by spirits (tamborine, taborette). The unusual arrangement was the concealment of observers beneath the chairs of the sitters within closest

THE WOBBLING OF THE TABLE

(The medium rested her right foot obliquely with the heel upon the toe of one sitter and the toe upon the toe of another—giving the impression of using both of her feet. Then, working her left foot under the leg of the table, she was able to make it gyrate)

range of the medium's person. The detectives were smuggled to their positions under cover of a screen of the bystanders, while Eusapia's attention was engaged in the attempt to influence by her supposed supernormal power an electroscope brought to the séance to serve as a psychological decoy. They escaped under cover of the darkness at a later stage of the proceedings, wriggling their way along the floor and carrying with them a knowledge of the motive power of table levitations that should make others wiser if not happier men. To understand their testimony, the ceremonies of the table must be familiar. The decisive evidence of the belief that the medium does not move the table is that her hands and feet are controlled by the two sitters on her right and left respectively. She gives the control of her right hand to the left hand of her right sitter, and the control of her left hand to the right hand of her left sitter; the latter is the post of honor, since Eusapia is left-handed. Similarly her left foot (at the outset) is secured (?) by contact with the right foot of her left "control," and the like for the other foot.

To prove an unknown force, all that is necessary is to slip away the left foot, make the right foot serve to keep contact with one foot of each "control," and to apply said agile and versatile left member to the leg of the table. The unobserved but observing observer under the table reports that "a foot came from underneath the dress of the medium and placed the toe underneath the leg of the table of the left side of the medium, and pressing upward, gave it a little chuck into the air. Then the foot withdrew, and the leg of the table dropped suddenly to the floor. More wobbling of the table occurred. [This is done by pressure of the medium's hands.] Again the foot came from underneath the dress of the medium and placed itself underneath the leg of the table, forced the table upward from the floor about half a foot, held it there for a moment and repeated the 'phenomenon.' Each time after a levitation, the medium would appear to rest her left foot upon the top of the right, which remained constantly in an oblique position upon the feet of Davis and Kellogg [the left and right controls]. At no time did she have her left foot hampered in any way. It was constantly moving in the space about her chair; and I was lying with my face on the floor within *eight inches* of the left leg of the table; and each time that the table was lifted, whether in a partial or a complete levitation, the medium's foot was used as a propelling force upward."

Next, let it be noted that the "controls" on this occasion were well versed in the tricks of mediums and in the observation of significant details in this elusive sleight-of-hand (and foot). Knowing when to expect action on the part of the released foot, Mr. Davis cautiously probed the space with his own foot and "was unable to touch her left leg from the knee down, at the place where it should have been." The phenomena of the cabinet were similarly disclosed. The motive power proved to be partly the released foot and partly the released hand. The substitution of the right hand to do duty for both hands is effected under cover of the curtain, which is first flung over the table by the left hand; this too was perfectly apparent to the skilled "controls," to whom such tricks were stale and unprofitable. Mr. Kellogg on her right was in the favored position to detect the movements of her released left hand during the later cabinet feats that require desperate

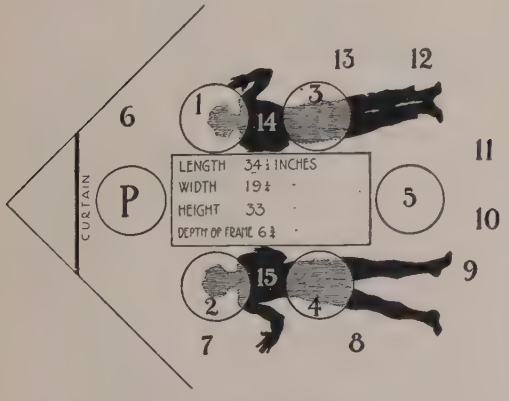
[1] The account appeared in *Collier's Weekly* of May 14, 1910. With it should be read the full report of a group of test sittings held in New York as submitted by Professor Dickinson S. Miller in the *Times* of Thursday, May 12; and a more formal report based upon the same sittings in *Science* of May 20, 1910.

The public owes a debt of gratitude to Professor Miller (to whom belongs the credit of the plan and the execution of the campaign) and to his associates, for this aid to a saner view of this remarkable case.

From *Collier's Weekly*

THE SÉANCE HELD AT THE HOUSE OF PROFESSOR H. G. LORD, OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, APRIL 17, 1910

darkness. He says: "She took my left hand and placed it over her right shoulder, far enough to let me feel her left shoulder-blade, where I exerted some pressure with the finger-tips. With my hand in this position it was almost impossible to know whether she were moving her left arm or not; hence I took the liberty of placing the ball of my left wrist where the tips of my fingers had been [in other words a little substitution-trick of his own], and this gave me ample opportunity to feel with my fingers thus freed, the movements of the sleeve of her left arm without her knowing it. Then it was plain that whenever the curtain was sharply 'blown' forward, it was done by her throwing it forward with her left hand in a quick impulsive jerk. It was also plain that the hand we saw at the parting of the curtains was none other than hers."



A DIAGRAM OF THE SITTING

(The table, cabinet, and chairs are here outlined, with the two detectives lying on the floor. The position of Paladino is indicated by P. Reading by the numbers, those in attendance were: (1) W. S. Davis, (2) J. L. Kellogg, (3) Mrs. Fabian Franklin, (4) Mrs. Herbert G. Lord, (5) J. W. Sargent, (6) Prof. Dickinson S. Miller, (7) Prof. Herbert G. Lord, (8) Prof. A. A. Livingston, (9) Prof. Joseph Jastrow, (10) Prof. J. B. Fletcher, (11) Mrs. F. D. Pollock, (12) Miss E. R. Olmsted, (13) Miss Carola Woerishoffer, (14) Joseph L. Rinn, (15) Warren C. Pyne)

These details indicate how circumstantial was the detection of the simple and tricky fraud that underlies the standard performances of Paladino; and they indicate the training and insight which the detection requires. Had this type of cross-examination been drastically administered early and often, it seems unlikely that there would still be a case of Paladino. Having thrown upon the situation these illuminating side-lights, it will hardly be necessary to rehearse the further corroboratory testimony. The performance was suggestive through and through of the medium's working for conditions favorable to the evasion of the control. To fortify the conclusion, a second séance was

arranged (Eusapia being ignorant of the outcome of the first) at which there were no concealed observers, and at which the usual phenomena took place so long as the "controls" exercised such lax guardianship as the amateur attains. But upon signal the control was made real and effective; and the result was decisive. *From that moment on, nothing happened.* The medium grew excited and irritable, complained of the holding which was in reality gentle but properly directed, tried again and again to throw the observers off their guard, but all to no avail. Expert control stopped the phenomena under the precise conditions under which a half-hour before, with complacent and ordinary control, they had occurred in profusion. The "forces" required the use of Eusapia's hands and feet.

The case of Eusapia puzzles many a candid inquirer. If this crude deception lies at the basis of a career that has acquired a literature of its own, why has it not been discovered before? The first answer is that it has and repeatedly; and the strange fact remains that those who detected Eusapia in fraud continued to believe in her genuine powers.

As early as 1893 Professor Richet of Paris commented on the general suspiciousness of the whole proceeding, and said, "To the extent to which the conditions were made rigid, the phenomena decreased"; and yet the same distinguished scientist attests physiological miracles in the presence of Eusapia that require larger credulity than many a sympathetic layman can command. Both Dr. Moll and Dr. Dessoir of Berlin detected the precise substitution-tricks that were used in New York. "The main point is cleverly to distract attention and to release one or both hands or one or both feet. This is Paladino's chief trick." Dr. Moll records the throwing out of the curtain to cover the hand substitution; and notes that, by watching for it, he could detect the exact moment when the hand or foot was freed. "She boldly raises her left hand above her head, and this is accepted as a spirit hand. In spite of the nine-tenths darkness, I distinctly saw the movements, as she raised her arm."

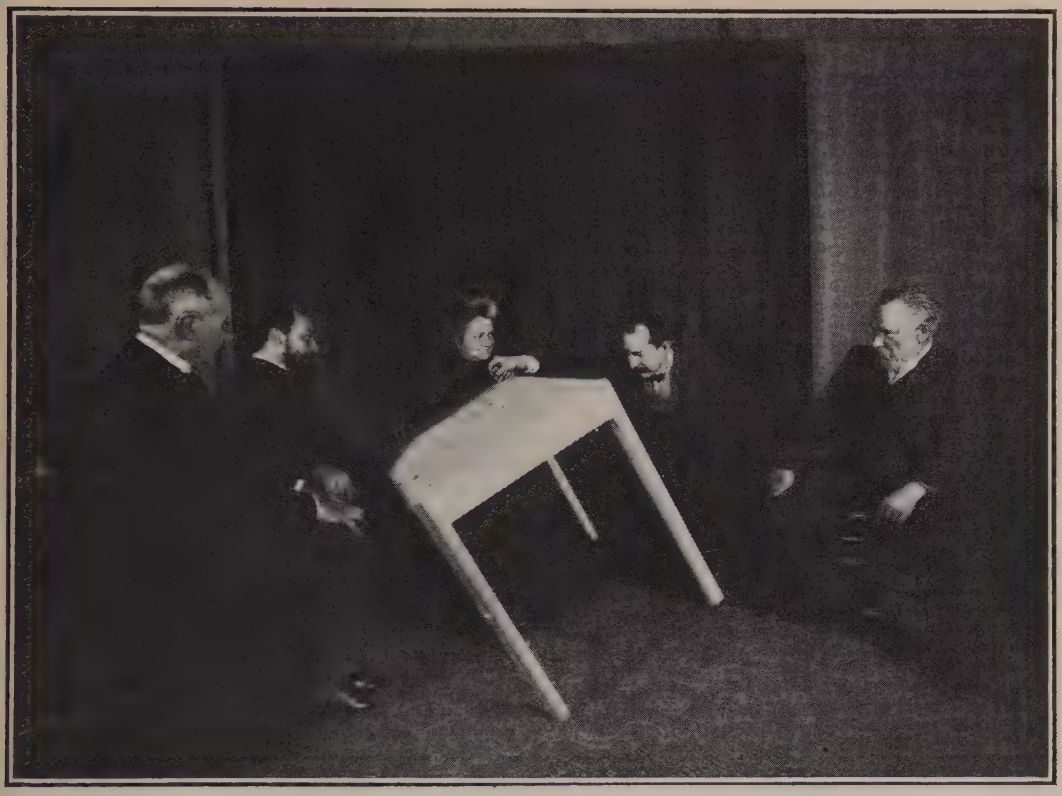
In the séances in 1895 in England, Dr. Richard Hodgson repeatedly detected Eusapia in fraud, and the verdict of his committee was "systematic fraud from first to last." The temper of that day is worth recalling. Mr. Myers, though a thorough believer in supernormal phenomena, was unwilling to connect his convictions with the Eusapian phenomena. Eusapia was for seven weeks a guest in his house and gave twenty séances. "During all that time Eusapia persistently threw obstacles in the way of proper holding of the hands. She only allowed for a part of the time on each occasion the only holding of the feet which we regarded as secure, i. e., the holding by the hands of a person under the table. Moreover she repeatedly refused any satisfactory test other than holding. Generally we endeavored to make the holding as good as she would allow us to make it; although towards the end we occasionally left her quite free to be held or to hold as she pleased;—on which occasions she continued the same frauds, in a more obvious manner. The frauds were practised both in and out of the real or alleged trance, and were so skilfully executed that the 'poor woman' must have practised them long and carefully."

Professor Sedgwick likewise discarded Eusapia. The investigations "placed beyond reasonable doubt the facts that the frauds discovered by Dr. Hodgson at Cambridge had been systematically practised by Eusapia Paladino for years. In accordance, therefore, with our established custom, I propose to ignore her performances for the future, as I ignore those of other persons engaged in the same mischievous trade." Professor Le Bon has recently presented an admirable survey of the significance of this "Renaissance of Magic" (*Revue Scientifique*, March 26 and April 2, 1910) in the course of which he records: "We saw on several occasions in quite good light a hand appear above her head; but when I had my assistant observe her shoulders illuminated from behind without her knowledge, one could follow all her movements, and readily secure proof that the materializations were simply the natural hands of the medium freed from the control of her observers. As soon as Eusapia began to be suspicious, the apparitions of the hand ceased altogether and did not reappear until, yielding to the desire of some credulous friends, I consented to help them by withdrawing." To return to the earlier attitudes (again 1895), Sir Oliver Lodge's conclusion is curious: "I am therefore in hopes that the present decadent state of the Neapolitan woman may be only temporary and that hereafter some competent and thoroughly prepared witness may yet bring testimony to the continued existence of a genuine abnormal power existent in her organism."

Since this decadent state has endured for another fifteen years it is idle to consider it temporary; and it seems unfortunate for the case of Paladino that the presence of competent and thoroughly prepared witnesses so regularly induces attacks of decadence.

THE MEDIUM IMPOSES THE CONDITIONS

The case of Eusapia Paladino is peculiarly a case for the logician, for the incorruptible ad-



PALADINO "LEVITATING" A TABLE

(A photograph taken without warning shows, according to Professor Leuba, the medium lifting the table by natural, muscular means)

vocate of a sturdy common sense. Thinking straight is essential to seeing straight. The evidence grows out of the attitude far more than the attitude results from the evidence; and this tenet forms the cardinal principle of any judicial review. The conditions attaching to the inquiry present our first concern. Mediums form a privileged class; they place themselves beyond the range of scientific procedure; and challenge the contempt of court. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that if those who profess to influence physical objects without contact were willing to submit to the experimental rules of the laboratory, the investigation would be a matter of minutes and not of years. The reply to impatient critics, private and editorial, who ask why the investigators do not bring the matter to an issue by introducing obviously decisive tests, is uniformly simple: They are not permitted to.

However shrewdly it is made to appear to be the contrary, the fact is that *the medium imposes the conditions* and the conduct of the performance. Like the performing conjurer, the medium yields to inquiry graciously and eagerly within the limits of the trick, but is most adroit in gliding over the critical moments at which examination would be inopportune. But the incomparably great advantage of the medium[1] is that he is posing as the minister of the unknown, not as an illusionist, and must be accorded the privileges of his cult. Likewise he has ready excuses, which, like good intentions, are as common as paving stones, and serve their purpose more generally in unsanctioned than in holy causes. Light diminishes the force; passing the hand between the medium and the leg of the table *at the critical time* breaks the circuit; skeptical and inquisitive observers interfere with the conditions; and as much more as the accepted cant or the clientèle will uphold.

It is waste of time to point out the glaring inconsistency of mediums who profess and print the proofs of their performance of the most

[1] A medium, recording his confessions, says: "A medium of experience can always outwit a looker-on even more than a conjurer, because a conjurer would not be allowed to play the antics which we can." A French conjurer corroborates from his side: "Mediums use tricks so coarse that no prestidigitator would dare to show them in public; so they are reserved for the scientists."

marvelous prodigies in complete light and yet object to light as interfering with their power. These apologies are distracting; the all-essential fact is that the medium sets the conditions and refuses decisive tests. Mr. Carrington,—for whom Eusapia has become the black swan of spiritualism,—in an earlier volume bears evidence: "In the first place, it must be stated that the medium never allows himself to be placed *absolutely* under control, i. e., held in various places by several sitters, at the same time, as an escape from such control would be an obvious impossibility." All really effective conditions are refused, as Mr. Myers' statement in the case of Paladino sufficiently illustrates.

And this is Mr. Carrington's advice to investigators of mediums in general: "Instead of binding the medium with ropes, tapes, etc., and sealing them so profusely, suggest that the medium employ, instead, a simple piece of white thread, and see how quickly your offer is rejected."

The most practical method of bringing the matter to a test seems to be to transform the issue from an investigation to a contest; for then he who offers the prize naturally determines the conditions of the award. Sport commands greater loyalty than science. So Professor Le Bon, with the assistance of Dr. Darieux and of Prince Roland Bonaparte, arranged a prize of 2,000 francs for any one who would make an object move without contact (say a light block of wood lying upon a table), but under conditions determined by a scientific commission,—surely the merest child's play for Eusapia and the other "physical" mediums, in whose presence these phenomena occur so regularly that their learned sponsors have invented a term for the effect and call it "telekinesis." Professor Le Bon received several thousand letters from persons ready to admit that they exercised this power; but less than half-a-dozen came to learn the conditions; they all promised to compete for the prize, but none appeared. In New York an offer of $1,000 or even $2,000 for a like proof of Eusapia's powers under simple but rigid conditions was evaded, and then declined upon the usual irrelevant grounds. It would indeed be tantamount to a conviction of imbecility for a physicist not to be able to determine whether an object can be moved without contact, *provided he determines the conditions of the experiment;* but between this and the issue of a challenge on the part of the medium to discover how the said medium accomplishes his alleged "telekinesis" under conditions arbitrarily set by him, there is more difference than between the equator and the pole. It is because the medium will not consent to play the game according to the rules of science that the scientist is forced—in the interests of maintaining the sanity of the community—to demean himself by meeting the medium on the latter's ground, and outwit him or expose him as best he can. For this travesty public sentiment is responsible.

It thus appears that the reputation of Eusapia and the voluminous documents in the case, and the widespread tendency to credit her with rare powers unrecognized by contemporary science, all find their support in a single momentous circumstance: that this and that group of observers witnessing effects arranged by Eusapia were unable to account for what they saw, or that Eusapia, under these conditions, was able to bring about the phenomena without revealing her methods, whatever they might be. The evidence is essentially negative up to a certain point, which is the critical one of direct exposure; and beyond that point, the flimsy support of the supernormal hypothesis is at once laid bare.

The lesson thus enforced is a very simple one in elementary logic, within easy grasp of every one who exercises and cherishes his common sense,—that the flimsiness of the support of the hypothesis should have been perfectly apparent quite independently of the covering under which it took refuge. It really *should not have required an exposure* to lay bare what should have been recognizable by the general suspiciousness of its appearance. It was public sentiment, not the needs of science, that required the exposure.

MENTAL ATTITUDE OF THE OBSERVER

Since what Eusapia does affords but partial enlightenment, the further clue must be sought in the attitude of the witnesses in whose behalf the effects are produced. Professor Le Bon considers the national temperament a fair index of the degree of marvel with which the Eusapian performance will be reported. In England (and let us add in our own Anglo-Saxon land) there was no mystery, but plain fraud; "in France the success varied according to the *milieu* and the intellectual status of the sitters,—it was considerable in polite circles and in general very limited in a scientific atmosphere"; "In Italy, the land of poets . . . effects appeared more marvelous than the magicians of legend ever achieved." It is the personal qualification of the observer that determines the quality of the performance; it is reported as marvelous or as moderately puzzling or commonplace or transparent, according to the tem-

perament of the spectator and his susceptibility to "take stock in" strange powers that he knows not of. This is a most familiar psychological principle but one by no means obsolete. Eusapia's tricks are correspondingly time-worn, but still serve, and will continue to do so just so long as eager or complacent witnesses are inclined to interpret their inability to discover how the effects are produced as a presumption in favor of unknown forces.

Everything depends upon the degree of caution with which the first step is taken; it is the first few hair-breadths that irrevocably determine the direction of a straight line. If you pause at the threshold long and resolutely, and refuse to be impressed with any effects, however apparently marvelous, until the fact that they are produced independently of the medium's initiative has been definitely established, your report will be brief, and, if we may judge by the past, stupid and depressing. If you are decidedly critical you may record (as some of the French observers have done) that the phenomena are in part suggestive of fraud, in part inexplicable, but that it would be premature to regard them as supporting any super-scientific hypothesis; if you assume the typical amateur attitude, and have the usual high confidence in your powers of observation, a successful séance will leave in you a vague and mixed impression of bewilderment and paradox; if you treat the control yet more charitably and are half-convinced that the effects support beliefs already cherished, you will get distinct marvels, and as your conviction grows, the medium grows in boldness, your critical faculties are dulled, and mysteries multiply; the last stage of all is that of perfect conviction due to repeated indulgence in uncritical séances, to the full-fledged devotion to irregular theories, to the abandonment of all caution, and the eager awaiting of novel miracles, determined by the ingenuity of the medium and the depth of your logical intoxication:—sans sense, sans eyes, sans reason, sans everything. It is at this stage that a considerable portion of the literature of the case of Eusapia has been composed. The secret of it all is not in the performance, not in the miracle, but, as the French neatly say, in the *miraculé*, in the mental susceptibility of the subject to the marvelous.

IMPERFECT OBSERVATION

The great bulk of such testimony is accordingly quite valueless except in illustration of the workings of the prepossessed mind. Yet it is not prejudice alone that is responsible for the fertility of the evidence. A fallacy of observation is operative. It is almost impossible to make the uninitiated realize how difficult it is to demonstrate fraud when decisive tests are barred, and how deceptive is the evasion of what appears to be a rigid control. The average sitter, ignorant of the inadequacy of the uneducated sense of touch, replies: "I *know* that her hand was on mine all the time; I *am sure* that she could not have released her foot without my feeling it or have brought out that taborette without my seeing it; *my* senses are not so easily duped." This overweening confidence is responsible for many a ruined mind. Professor Miller asks us to look upon Eusapia and her tribe "as the incarnation of specious evidence, a symbol of sophistry." "When you go to see her, she really sees you to better purpose. When you want to 'control' her, that is make sure where her hands and feet are, she controls you. That is, she gets you to sit in the circle at the table, touching your neighbor's hands, and thus forming what she calls 'the chain.' It is well called the chain, for by it the sitter is bound. By dint of 'substitution' her own hand is soon free and you do not know where it is, but she knows very well that your hands are in full view on the table. You cannot be exploring in awkward places. The reason she gives for the chain is, of course, that it enables the current to flow round the circle."

"Her greatest accomplishment of all is this, that she knows where everyone is putting his attention. If you should look at the critical place nothing would happen there. But she is a consummate mistress of all arts to direct your attention away from the critical place. If she wants to do something with the hands, she bids you be careful that you have good control of the feet. If she wants to slip her foot on yours so as to get the heel where the toe has been and put the toe on another foot, she will make mystic passes in the air in front of your eyes, and at each stroke of her hand, slip goes the foot—a slight motion which it is virtually certain that you will not notice. A jerk in one place covers a lesser jerk in another. She is a supreme eluder." And the medium's table adds insult to injury. The very instrument that serves to prove the existence of the unknown serves as a screen to render the movements of the medium secure from observation. It is the aggravation of that kind of a situation that makes frontier communities so pitiless in the punishment of horse-thieves: the thing stolen becomes the very means of escape.

There is no need to draw any invidious distinction between those who are able to detect Eusapia's tricks and those who are not. It is still a cause for gratitude that the world is not

so degenerate as to make a course in detective-work an essential of a liberal education. What education should bring about is that saner attitude of mind which is satisfied with the disclosures rendered by the competent; and, yet more, the attitude that is sufficiently impressed with the general suspiciousness of the whole affair to require but a few ounces of exposure to add to the pounds of damning circumstance. Dramatically the exposure has value in compelling attention, and this because ears have become deaf to the still, small voice of reason. The journalistic megaphone then has its uses. Consider the hollowness of the support on which this evidence of the unseen is made to hang; and the fact that a situation so loudly advertising itself as fraudulent should still require detailed exposure to impress the public mind does not speak well for the logical value of the diet on which that mind is nourished.

While it is too late to enforce this saner attitude, one concession is still possible. It surely is hardly necessary to demand the discovery against these unfair and degrading odds of every minute detail of every variation of Eusapia's repertoire. Surely the proof of so much fraud, and the presumption that the rest of the performance carries with it the same type of procedures as have been disclosed, should satisfy even those most charitably disposed towards Eusapia's claims.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF BELIEF

But there is another and larger significance of the case of Paladino. There must be some deep reason for the weak logical response to this type of issue; some real force to throw the observation out of function so seriously, and produce such widespread mental disaster. The distorting influence lies in the psychology of belief. Were there not some strong pull urging one on to the acceptance of the effects as transcending known experience, we should not be so ready to overlook or scantily attend to the requirements of the premises. It is the attraction of conclusions, often subconscious and subtle, as well as slight and seemingly feeble, that throws reasoning out of its orbit and dulls the vision. Small forces, if applied at the critical point produce notable disturbances, and particularly in the case of delicate instruments like the average human thinking machine. For that instrument has a most complex psychology. It is logical in part only, and often in small part, and by virtue of severe and protracted training. Men are interested in conclusions and unwittingly select and shape the evidence to meet the foreseen purposes of cherished beliefs; that is why, in the case of Paladino, the evidence is far more the result of the attitude, than the attitude of the evidence. The psychological is pitted against the logical make-up; and the issue is uncertain.

Belief is not a coldly objective attitude. Beliefs are cherished; they sustain life and make life worth living. Yet we also cherish our rationality and the honor of the definition of a man as a rational animal; and the educated man remains decently rational so long as there is not too strong temptation to depart from the conclusions which logic indicates. The temptation is strongest when the conclusion is unwelcome; so it behooves us to exercise large constraint upon that complex set of motives which make conclusions welcome or the reverse. It becomes clear, when one thinks below the surface of the Paladino situation, that perhaps the largest single fact contributing to her reputation and to the excitement which her very simple and vulgar performances aroused, was this strong inherent tendency to believe the hypothesis which she encouraged in regard to her "manifestations." It is not the plausibility of that hypothesis, but the *tendency to credit it*, that is the really efficient motive in Eusapia's favor. Hypotheses attract belief according to their power to console, to satisfy, to remove uncertainty; hypotheses are plausible according to their conformity with the established system of consistent truth, which we call science.

IS THERE EVIDENCE OF A NEW "FORCE"?

Just a word as to the value or the legitimacy of the hypothesis that some rare and unrecognized force is responsible for the Eusapian phenomena. There is no intention to rule it out of court arbitrarily. We are far from having boxed the compass of knowledge. But when any such evidence of a new force appears, we may be certain that it will invite and meet the criteria of logic and the conditions of a fair and unreserved examination. It will not appear as a new game or as a challenge or emerge shrouded in the darkness of a curtained corner with "hands off" displayed on it in large letters. It will appear as an effect, obscure and vague possibly, but seeking definition and illumination in the same clear light of observation and experiment, avoiding arbitrary or suspicious precautions—as now pervades every laboratory experiment and conditions the success of every inquiry. By all means let us cultivate an open mind; but not one so perforated with loopholes that much that should remain out drifts in, and much that should be rigidly retained

drops out. There is sanity in the perspective of retention and exclusion here as elsewhere.

If it be urged that the conditions imposed on the manifestations may be the means of their prevention, that darkness is not intended to conceal the medium's movements but happens to be inimical to the display of his "force," the issue is again one of logical consistency. Not alone would the interference of this capricious "force," as set forth by its discoverers, make nonsense of many chapters of science, and require the abandonment of laboratories as so much misguidedly accumulated junk, but the behavior of this "force" is completely consistent with the psychological interests of the medium in outwitting his victims. It is just such issues that expert and lay juries must decide. Nor may refuge be had to the plea that you cannot disprove the existence of the rare powers. The logic of evidence places the burden of proof on those who maintain the hypothesis. One imaginative mind can propose more hypotheses than ninety-nine men can disprove. And similarly in regard to the argument that Eusapia's recourse to cheating does not disprove the possession by her of genuine powers. Were the existence of such powers made probable by other evidence, Eusapia might be dismissed. But since the evidence is all affected with the same suspicion as surrounds this case, it is flagrantly illogical, not to say foolish, to build your house on the sand in the hopes that if it stands it will prove the sand to have been rock. To attempt to shift the burden of proof to the other side is mere jugglery and evasion. To accept it places the law-defying claimant face to face with his law-abiding rival. Does it not seem more rational and illuminating to agree with Professor Le Bon: "I believe with the mediums, that darkness is more favorable to the development of—credulity."

THE ATTITUDE OF SCIENCE

The concluding considerations belong to the larger interests of the public. Juries must on many issues decide by general appearances. They know that many scientific wonders have been produced in this day and generation; they know that men of science indulge in a good deal of remote speculation. They are also aware that in the history of science some fruitful trees have sprung from rejected seeds. It is natural that these analogies of truth and error should mislead. Why should not the age that has brought forward wireless messages and x-rays have discovered as well telepathy and "telekinesis"? The one sounds as learned and to the uninitiated is just as mysterious as the other. Most of us must be content to go through the world pressing buttons and reasonably ignorant of the force that does the rest. But it is a logical duty, and one within reach of all, to hold rational notions of the nature of these unseen forces. Eusapia at her cabinet calling upon the dematerialized "John King" to help her lift a taborette to the table, and the "wireless" operator signalling for aid on a distressed vessel may appear to present analagous and equally dramatic situations. They may have occurred on the same night; but in units of culture they are centuries apart. And similarly of the arguments: the entire logical trend, the intellectual temper in which the man of science speculates is indefinitely removed from the mode of approach of those who fly to capricious systems based on the undetected movements of tables, or the acrobatics of cabinet properties, or the insipid drivel of materialized spirits. It is the most flagrant abuse of intellectual charity to ask, under the guise of the tolerance which science approves, that the like consideration be extended to candidates that present such different credentials, such unlike qualities in their appeal.

Public opinion is tremendously influenced by prestige. Great names properly carry great weight; but glitter also blinds. The endorsement of a great statesman may make the popularity of a novel; the assurance that a captain of industry has regained his health by the use of this or that patent medicine or is addicted to a certain breakfast food is posted as a convincing advertisement. The problem is ever the same, that of drawing distinctions rightly. The argument from prestige is within its field wholly legitimate, but is likewise subject to abuse. The pursuit of science vouches for honesty (except in rare instances); and that itself disposes to faith. But the largest factor of the suggestion of prestige is the assumption that the same qualities which have been exercised in the labors which have brought men their scientific standing, have fitted them for this particular problem and have been used in trying to trace it to its source. Now, the latter supposition is very far from true. How one will acquit himself in such an inquiry depends far more on one's personal temperament and general logical attitude in the smaller affairs of life, than on the value of one's scientific memoirs. Some scientific men happen to be peculiarly well suited for such inquiry; and many more are doubtless peculiarly unsuited. Their fitness is more likely to be the outcome of other qualities than those which have contributed to their scientific expertness; and possibly those who hold back may be better suited to the

task than those who seek it. Yet this consideration, important as it is, is not quite as important as the converse, which is that even the testimony of a small group of perfectly sincere, able and well-trained observers, despite their reputation, cannot be of such supreme weight as to overturn well-established principles and particularly to overturn them on the basis of a mere negative inability on the part of these men to detect the particular *modus operandi* of some peculiarly shrewd individual.

It is part of the very objectivity of science that facts are true and important independently of the personality of their advocates. Science demands proof and sincerity; just the same criteria that the law or society cherishes. The scientific man gets his reputation from the confirmation of his discoveries, and not the discovery from the man. It is not in the main that Eusapia is so superior in attainments to many another of her guild or is so peculiarly original; she is exceptionally fortunate. Instead of living and dying obscurely with a local reputation in her Neapolitan home, she has, through the advertisement of men of distinction, who have failed to detect her deceptions, become an international figure. The most significant lesson of the story is the necessity of examining data objectively, of freeing them at once from the suggestion of prestige and from the prejudices of individual observers, and of realizing that scientific principles and common sense alike are more enduring and more important than the apparent exceptions thereto.

The social and moral aspects of the case of Paladino fall outside the scope of this review. The spirit of the laws and the rigor of their enforcement, the social condemnation of dubious practices, sufficiently illustrate the familiar inconsistency with which we look upon the pursuit of wealth by false pretences and shrewd deception. As a logical product, fraud is usually so sordid and so stupid that we are inclined to look upon it leniently when it is interesting; and we must remember that those who paid large sums to see Eusapia's table move, paid it by reason of their susceptibility to the psychology of the situation as above duly set forth. They could have attended quite as good a "show" for a much smaller admission fee. Public interest has put money in her purse, as it brought reputation to her name. There may even be some compensating service performed by distinguished "fakirs" in that they stimulate dormant critical faculties. Too much intellectual security makes for a complacent and lazy confidence. The well-to-do are apt to bestow their beliefs, like their alms, indiscriminately. Even though science serves as a faithful watch-dog of our logical interests, we should be equal to a little watchfulness on our own account. Business relations and political strife keep men wide-awake and bring them in direct contact and conflict with others whose motives and moves they are quite prepared to suspect; but the traffic in beliefs seems a safe speculation. The mental organism, like the bodily, seems to require occasional sources of irritation to keep it in normal condition. It may be a good thing from time to time for large groups of people to be shaken out of their lethargy and realize that their rationality is still exposed to attacks of this kind. It may not have been wholly a misfortune for the American public to realize that a Dr. Cook may appear to arouse their enthusiasm and their credulity and demonstrate the untrustworthiness of the lay mind in dealing with matters a little out of the usual range. This may be a very costly way of gaining experience, and of regulating public mental health, but when it is done on so conspicuous a scale, it is likely to be effective. Large bodies require strong doses drastically administered. It will be well if the discredit that has retired Dr. Cook likewise attends the report of the discoveries in unknown regions of Eusapia Paladino. A clever satirist has placed the two in a common setting. Will it serve as an epitaph for both?

"If I were Paladino,
And you were Dr. Cook,
We'd fool those learned ninnies
And gather in the guineas,
Investigation keen—Oh,
Evade by hook or crook—
If I were Paladino
And you were Dr. Cook."

THE COMING CRISIS IN CHINA

BY ADACHI KINNOSUKE

A LITTLE affair at Changsha—a mere riot." Decidedly nothing of the sort. In these cable dispatches from China which the newspapers have been publishing since the middle of April, the world is, in reality, invited to read the opening paragraphs of the closing chapter of a big and very human story. These "riots" all along the great Yangtse Valley and throughout central and southern China are surface indications,—nothing in themselves,—but they tell of the cancer within.

These disturbances are taking place at Changsha, that is to say, in the capital city of the province of Hunan. "If only Hunan's crop be fruitful,"—so runs an old saying in China, "the Under-Heaven [China] will be blessed with plenty." Hunan is one of the richest provinces of agricultural China watered by the Yangtse. Its capital, Changsha, with its half a million people, is counted among the richest and most powerful of the cities of central China.

This region is the home of the Han—as the pure-blooded Chinese call themselves. When the Chinese speak of the Middle Kingdom, of the Land of Central Bloom, they do not mean Manchuria or Mongolia. They mean the homeland of the Han—Hunan and her sister provinces to the east, and west and south.

Upon the throne of China to-day sits an alien dynasty—an invader, the Manchu. The true sons of Han—more especially the Hunanese—hate this reigning dynasty. For the men of Hunan have always been famous for three things: their wealth, their bravery, which has often been tested, and their hatred of the Manchu. These good people of Hunan, moreover, have done so many things in the past, serious things, that doing things is getting to be a habit with them. And this is what makes Peking nervous. The very city of Changsha is the native home of one of the two famous leaders of the revolutionary party in China to-day. Changsha also was one of the first strongholds occupied by the Taiping rebels half a century ago.

FAMINE AND FLOODS AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE IN CHINA

As if these things were not enough to worry Peking, Nature has, during the past three or four years, added a few finishing touches.

In 1905 floods rioted over the Yangtse valley, and Szechuan was the chief sufferer. Hunan and Kwantung suffered most in the flood of 1906. In the following year, the failure in crops covered the provinces of Hunan, Shantung, Hupeh, Kiangsi, and four others with starvation; and again in 1908 there were floods in Kwantung and in Hunan and Shantung, and failure of crops. In the first half of last year, the fields of Shantung and Kiangsu and other provinces were burnt up by drought and in the latter part of the year what little crops they had were washed away by the flood.

In America, a flood is a flood and a bad crop is a bad crop, a hardship to be sure, but there they stop. It is different in China. To the Chinese mind, they speak of something more than the empty stomach—serious enough in itself.

They speak, first of all, the wrath of Heaven and of the departed spirits. For it must not be forgotten that the greatest potentate in China and the most despotic of all the powers that be is the graveyard. In this year of grace, 1910, there is something more than flood and famine—a comet. To the American mind the picture of the old Chinamen shooing off Halley's comet with a lot of firecrackers is funny. In truth, it is a heartrending picture. To the pious imagination of the Chinese the appearance of a comet, or any unusual signs in the skies for that matter, is the handwriting on the wall. So deeply do they feel these things that the Emperor, the Son of Heaven, according to the imperial tradition, performs religious exercises, offers sacrificial feasts to the gods, and prays for the propitiation of their wrath.

Such, then, is the stage; such the motives; the empty stomach and the wrath of the gods and spirits which the comet is blazoning through the sky. It would be difficult to find two more effective and despotic master drivers of men than hunger and superstition.

But why should the gods be angry and the venerable shades of honored ancestors offended? Why have the flood and the famine come in these days?

Because the children of the Han are no longer men. For what men worthy the name would be herded like so many pigs in a prison

pen—and that, too, by the Manchu invaders, of all the barbarians of the earth? The Han, the far-vaunted heirs of the classic glories of the Land of Central Bloom are wallowing in shame and humiliation at the feet of the Manchu despots! Is this not enough to make the gods weep and the ghosts of the ancestors rise from the grave?

The logic of this reply cannot be denied; its appeal is wider than China. The Japanese, the American, or any one else, can understand it. Small wonder, then, that it fires the Han of central and southern China.

Of such a stage and in such environments what happened in Changsha when the month of April was still young was this:

GENESIS OF THE CHANGSHA AFFAIR

A woman came to a rice merchant outside of the south gate of Changsha. She was poorly clad and haggard of looks, and with her was a baby who was peaked and ill fed. The woman was the wife of a coolie. She asked for a peck of rice. The merchant measured it out to her. She put down a handful of small iron and copper coins. The merchant carefully counted the pieces, and found that a few pennies were lacking to make up the price. Then the woman told the merchant a fresh version of the hard-luck story. It had rained some twenty days at a stretch and her husband could get no work. They had been almost starving. That was all the money she had. But if the merchant would let her go home with the rice, she and her man and the family would eat of it and work and bring back the few pennies which were wanting to make up the price. But "a merchant's a merchant," and this one turned a deaf ear to the prayers of the starving woman. She said nothing more. Neither did she buy a single grain of rice. She gathered up her coins and with her baby went down to the river bank. There she gathered her baby close to her bosom and leaped into the water. A little later, hearing of the death of his wife and child, her husband followed them into the river. Then the sad tale spread throughout the city.

Why should this coolie and his family die? Every Chinaman knew. I have already given the answer. There was no proclamation necessary, no learned, many-articled declaration of contentions. Those things are read by the wise and scholars; not every coolie can understand them. The appeal of a drowned mother with her baby is instant and unmistakable; there is not a street gamin too dull to understand the full eloquence of its pathos.

The result was the gathering, in a marvelously short time, of desperate men. They marched to the official yamen of the governor of Hunan and set fire to it. When they had made a conscientious job of this, they turned their attention to other government and official structures. These men never touched a building belonging to a foreigner or to a foreign mission before they had looted and destroyed the official yamen. This simple fact should be emphasized a little more—especially by some American newspapers which speak of the Changsha affair as "an anti-foreign riot."

NOT AN ANTI-FOREIGN RIOT

To be sure, they did destroy three churches, the Standard Oil Company's warehouse, the Japanese consulate, the post office and a number of the offices and some of the properties of the Japanese commercial houses, and of both the British and Japanese steamship companies. But all this was a mere side issue, an afterthought with the mob. And, even then, it spared the Yale University Mission, because it did not forget—even in the height of its destructive fever—that the dispensary in connection with the Yale Mission had done much for the sick poor of Changsha. Neither did it burn the property of the Japanese steamship company, because it had always patronized Hunan labor. There was a good deal more method in the madness of this riot than is supposed.

But why did they destroy foreign property at all? For two reasons. In the first place, it must be confessed that the good Hunanese have no special love for the foreigner. Why, forsooth, should they? It is a matter of history how the foreigner has robbed and ill-used them. Moreover it would not displease them particularly to see the Peking Government in an unpleasant tête-à-tête with the foreign powers which can frighten it a bit.

WHY THESE RIOTS ARE SERIOUS

But why should one be so troubled over this Changsha affair? Is it the first Chinese disturbance of which the world has heard? The significance is this. First of all, Changchihtung is no more. The great and famous viceroy at Hankow served, for more than a generation, as the political anchor for central China. Viceroy Chang was a pure-blooded Han; one of the mightiest and most honored among his race. The Manchus at Peking did him honor because the Viceroy was too powerful for the Manchus to ignore; because the usurpers at Peking were afraid of him. It was largely his

prestige and tremendous influence which have kept China proper at peace with the "Northern Barbarians" at Peking. When last year, he joined his ancestors in the ripeness of a long and wonderful life, his mantle did not fall upon any Chinese shoulder. To-day, there is none in central or southern China whose voice could still the revolutionary tumult.

The second reason is the marvelous awakening of "Nationalism" in Young China. The very word is new to the Chinese lexicon. Nevertheless, it is the magic spell which is to-day transforming a Chinese villager and tribesman into a citizen and soldier of the Empire. In the schools of Tokio, there are about 6000 Chinese students. For more than ten years, the Chinese youths have been crossing the sea into Japan. Their schooling over, when they return to their home province in China, every one of them becomes a leader of the anti-Manchu propaganda.

Then there are newspapers—an alarming, ever-increasing number of them. They are a new-born power in classic China; they are as radical as their youth. And they are, to-day, the most powerful among the prophets of the new order of things. To add a touch of finality to the gray gravity of the situation, there is the country-wide fashionable fever among the Chinese for the establishment of common schools in every village and town. It was the late Empress Dowager who gave the initial impulse for the establishment of girls' schools.

In these days we hear a good deal of the progress toward constitutional government in China. The fact is that the Manchu dynasty has thrown out the promise of a constitution to the restless people, as all panic-stricken despots have done since the beginning of time. They all seem to think that a constitution is a panacea for every political ill. Perhaps they are right; and it may work the miracle after which the Peking Manchus are hungering and thirsting infinitely more than after righteousness. If it does, there will be no revolution. It is rather difficult, however, to see how a constitutional government in China would put a Han, instead of a Manchu, upon the Dragon Throne.

The third reason, not a whit less serious than the other two, is the weakness, the utter, absurd uselessness, of the much-advertised new army of the new China in bolstering up the might of Peking.

When the Changsha disturbance began, there were, according to trustworthy reports, in that capital city of Hunan, nearly 6000 soldiers. What were they doing while the mob was burning and looting the government buildings? Nothing. Worse, much worse than nothing. For most of the soldiers and guards threw away their rifles and ammunition as they ran—not from cowardice, but it would seem from a deliberate idea of giving to the rioters the benefit of up-to-date fighting equipment. Indeed, many of the men of the Hunan Brigade were brothers, uncles, and sons of the rioters. They, too, were the Han. To be sure, there is nothing startlingly new in all this. In 1908, in the province of Yunnan and in the south the same sort of thing happened. It will happen again whenever the children of the Han rise against the alien dynasty now in power. For this reason, the more efficient the new army of China, the graver the crisis.

SUN YAT-SEN, THE REVOLUTIONARY LEADER

The rumor of the disappearance of Sun Yat-sen (one of the two recognized leaders of the revolutionary party in China) from Singapore is current among the Japanese newspapers. It gives an added meaning to the unrest through the Yangtse Valley at present. In January, 1909, Dr. Sun was interviewed at his villa in the aristocratic section of Singapore, "within a stone's throw of the residence of the British Governor of the Straits Settlement." He was living with a number of his fellow revolutionists—some of whom were men of letters devoting their entire time to the production of revolutionary pamphlets. He has his trusted lieutenants all over Japan and America and England. His idea is that, in the end, China will be an ideal republic. After the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty—which he thinks not at all difficult—he predicts a long strife among the Chinese aspirants to the throne; all of which in time will end in the establishment of a republic in China. His idea is supported by a distinct national characteristic of the Chinese: they are democratic. It is a fact that China, with all her despotic form of government, is in many phases of her communal life the most democratic country of the Asiatic continent.

REDUCING INTEREST RATES ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS

BY JOHN HARSEN RHOADES

IT is extremely unfortunate that the savings banks of New York State are reducing interest rates from 4 to 3½ per cent. at this particular time, when the cost of living is so great. But to postpone such action would be to sacrifice safety of principal to income, an unpardonable blunder. In the final analysis, the difference between interest rates of 4 and 3 per cent. is not such a hardship as many would suppose. The average deposit in the State is about $500. The reduction in the rate from 4 to even 3 per cent. would mean a difference of $5 annual income to the depositor, and what is $5 a year if the retrenchment is made for the purpose of securing his principal beyond the shadow of a doubt? Those who contest a reduction are making a mountain out of a molehill.

The sad but true philosophy involved is this: While the rich man may venture for income, the poor man must safeguard his principal.

The general concurrence in this proposition is brought home when our attention is called to the low rate of income or interest, varying from 2 to 3 per cent., credited upon savings deposits throughout the world; and it is to be observed with regret that the men and women of to-day who, instead of exercising economy, are seeking income at the expense of principal, are but sowing the seeds of financial adversity.

In the savings deposit, we have a non-fluctuating, tangible security—cash—the banks' liability, and the depositor surrenders a fraction of income for the privilege of having his principal ever intact. The government bond, gilt edged beyond question, but subject to market fluctuation, is a rash investment when compared with the deposit in a well governed savings bank. The impregnable institution for savings ready and certain to pay 100 cents upon the dollar differs distinctly from the security investment which can promise but full payment at maturity.

In the State of New York for several years our savings institutions, basing the dividend solely upon revenue, and disregarding increasing deposits and the waning strength of their resources, have been crediting an interest rate of 4 per cent., actuated, let us hope, by an erroneous conception of liberality, for in many instances safety of principal has been made subordinate to income, the very antithesis of sound savings bank management. The folly of this extravagant rate now manifests itself in the startling discovery of a 50 per cent. shrinkage in the ratio of surplus to deposits.

The fundamental strength of our savings institutions, or their ability impartially to meet their obligations, whether they be called upon to do so or not, is measured by the ratio of surplus to total deposits, or, in other words it is gauged by the potential cash excess in resources, as represented by investments, over and above cash liabilities, as represented by deposits.

With the trustee savings bank, this surplus or potential cash excess belonging to depositors, yet under the control of the trustee for his and their protection, can be ascertained only by estimating the market or selling value of its investments. Consequently the trustee has two important duties. First, he must invest the moneys entrusted to his care in the highest grade securities; second, he must keep his institution as an institution to the best of his knowledge and belief technically solvent. That is, he must be able to demonstrate to himself and to others and primarily to the Department of Banking that at all times the principal of each and every depositor is intact beyond fear of impairment.

It is freely conceded by conservative bankers, that, to meet any contingency or loss in business through the depreciation of securities or otherwise, that might jeopardize the principal of the depositor, the trustee savings bank should aim to store away a surplus fund, computed upon the market or selling value of its investments, equivalent *at least* to 10 per cent. of total deposits, and the mere fact that the trustee bank is a non-stock corporation, where net earnings in their entirety accrue to the benefit of depositors, does not alter the case one iota.

If it be agreed that a surplus equivalent to 10 per cent. be requisite, and only commen-

surate with the bank's guarantee,—the safety of principal,—statistics warrant the inference that dividends must be reduced, in many cases to as low as 3 per cent., and much larger sums be credited to surplus, for if we are to keep the principal of each depositor intact, increasing deposits must be protected, and falling security markets neutralized. The older and stronger banks which deprecate such reduction are, with few rare exceptions, but postponing the inevitable, and by their delay may drive many a younger institution to the wall, thus crippling our savings system and doing untold injury to the community which it was supposed to serve.

The average surplus of the 140 banks in the State on January 1, 1910, was only 7.20 per cent. of total deposits; 100 showed a surplus of less than 7.20 per cent.; 25 a surplus of less than 3 per cent.; and only 12 a surplus of 10 per cent. and over.

It must be borne in mind that no trustee savings bank in its beginning can be the immediate possessor of any surplus. It is then that philanthropy guarantees security, and that the trustee is directly responsible for the safety of the institution. But, can anyone say that in the course of years this self-assumed pecuniary responsibility, moral if not legal, should not be lightened through the accumulation out of earnings of an adequate surplus fund?

Until the year 1887, the savings banks of the State of New York were progressively growing stronger, and the personal responsibility of the trustee as a factor in their safety was progressively diminishing. Since that date they have become, not irretrievably, fundamentally weaker, as shown in the ratio of surplus, which stood in 1887 at 17.74 per cent. and now, in 1910, stands at 7.20 per cent.

Much has been said concerning the effect of the declining bond market upon the surplus. That its effect has been detrimental goes without saying. But, as a matter of fact, the shrinkage in the ratio over a period of years has been due less to declining bond markets than to the growth of deposits. From 1887 to 1905 the waning percentage was caused wholly by increasing deposits, for the ratio was shrinking despite the fact that the security market was experiencing a moderate rise. The severe decline in the bond market since 1905 has simply aggravated an already existing condition.

Few people realize that the great growth of savings deposits has been due only in small part to the excess of deposits over withdrawals, but largely to the credit of interest, a growth from within. This increase has been fostered by the excessive rate of 4 per cent., which has not only built up deposit liabilities too fast from within, but has acted like a magnet in attracting undesirable deposits from without. It is instructive to note that this automatic addition to principal or deposit liability, through interest credited, will be larger or smaller, as dividends are raised or lowered. Statistics covering many years clearly indicate that, generally speaking, our savings banks cannot credit as much as 4 per cent. and maintain any fixed ratio of surplus to deposits. The percentage is certain to dwindle. At those periods in the past when 3½ per cent. was credited, the ratio was but kept stationary, although in many instances a rising bond market prevailed. It must be remembered that with a rising bond market the earning power of the savings institution is lessened, for rising bond markets occur coincidently with lower rates for the use of money. In a falling security market, under the present earning power of the banks, the 4 per cent. rate is virtually suicidal, for, generally speaking, until past investments, purchased upon low income bases, mature, a sufficient amount cannot be earned above 4 per cent. to offset the effect of increasing deposits through a 4 per cent. rate credited, and the shrinkage concurrent with a falling security market.

The present reduction in the opinion of the writer is but a deferred reduction, one that should have been made many years ago. With rare exceptions, the institutions should never have credited as much as 4 per cent., because by so doing they have cumulatively weakened their power of resistance, the surplus constituting the very essence of their vitality. The most resourceful bank has only a surplus of 14.93 per cent. of deposits, and none show any conspicuous embarrassment of riches; and the older and stronger banks on the average are but as strong to-day as the younger and weaker banks were strong twenty years ago.

Is it not wiser and far more considerate to deprive the depositor now of a fraction of his income than at some near or distant date through the temporary closing of the institution by reason of weakened resources to suspend the payment for a greater or lesser period not only of all income but of principal as well.

There is nothing to prevent the stronger banks from continuing a 4 per cent. rate, if they choose to ignore "the greatest good to the greatest number." There is nothing to prevent the weaker institutions from following suit, for within the law at the expense of stability, they have earned it, and herein lies the weakness of the law and the danger to the community.

IRRIGATION SECURITIES AND THE INVESTOR

BY E. G. HOPSON

(Supervising Engineer of the United States Reclamation Service)

A VERY few years ago—not more than four or five—it was almost impossible to finance a new irrigation project with Eastern capital. Too many failures were fresh in the minds of investors. Too many abandoned canals and ditches in the West were fast falling into ruin or filling with drifting sand. There had been an extraordinary amount of blundering and incompetency and lack of system in the engineering and financing of irrigation works.

To-day the situation is just the opposite. The fault had lain not with irrigation enterprises as such, but with the methods of the promoters—the bungling and swindling that had been foisted on the public. The entire change of opinion that has taken place may be gauged by the fact that upwards of $300,000,000, mostly from east of the Mississippi, has recently gone into private irrigation projects. And, unquestionably, it is to the operation of the Reclamation Act that this flow of Eastern capital into Western irrigation projects is due.

An explanation is called for to those who know that the projects built by the Government do not make use of private capital, nor may private capital share directly in the benefits created by them. The influence which the Government has exerted has been one of example. At the time it commenced work in 1902 and 1903, the existing irrigation works were, with few exceptions, poorly designed, cheaply and flimsily constructed, and often uneconomical in maintenance and management, or hampered by difficulties and complications of the law.

The Government irrigation works, however, were vigorously prosecuted and built by the best talent and with the best of material. Capitalists soon began to notice that a Government work, though permanent in character, would pay for itself in a year or two, frequently several times over—in increased value to property.

Here was a conspicuous object lesson of the good field of enterprise the government had struck upon—of the great and certain profits that could be expected by the judicious use of private capital on similar lines. The result has been an enormous development. In daily increasing force private enterprise is endeavoring to reap legitimate and illegitimate profit in the way which the government has so clearly indicated as possible.

Hence, all but one or two of the well-built and well-managed irrigation projects of magnitude now being operated under private capital, are subsequent to the Government projects. Many have been modeled on Government plans or even built by ex-officials of the Reclamation Service. I do not mean to belittle the many highly competent irrigation men who have never had anything to do with Government work. It is true, however, that the Government practically set the pace in the development of these large enterprises. It is also true that the field exploited hy the Reclamation Service through the use of Government money had been practically closed to the private irrigation man by reason of the lack of confidence in capitalistic circles, due to irrigation failures in years previous.

This opinion is by no means a personal one; it is common knowledge to all responsible officers of the Reclamation Service and generally admitted by competent authorities outside the service. Now what is the correct interpretation of this situation as it affects the investor? First, that such cheap and nasty, short-sighted, incompetent development as was in vogue during the eighties and nineties must always be a failure, both from a financial and physical standpoint; but that development on well conceived, carefully executed lines offers one of the most attractive fields for capital to exploit. Mark the difference.

A NEW CROP OF UNSCRUPULOUS SCHEMES

Lately, however, there have cropped up a much greater number of private projects little better than mere swindling schemes. They have been launched and are masquerading in the guise of their betters. In view of their rapidly increasing numbers the inference may be justified that conditions of a few years ago

may soon be duplicated, and a serious blow struck a legitimate enterprise.

The irrigation schemes brought forth by unscrupulous promoters, and dished up to the public under the cover of elaborate, highly colored and illustrated prospectuses and circulars, in which the rankest falsifications are seriously proffered, are the scourge not only of the innocent investor, who is generally in no position to differentiate, but to all who are identified with substantial and legitimate development in the irrigation field. It is therefore with no scruple that I enter the field against this class of roguery, which I consider dangerous to my especial line of work as well as to the interests of the investor.

It is an unquestioned fact that well considered western irrigation enterprises offer the most attractive features to capital by reason of permanency, substantial margin of profits and the natural satisfaction that attends the promotion of a worthy object. The rapid increase in land values in good localities provides to those with speculative instincts an additional incentive. Many great private enterprises have reaped the most substantial rewards. There seems to be no limit in sight to the legitimate field, if the investor will not lose his head and will use the business discretion and foresight as to irrigation properties that he uses with railroads, industries or municipalities.

It has been my privilege during the past few years to have charge of a number of government projects, some of which have been the means of increasing property values fourfold, and some even sixfold, of the actual expenditure made by the Government in works and administration. A few have not been quite so successful. But in no cases have any of the projects failed fully to pay for themselves in increased values incidental to their construction. In every case permanent types of construction have been used when practicable so that maintenance and operation will in future be kept at a minimum. Most of these projects would, had they been owned and operated by well directed private capital, have yielded immense returns on the original investment. Under the Government system, however, the "unearned increment" does not go to the Government, but to the settler, or to the land owner. There are to-day on some of these projects lands being opened for free settlement that three or four years ago would have been dear at $2 per acre, but to-day would be readily sold at $200 to $400 per acre. The chief line of profit in an irrigation enterprise necessarily lies in land sales, not water sales; the investor should bear this strongly in mind. He should be sure that the company he is proposing to invest in carries a goodly proportion of its irrigable land on its list of assets and also that he will have his pro rata share on a division of the profits.

In going over the accounts of one of the most successful irrigation companies of Washington, in perhaps the richest apple orchard section of that state, I found the company was exacting a charge of close to $150 per acre for a water right for all lands to which it supplied water, and in addition an annual charge of $2.50 per acre for maintenance and operation of the system. Capitalizing the latter charge at 6 per cent. will give $40 per acre, so that the lands under this project practically paid almost $200 per acre for water alone. The average annual value of the crop was probably about $700 to $1000 per acre, so the settler could well afford the price of water. The company, however, in spite of its heavy charges, made little profit on its water sales, since the works were very difficult and costly to maintain and build. I give this as an illustration of the fact generally admitted by irrigators that profits lie in land and not in water.

NECESSITY FOR INVESTIGATION

Usually a brief investigation by an experienced party will fully reveal the value of the claim advanced. The investor will do well to disregard the circulars, affidavits, photographs and "expert testimony" of any promoting company not personally known to him as established and reliable.

A case came to my notice not two weeks ago where a company now developing or proposing to develop an immense area of land in one of the Pacific states has issued a set of these advertising traps. It happens that I am thoroughly familiar with the entire proposition and the water right of the company. The statement is brazenly made that the company controls and will guarantee to supply water in sufficient quantity to develop this great area of land. The literal fact is that it actually controls only a very limited supply, wholly inadequate for the purpose claimed! This concern is openly trading upon the ignorance, first of the investor who relies upon the firm's reputation for business sagacity and honor, and secondly of the general public to whom it is proposed to sell land and water.

Two other cases within the past month were also brought to my attention. Both companies were proposing to organize under the Carey Act and had made application for segregation of lands—one for 50,000 acres and the other for 10,000 acres of irrigable land. In both

cases the highest official expert authority in the state certified that the water supply was ample. In both cases the certificates was absolutely false, the obvious intent being fraud, with the investing public as victims. Fortunately, both these rank enterprises received their quietus for the time but they will probably bob up serenely later on, when their promoters imagine their rankness has been forgotten. These are merely samples of what kinds of propositions are dangled before the public, dressed in all the tinsel of soil analyses, engineering opinion and affidavits as to productivity.

WHAT THE INVESTOR SHOULD LEARN

The investor should first satisfy himself as to the sufficiency of the available water supply from a physical standpoint. This should require advice from a qualified engineer and irrigation expert, because the points to be determined are not only measurements of water that may be diverted, but knowledge of the proportion possible to be conveyed by canals to the land in spite of seepage and other losses, and the amount necessary to apply to the land. The quantity of the supply being assured, the legal aspect of the water right should be scrutinized. In this scrutiny the doctrine of prior appropriation should govern. The investor should therefore be satisfied that no attempt is being made to pirate the rights of others or interfere with their legitimate development. The rights of all prior appropriations must be respected by the new enterprise, otherwise disappointment and disaster are inevitable.

It goes without saying that the investor should satisfy himself as to the character and value of the land to be irrigated. This will involve considerations of location, transportation facilities and nearness to markets. The average business man will appreciate the importance of these and should be able to form a reasonable judgment thereon. Other considerations, such as character and depth of soil, subsoil, topography and probable productiveness, are matters on which expert advice should be obtained. The effect of elevation, vicinity to cold elevated mountain masses, air drainage and subsoil drainage on the productivity of the land is so marked and necessarily so important in fixing land values, that the inexperienced would be well advised to refrain from attempting to pass unaided judgment, in cases where nice discrimination appears necessary.

CONDITIONS SELDOM IDEAL FOR FRUIT

It may be generally accepted that ideal conditions for fruit culture are seldom found, even in the more favored sections of the Western States. The choice spots capable of producing the high-value crops so widely advertised exist only in very limited areas and at infrequent intervals. In one of the most famous of the Yakima Valley projects, where sometimes a 40-acre ranch will yield net profit of $12,000 to $15,000 per annum, you will find immediately adjacent great tracts of comparatively low value land. Unless the investor has exceptional opportunities of knowledge he will discount promoters' statements of high value fruit land and base his calculations on standard staple crops like grain, fodder, sugar beets, vegetables or the like.

The personnel of the management should receive much attention, as, after all, the ultimate success of the enterprise must rest on the judgment of the men in local charge. No confidence should be placed in enterprises in which the management can not produce good credentials as to past success or widely recognized ability. In a work involving investment of hundreds of thousands or millions the management must be large-minded as well as economical. Pettiness should have no place. The executive talent in business, legal and engineering matters must be of the best. I know of no irrigation project where the very highest professional skill and judgment is not required. The preparation of economical designs and their execution, even for such apparently simple matters as earth canals, may call for the best engineering talent obtainable. The best is generally the cheapest in the long run. The effective defense of the company's right from encroachment will probably require the highest degree of legal judgment. Ripe experience on the part of the general manager may save the company thousands a year in maintenance. Unless the personnel is such as would inspire confidence by record of past achievement it would be well to pass the enterprise by.

In conclusion I would advise an investor to use, first of all, his own good sense, coupled with some little exertion and trouble in ascertaining facts that are within the scope of his training and ability to judge. These as I have endeavored to show really comprise the great bulk of the main considerations of interest in connection with any specific case.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

AUSTRALIA AND THE UNITED STATES—TWO FRIENDS

NEARLY two years ago this REVIEW said concerning Australia:

> It is often remarked that Australians and Americans are more alike than any other of the great groups of the English-speaking race; yet as a rule Americans know very little of Australia. The spirit of the Australian Commonwealth resembles that of the American republic. In Australia one finds the same activity and independence, the same originality and self-reliance. . . . As in America the spirit of democracy is in the ascendant. Wages are high, public education is widely diffused, and the Australian women have the same freedom from conventional control which their American sisters enjoy.

Noteworthy corroboration of this view is found in the latest pamphlet issued by the Association for International Conciliation, the writer being Dr. Percival R. Cole, (Columbia University), who is now vice-principal of the Teachers' College at Sydney, New South Wales. Writing of the United States and Australia, he says:

> There are many citizens of the United States to whom Australia is but a name, denoting an island in outlandish seas, a home perhaps of convicts or the descendants of such, a hunting ground of unintelligent aborigines, a prey of outlaws and bushrangers, a seat of vague terrors and alarms, a synonym for adventure and insecurity.

Australia with her three million square miles of area is really a continent. Besides this element of noble spaciousness she and America have many characteristics in common. Dr. Cole remarks:

> Both have their traditions of work and heroism in the face of untamed and primitive nature, their experiences of success and disaster where disaster and success have meant so much more than in the conventional circumstances of every-day life. Both are experienced in the charm of the wilderness, the loneliness and melancholy of unlimited empty wastes, the feeling of the kinship of animal and vegetable life to the mind and heart of man. Both have the vigor, both the morality that dares and suffers all things; the manliness that is the pledge of progress and the promise of success. Under these conditions America and Australia are the lands of tall, large-minded, clean, free manhood and womanhood.

While declaring that there is no need to apologize for Australia, Dr. Cole addresses to those "who like but do not comprehend her, to those of her American friends who would be courteous, but whose ignorance leads them to offend," this final word:

> There is no trace of criminal descent in her population of four and a half millions of white inhabitants. The last convicts reached her shores in 1840, few in the midst of a free population, forgotten in the floods of immigration of the golden fifties, exiled mainly for petty or political offenses, serving long terms and rarely founding families, though their children were as good as those of other men. There are no outlaws in Australian wilds; no animals dangerous to man.

Economic factors bring moral and cultural elements in their train; and commerce is a means whereby nations may gradually come to know each other better. In 1907 the trade of the United States with Victoria amounted to $15,000,000; with New South Wales, $17,000,000; with the other colonies smaller amounts. All of these figures might be largely increased, if the conditions of the Australian market were more fully studied by Americans. The possibilities of commercial relations with Australia are, according to Dr. Cole, almost unbounded.

> Her total imports in 1906 amounted to $207,000,000, and of specie and bullion $11,000,000; while exports of merchandise were estimated at $248,000,000, of specie and bullion $75,000,000. These figures are a reminder that when all is said and done, America owns a greater proportion of the heart and imagination of Australia than of her trade.

Dr. Cole speaks in glowing terms of the warmth of the welcome extended by Australia to the American fleet on its cruise round the world. At banquets and wherever else the hosts and visitors fraternized, the standard toast was "Our Allies, Friends, and Brothers—the American Nation."

Australia has more traditions in common with America than with any other country. The two are "neighbors, united rather than divided by the vast emptiness of the Pacific."

But the most conspicuous element of community is the universal prevalence of the democratic spirit and democratic institutions. In Australia an American finds institutions even

more democratic than his own. Then, too, if Australia has adopted from America systems of education, agriculture, irrigation, and manufacture, she has also given to America the ballot and the Torrens title for land investments. There is "a real, living organic community between America and the young white power that faces her across the southern seas."

BASEBALL AND THE LAW

THE national game of baseball seems to gain in interest with each succeeding year. Though a favorite team may fail to secure the pennant in a particular season, the following one finds its patrons as full of confidence in its prowess as ever, and the shouts of enthusiastic "rooters" make the welkin ring with undiminished ardor. And while the game has contributed so largely to the pleasure of the baseball public, it has also been an increasing source of profit to players and promoters. As players advance in skill they become additionally valuable to the clubs that "own" them; and ties that bind are drawn as tightly as possible to prevent rival clubs from securing their services. From time to time breaches of contract are aired in the courts; and to-day there is a considerable body of baseball jurisprudence. On this a paper was read at the last meeting of the Arkansas Bar Association by Mr. John W. Stayton, of Newport, Ark., who publishes it in the *American Law Review* for May–June.

In 1901, he tells us, representatives of all the important leagues of the country got together and formed the National Agreement of Professional Baseball Clubs.

> This Agreement, which to-day is the means by which every ball team in the country is not only governed, but the personnel thereof is kept together, at the will of the club owner, was created for ten years. . . . This amalgamation was born of a desire to create an artificial body which should govern and control itself by its own decrees, enforcing them without the aid of the law and answerable to no power outside its own. . . . The object of the National Agreement is "to perpetuate baseball as the national game of America, and to surround it with such safeguards as to warrant absolute public confidence in its integrity and methods.

There was created a governing body called "The National Board of Arbitration," consisting of five representatives selected by the National Association of Baseball Leagues, and such other members as might be admitted to membership on the board thereafter by the board itself." The board's duties are to "hear and determine all disputes and complaints between associations and clubs, between one club and another, between clubs and players or managers," etc. It also has extensive powers in regard to the imposition of fines and penalties, assessments for necessary expenses in performing its duties, etc. Any baseball association desiring to be protected by the Agreement is required to enumerate the cities comprising its circuit, to state its monthly salary limit and to give a pledge for its maintenance; and, having once been admitted, no change can be made in a club's officers, playing grounds, salary limit, or constitution, without the express consent of the Board of Arbitration.

All players work under a form of contract prescribed by the board; and it is provided that

> if, at the close of the contract, the player's services should be desired for any period of time after the date mentioned in the contract for the expiration of the term thereof, or mentioned in any renewal of said contract, the employer shall have the right to the same upon paying compensation to the player at the rate of one-thirtieth of the amount therein specified as the monthly salary of the player.

Any player under reserve contract who may contract with or play with any other club without his employer's written consent, is "disqualified from playing ball with any club, member of the agreement, and all members are barred from playing with him." This question of reserve has given rise to most of the baseball litigation during recent years. Mr. Stayton cites several cases which aroused great interest in the baseball world. One of these was that of the Metropolitan Exhibition Company versus Ward, the ex-shortstop of the New York club, and now a practicing lawyer in that city. Ward had signed a contract with the New York club which gave the latter the right to "reserve" him for the next ensuing season. At the close of the season of 1889 he declined to play with the plaintiff, who brought suit to enjoin him from playing with any other club. The plaintiff claimed that the word "reserve" was used in the contract "in the ordinary sense of to hold, to keep for further use." The defendant maintained that it had always been used in baseball contracts in a certain sense, and that it meant that his services were "reserved to the exclusion of any other member of the league of ball clubs." The contract pro-

vided for discharge on 10 days' notice, in regard to which the Court said:

> We have the spectacle presented of a contract which binds one party for a series of years and the other party for 10 days, and the party who is itself bound for 10 days coming into a court of equity against the party bound for years.

Ultimately Judge Lawrence dismissed the case "for the reason that the contract was not such an one as equity would enforce."

Another case cited by Mr. Stayton is the celebrated one of the Philadelphia Ball Club against Napoleon LaJoie. The latter had played a part of the season with the Philadelphia club and had then joined a rival organization. The action was to restrain him from playing with the latter during the life of his contract with the Philadelphia club.

> The court below refused the injunction, holding that to warrant the relief prayed, the defendant's services must be unique, extraordinary, and of such a character that it was impossible to replace him, so that his breach of contract would result in irreparable loss to plaintiff, and found from the evidence that his qualifications as a player did not measure up to this standard.

The court on appeal, however, took a different view, and an injunction was issued.

TRADE TRAINING AND THE CHILD-LABOR PROBLEM

FIVE million deserters from the army of twenty million public-school children in the United States in a single year is the estimate of a leading educator cited by Mr. Owen R. Lovejoy, the general secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, in the *North American Review*. The same writer, in offering an explanation of this state of things, quotes the report of the Massachusetts Commission on Industrial Education, according to which there were in the State of Massachusetts alone "25,000 children between fourteen and sixteen not in school, five sixths of whom did not complete the grammar school course, one fifth did not complete the seventh grade, and one fourth did not complete the sixth grade."

> It was found that these children seldom receive over $5 a week before they are seventeen, and reach the maximum wage of $8 to $10 at twenty years of age. It is estimated that for every one going into an occupation advantageous to the employee, four enter a cotton-mill or become messengers or cash-girls. Moreover, it is rare that one goes from an unskilled to a skilled trade. Out of the fifty cases between seventeen and twenty years of age employed in skilled industries in Cambridge, only one had formerly been employed in unskilled labor other than errand and office work. Boys were rarely found in printing-houses who were formerly employed at other work, and this was true of mechanics, plumbers, painters, glass-workers, plasterers, masons, and stone-cutters.

The important question to be answered is, "Why do so many children leave school for such poorly paid employments?" Among the reasons given are "positive dislike of school life," and "a wish to be active." Then again, "children, influenced by their companions, have a strong ambition for money of their own. But, whatever the causes may be, one thing is certain, namely, that a compulsory education which results in such distaste for school that children prefer to enter some unskilled labor, which wastes from two to four years of adolescence for an insignificant wage and leaves them stranded at twenty, has missed the purpose of education. Doubtless it is equally true that many of these children would be in school if the school promised preparation for some life pursuit. According to the census of 1900, among the 1,750,189 child-workers not less than 688,207 children under sixteen, 186,358 of whom were under fourteen years of age, were in industries other than agricultural." But these figures are not accurate. The census showed but 668 newsboys, whereas in thirty-three of our cities to-day "not less than 17,000 children are engaged as newspaper carriers, many of them as young as six or eight years." It will thus be seen that the problem under consideration is an intensely vital one.

Mr. Lovejoy holds that "every worker during his vocational training should have an opportunity to learn something of the demands and conditions of labor in other industries." It has been suggested by a well-known educator that "the last two years of vocational training should include specialized instruction in the trades appropriate to a given locality." Here, as Mr. Lovejoy rightly remarks, is the danger-point. Why, for example, should the child of a coal-miner in Pennsylvania, in which State coal-mining is a leading industry, be predestined to the life of a miner? Rather should he "have presented to him an industrial horizon

broad enough to enable him to choose for himself whether he will become a miner or follow some other calling.

The unskilled trade is "often more vitiating to women, from the social standpoint, than to men."

A boy at least looks upon industry as a permanent thing and rarely fails to have some regard for his fellow workmen. The girl is apt to consider it as a temporary occupation and hence does not respect industry and her fellow worker.

Mr. Lovejoy very properly maintains that "for every girl there should be adequate instruction in the subjects that affect the home." In the existing trade schools domestic science is not included, because, as it is claimed, girls do not desire to go into domestic service. But "it is preposterous that only those girls who are willing to enter such employment should receive this training." To quote Mr. Lovejoy again:

Society, in order to serve its own ends, should expect each girl to be mistress in her own home, and, if industrial training is provided at all, should embody domestic science not as a fitting for remunerative occupation, but as preparation for home-making. . . . Let us give all our girls the idea that home-making requires scientific preparation, or else give up the theory that the home is especially woman's work.

Trade schools are multiplying, and this is something to be thankful for; but the education therein must be such as to help the child by its attractiveness, and to lead him into fields of skilled labor. Given such education it would seem that the results must be beneficial to employer and child alike, in the matter of labor, while the rising generation would be fitted for intelligent democratic citizenship.

PRINCETON'S NEW METHOD OF UNDERGRADUATE INSTRUCTION

IN the Princeton *Alumni Weekly* for February 25, 1905, a new plan of instruction was announced; and this was ratified by the Board of Trustees in June of the same year, and in due course put into operation. The new method is known as the preceptorial system; and it has now come to be looked upon as a permanent institution at Princeton. A sketch of the origin, practical operation, and underlying principles of the system is given by Mr. Nathaniel E. Griffin in the *Sewanee Review*. He correctly assumes that "the problem of numbers has been one of the most vexed questions with which our larger universities have had to deal." The growing size of college classes "no longer permits the close association between student and teacher that used to exist when the classes were smaller. It has not remained possible to hold the individual student to account for daily performances." From various causes the healthful habit of daily study has too frequently sunk "into innocuous desuetude." The problem which Princeton undertook to solve was, how to "re-enlist the jaded interest of the student in the wholesome discipline of daily tasks, and the preceptorial system is her solution." Its essential features may be set forth as follows:

At the outset of the academic year students in all save the scientific departments of the university are distributed among the several preceptors assigned to each of these departments. Each preceptor then divides his men into small sections of not more than three to five members apiece. These men he meets for personal conference, either in a college room or, preferably, in the informal surroundings of his own study. To secure continuity of association the preceptor invariably retains the men originally assigned to his charge, so long as they continue in his department (usually from two to four years).

As a preceptor gives instruction only within his own chosen department, a student has a separate preceptor in each of the departments in which his work lies. The preceptorial conference takes the place of one of the weekly hours devoted to the recitation or lecture.

It is not always possible to differentiate precisely between the functions of the preceptor and the lecturer. Speaking generally, however, it may be said that the two cover the same subject-matter, but each in his own way and independently of the other, the two methods supplementing without overlapping one another. To insure the proper working of the new system the following precautions are taken:

The preceptor is forbidden to read examination papers or to report absences. Any disposition to slight preceptorial work is provided against by assigning more weight to the opinion of the preceptor than to the examination in the determining of standing. In case of neglect, the preceptor may recommend that a student be debarred from final examination and thus be obliged to take the course over again. At the end of the term the grades of a

student are determined by a joint conference of lecturer or classroom instructor and preceptors.

It must not be supposed that the preceptorial system has been organized solely for the purpose of more rigorous discipline. It is based on the very old conception that "all true teaching is personal and owes its efficacy to the direct impact of mind upon mind." The principle is "as old as Socrates, and was employed by Abelard at Paris, Arnold at Rugby, Jowett at Oxford, and Hopkins at Williams." Further, the preceptorial system is not a coaching system, nor must it be regarded as "a sort of intellectual go-cart, intended to facilitate the acquisition of knowledge with the least possible expenditure of energy on the part of the student." The preceptor is not "a drillmaster armed with the rod of pedagogic authority; neither is he, on the other hand, an intellectual wet-nurse appointed to feed predigested pabulum to queasy stomachs." He is really the "mediator between the student and his work." To convey an idea of the working of the system, Mr. Griffin gives the following illustration:

> We will suppose that the conference is in English, and that the four men who normally compose the group are assembled in the study of the preceptor. On entrance they have found their instructor surrounded by scholastic tomes, brightened, it may be, by the blaze of an open fire, or mellowed by evidences of the humanizing companionship of a pipe. We will suppose that the subject for the hour is English literature of the eighteenth century. Hardly have the customary greetings been exchanged when one of the men will exclaim: "This stuff by Collins is not what I call poetry; it is simply rot." This frank avowal of dislike is vastly preferable to indifference, and at once gives the preceptor his cue. It now becomes the latter's turn to delegate the adjudication of Collins' claim as a poet to other members of the group. Two of the remaining members, we will suppose, concur in somewhat milder language, with the opinion of Mr. A. The fourth, rather perhaps for the sake of singularity than from conviction, admits that the poet is not so awfully bad after all, and when called upon to support his admission with evidence, will recollect a felicitous phrase or striking audacity of conception which, he is willing to allow, may in some measure redeem the poet from the charge of unmitigated barbarity. Seizing upon this chance observation, the preceptor will then proceed to build up Collins' claims to respectful consideration. In this way the conference will, in an important sense, be taken out of the preceptor's own hands and proceed upon whatever line may be suggested by the chance observation of one of the group.

One very important result of the preceptorial system is that under it "the barrier that formerly separated the students from the faculty has broken down." As Mr. Griffin reminiscently observes:

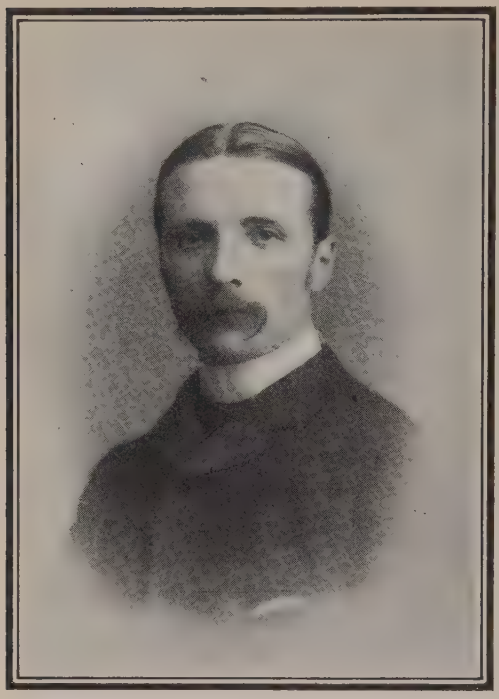
> Pleasant acquaintances often leading to lifelong friendships are formed between student and preceptor. Members of the faculty are frequently entertained at dinner by the students and students by the faculty. A student will frequently drop into his preceptor's room for a talk or take a walk or canoe trip with him in the neighborhood. Above all, a very substantial beginning has been made towards providing the means by which the student may be permitted to see that his instructor is not altogether devoid of human qualities and the preceptor that his pupil can give him many valuable hints in the art of teaching.

In other words both students and teachers are coming to realize, to their mutual advantage, that their interests are united and that they are both embarked on a common, intellectual quest.

FOR AND AGAINST THE AMERICAN CHEAP MAGAZINE

AMONG English writers who are decided favorites with the American reading public Mr. William Archer holds a firm place. However penetrating his criticisms, they never offend; and if we cannot agree with all that he says about us, it is seldom that he fails to leave some wholesome truth for our meditation. His latest utterance on things American is "all to the good." In the *Fortnightly Review* he compares the cheap magazines of America and England, his verdict being entirely in favor of those of the United States. He goes so far as to say that for English people "the contrast is most humiliating"; and that though, when one looks below the surface, "there are reasons which diminish its significance, it remains, when all is said and done, a disquieting phenomenon."

Mr. Archer begins his examination of the magazines in question by "cancelling the factor of fiction," for the reason that, as he frankly admits, he "seldom reads magazine stories on either side of the water." Besides, he considers that in its present development, "there is not much to choose between the American and the English short story." His estimate of the Eng-



MR. WILLIAM ARCHER

lish cheap magazines is anything but flattering. Take, for example the following:

> Apart from fiction, what do we find in the English sixpenny magazines? May not the rest of their matter fairly be described as magnified, and scarcely glorified, tit-bits? There are articles of cheap personal gossip, addressed for the most part to popular snobbery; articles of pettifogging antiquarianism, on Old Inn Signs, or Peculiar Playing Cards; articles on homes and haunts of the poets and on Royal Academicians, with reproductions of their masterpieces; articles on Indian snake-charmers and a woman's ascent of Fuji; articles on the Post Office and the Fire Brigade, the Bank of England and the Mint, all gossipy and anecdotic, with a careful avoidance of real information or criticism; articles on golf and billiards, "ski-ing," and salmon-fishing; articles on "A Day in the Life of a Call-Boy," or on "My First Speaking Part," by Miss Birdie Montmorency—articles, in short, on everything that can pass the time for an idle brain, and cannot possibly matter either to the individual or to the nation. The most serious papers ever admitted to these miscellanies are a few pages of illustrated statistics and an occasional peep into popular science. Nor, in the past ten years, does one notice any symptom of a drift towards better things.

Among the American magazines, he finds between the mediocre all-story magazines or "repositories of mere intellectual slush" and the conventional *Harper's*, *Scribner's*, and *Century* a group of "some half-dozen periodicals of extraordinary vital and stimulating character." There is, he thinks, "nothing like them in the literature of the world." And he claims that the credit for the American cheap magazine "is mainly due to one man—Mr. S. S. McClure." Taking some five-and-twenty of these magazines, Mr. Archer classifies their special articles under seven heads. Under "Municipal Politics and Police" he cites Mr. Steffens' investigations of municipal corruption; Mr. Kibbe Turner's studies of Tammany and of Chicago and his exposure of the "white slave" traffic; Judge Lindsey's "The Beast and the Jungle"; Judge Gaynor's "Looting of New York"; General Bingham's articles on the policing of cities; and accounts of the "Black Hand," the shooting of Francis J. Heney, and the San Francisco's dynamite plots.

In the political sections are cited, among others, "The Pinchot-Ballinger controversy"; Miss Tarbell's 'Where the Shoe Is Pinched"; "Hill against Harriman"; "A Tariff-made City"; "The Negro in Politics"; "The New Régime in China"; "The Terror on Europe's Threshold"; "Why Japan Does Not Want to Fight"; and "Barbarous Mexico."

Under Science, Social, and Miscellaneous topics are: "War on the White Death"; "The Vampire of the South" (the hookworm); "Pellagra"; "Eusapia Paladino"; "Our Undermanned Navy"; Ferrero's "Nero"; and "Cleveland as a Lawyer."

One thing Mr. Archer misses in these magazines, and that is the "literary essay, the esthetic appreciation, the article on painting, sculpture, or music."

As to the reasons why there are not in England "any such alive and cheap magazines," Mr. Archer thinks that "the social and political studies which form the strength of the American cheap magazine fall in England rather into the province of the great newspapers, "there being in America no paper like the London *Times*, which has a national circulation. Another reason is that English political and social life is not so fertile as that of America in topics of dramatic or melodramatic interest. "The United States is like an enormously rich country overrun by a horde of robber barons, and very inadequately policed. The cheap magazines find in this situation an unexampled opportunity." Many topics of importance could not be brought home to the sixpenny (12-cent) magazines in England owing to the law of libel. "The mildest of the progressive magazines, if its matter applied to England and were published in England, would beget such a crop of libel suits as would bring unheard-of prosperity to the legal profession." Then again the English cheap magazines can-

not attempt to follow the lead of their American fellows in social investigation, having "neither the circulation nor the advertisements to enable them to pay for it." Despite all these reasons, Mr. Archer expresses his opinion that the American cheap magazine in England "is not impossible at all."

The *Dial* (Chicago) of June 1 has a notice of Mr. Archer's article, which it terms "his latest contribution to our enlightenment upon our own affairs—and incidentally, to the enlightenment of his fellow Britons." It thinks that "our critic takes the entire manifestation [of American Magazine activity] a little too seriously," and continues:

> It is true that these are all serious subjects, and it is also true that almost every article in the list is the product of an extended investigation and of an amount of labor far out of proportion to the ten or twelve pages that the article fills. But those of us who for a series of years have had these articles as a steady diet have come to realize that their fundamental note is sensationalism, and that the underlying motive for their multiplication is commercial rather than philanthropic. The instinctive common sense of the American people has labelled them as "muck-raking" productions, and an instinctive optimism has discounted their lurid imaginings by about ninety per cent. They have stirred us up, no doubt, and often in profitable ways; but their bias and exaggeration, their determination to make sensational points at no matter what sacrifice of sobriety, have prevented them from having much influence over serious-minded people. They have aroused emotional rather than reflective natures; and this is a dangerous thing to do. Mr. Archer thinks that these articles have been "an incalculable force for good," of which we are by no means sure; but he admits that they exhibit the logical weakness of "an insufficient thinking-out of the fundamental ideas on which their crusade is based." To our mind a much more fatal weakness is found in their attitude of *parti pris*, in their assumption that everything is either black or white, and in their unblushing appeal to prejudice. Some of them are doubtless comparatively free from these faults; but since Mr. Archer seems to cover them with a blanket approval, we feel bound to suggest that the opposing point of view is likely to result in a sounder judgment.

The *Dial* would like to see supported in America a group of monthlies like the English *Contemporary*, *Fortnightly*, and *Nineteenth Century*, and weeklies like the *Spectator* and the *Saturday Review*. For these it would gladly exchange "the whole galaxy of our muck-raking magazines."

SOME ACHIEVEMENTS OF MODERN SURGERY

IN few fields of science has advance been greater during the past century than in that of surgery. Seventy years ago the revolution wrought by the use of anesthetics had not been inaugurated by Horace Wells (with the introduction of protoxide of nitrogen, 1844), followed by Morton (with ether, 1846), and by Flourens and Simpson (with chloroform, 1847). Operations of the most delicate nature, which to-day are so frequently performed that they evoke no comment, were then unknown. Spencer Wells of London, Péan of Paris, Koeberlé of Strasburg, and Lawson Tait of Birmingham, had not astonished the world by their successes in ovariotomy, resection of the stomach, and similar daring operations. Lister had yet to "arrive" with his system of antiseptics; Charcot and Virchow had not, by their microscopical observations, fixed the anatomical character of lesions; Pasteur, Koch, and Bouchard had not announced the inestimable results of their investigations in bacteriology; and the rays named after Röntgen as well as the Curies' discovery of radium, had not yet taken their place among important aids to surgical science. Nevertheless, there were not wanting those who thought that surgery had already attained its *ne plus ultra*. Dr. Léon Bérard, writing of the progress of surgery, in the *Revue de Paris*, cites the following passage from the preface to Boyer's *Traitie des maladies chirurgicales*, which was published about 1814 and was the *vade mecum* of the French surgeons down to the middle of the nineteenth century:

> Surgery has made great progress in our day. It seems to have attained the highest degree of perfection of which it is susceptible. Nearly all the surgical maladies are to-day perfectly known. The operative methods are fixed and described with a precision that leaves little to be desired. Our instruments and our apparatus are of the most convenient kind. . . .

One wonders what the eminent Boyer would have said, could he but have read what Dr. Bérard has to say about modern surgery; for example:

> To-day there is no living organ on which it is not considered safe to operate. Apart from the heart, the liver, the pancreas, the brain, and the spinal cord, there is none that has not already been totally extirpated or the extirpation of which is not considered possible.

It is only fifty years ago that the aphorism of Hippocrates, "Wounded heart, certain death,"

seemed still unquestionable. The heart, the "center of life" to adopt the scholastic expression, dwelt in an inviolable sanctuary. It was believed that a simple puncture of its walls involved death; that hemorrhages resulting from wounds were uncontrollable; it was deemed impossible to arrest the flow of the blood even for an instant; and no one dared to lay the heart bare for the purpose of seeking and suturing wounds. Dr. Bérard states that the early operators on the heart were much struck with the "tolerance by this supposedly delicate organ of surgical manipulations," and he cites a remarkable case in illustration:

A Russian girl of sixteen had received accidentally a revolver-shot in the breast. After four days of cardiac trouble the surgeon Podrese opened the thorax, incised the pericardiac sac, emptied it of the blood, and explored the entire heart with eye and finger. . . . A pointed needle was subsequently inserted and the cardiac walls carefully scrutinized. Nowhere could the ball be discovered. He then lifted the heart, palpated the ventricles and auricles, but could not discover the projectile. He therefore placed a stitch in the wound and closed the breach in the thorax. The operation had lasted about a quarter of an hour, and at its end the heart had lost its normal rhythmic contraction: it presented solely those undulatory movements which make one fear an approaching death. However, the patient survived both the wound and the operation: in the course of a few weeks she appeared completely healed.

From 1896 to the end of 1908 there were in 158 cases of suturing the heart 59 cures.

Another operation in surgery that has produced some remarkable results is that of grafting—"a method known to the Brahmins for 2,000 years, in a country where mutilations were the ordinary punishments of many offenses." Dr. Bérard presents several notable modern cases which cannot, for lack of space, be reproduced here. He then proceeds to indicate some of the limitations of surgery; e. g., in regard to tuberculosis and cancer. Of the former he says: "To-day we have neither vaccine nor serum which permits us to act solely on the affected tissues, treating them at the side of those that are not profoundly altered." Of cancer he states: "Here we are still less advanced. . . . The close analogies of cancers with certain infectious maladies points to a parasitic microörganism as the cause; but it has not been possible to isolate this nor to reproduce it by culture. This parasite is as powerful to-day as it ever was. Caustics, X-rays, and radium seem to have a beneficial effect upon certain superficial cancerous lesions, but for deep-seated cancers all our conservative methods and means remain illusory."

MR. ROOSEVELT ON BIOLOGICAL ANALOGIES IN HISTORY

IN the first part of his address delivered at Oxford University, England, on June 7, just before his return to America, on the subject of "Biological Analogies in History," Mr. Roosevelt drew some striking analogies between the growth and decline of certain forms of animal life and the growth and decline of various civilizations, admitting, however, that such parallels are true only in the roughest and most general way. After pointing out several marked differences between the Roman civilization and that of Great Britain, notably the fact that unlike Rome "Britain has won dominion in every clime, has carried her flag by conquest and settlement to the uttermost ends of the earth, at the very time that haughty and powerful rivals in their abounding youth or strong maturity were eager to set bounds to her greatness and to tear from her what she had won afar," the speaker emphasized the importance of the ethical element in national supremacy.

What is true of your country, my hearers, is true of my own; while we should be vigilant against foes from without, yet we need never really fear them so long as we safeguard ourselves against the enemies within our own households; and these enemies are our own passions and follies. Free peoples can escape being mastered by others only by being able to master themselves. We Americans, and you people of the British Isles, alike, need ever to keep in mind that, among the many qualities indispensable to the success of a great democracy, and second only to a high and stern sense of duty, of moral obligation, are self-knowledge and self-mastery. You, my hosts, and I may not agree in all our views; some of you would think me a very radical democrat,—as, for the matter of that, I am; and my theory of imperialism would probably suit the anti-imperialists as little as it would suit a certain type of forcible-feeble imperialist. But there are some points on which we must all agree if we think soundly. The precise form of government, democratic or otherwise, is the instrument, the tool, with which we work. It is important to have a good tool. But, even if it is the best possible, it is only a tool. No implement can ever take the place of the guiding intelligence that wields it. A very bad tool will ruin the work of the best craftsman; but a good tool

in bad hands is no better. In the last analysis the all-important factor in national greatness is national character.

That the "good old times" were better than the present Mr. Roosevelt vigorously denies. He is profoundly impressed, and he wishes his hearer to be impressed, by the moral superiority of successive national types in the history of civilization.

While freely admitting all of our follies and weaknesses of to-day, it is yet mere perversity to refuse to realize the incredible advance that has been made in ethical standards. I do not believe that there is the slightest necessary connection between any weakening of virile force and this advance in the moral standard, this growth of the sense of obligation to one's neighbor and of reluctance to do that neighbor wrong. We need have scant patience with that silly cynicism which insists that kindliness of character only accompanies weakness of character. On the contrary, just as in private life many of the men of strongest character are the very men of loftiest and most exalted morality, so I believe that in national life as the ages go by we shall find that the permanent national types will more and more tend towards those in which, while the intellect stands high, character stands higher; in which rugged strength and courage, rugged capacity to resist wrongful aggression by others, will go hand in hand with a lofty scorn of doing wrong to others. This is the type of Timoleon, of Hampden, of Washington, and Lincoln. These were as good men, as disinterested and unselfish men, as ever served a State: and they were also as strong men as ever founded or saved a State. Surely such examples prove that there is nothing Utopian in our effort to combine justice and strength in the same nation. The really high civilizations must themselves supply the antidote to the self-indulgence and love of ease which they tend to produce.

A SPANIARD ON THE UNITY OF SPANISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES

IN a recent number of *España Moderna* (Madrid) there appeared an article by Señor Pio Ballesteros, dealing with certain aspects of the respective relations of the United States and Spain with the South and Central American republics. The writer begins by calling attention to the gradual though belated awakening of Spaniards and Spanish-Americans to a sense of their close relationship. On this point he remarks:

Any observer of moderate intelligence who directs his view beyond our frontiers must note with genuine satisfaction, if he be patriotic, the tendency toward a moral approximation with our brothers across the sea. At first sight, it may seem strange that the production of so natural a phenomenon should have been delayed for so many years; but, strictly speaking, this has been due to the almost total ignorance among Spaniards regarding things American. He whom we do not know, we do not like. From the Spanish-American republics no news reached us except of occurrences whose striking importance caused them to be reported far and wide, and it has rarely happened that we learned anything regarding the moral or material progress of these lands, an order of facts too often disdained by those who only value what is sensational. Therefore, we have had news of wars, of assassinations, of disasters; but we have heard little or nothing of noble deeds, of political progress, of the advance of scientific culture, or of the elevation of the social level. In a word, we have known less of Spanish America than we have of the countries of Asia.

The writer proceeds to analyze the causes of this state of affairs, and attributes it in part to the frequent constitutional changes and political vicissitudes in Spain, which have left Spaniards but little time or inclination to study the development of other lands. Moreover, Spain's administration of the colonies remaining to her after 1823 was of the same character as that which had induced the revolt of her South and Central American colonies. These circumstances at once prevented Spaniards from gaining an acquaintance with South American politics, and caused Spain to be viewed askance by the young republics.

However, in spite of all this, "deep down in the hearts of both Spaniards and Spanish Americans, there is a strong though undefined consciousness of the brotherhood of the Spanish race."

Of Spain's failure, during such a long period, to properly appreciate the true significance of this and its transcendent importance, Senor Ballesteros writes as follows:

Spain, all unconsciously, was neglecting the heritage that neither one nor a hundred insurrections could take from her, the survival of these three primal elements: community of descent, of traditions, and of language. The first of these produces like sentiments, passions, and ideals; the second comprises the most profound element of civilization; the third, the sum and compendium of the others, is one of the greatest and most potent stimulants to union. Through his language, the Spanish-American can look upon Spain as his own country, and the Spanish emigrant, in his turn, does not have to struggle with that painful sense of isolation which arises when a foreigner no longer hears the accents of his mother tongue.

In Señor Ballesteros' opinion, it is Spain's failure to appreciate the true value of these elements of union that has given the United States an opportunity to pose as the elder sister of the Latin-American republics.

The conception of Spanish unity offered by Señor Ballesteros is presented in a somewhat more philosophical form by Prof. Vincente Gay, in the same issue of *España Moderna*. Professor Gay sees in the future the development of a new phase of Spanish life and thought, one that will include the Portuguese peoples of the mother country and of Brazil. This he denominates "Iberianism," and he indicates the necessary conditions for its evolution as follows:

A more intense spiritual current, traversing these peoples, a more active and generous effort, especially on the part of their representative intellects, will bring to light all that is now latent in the souls of the Iberians. Thus an ideal will be defined, which can only gain form by the constant and conscious effort of the race.

HUNGARY AND HER RELATION TO THE CROWN

MANY intricate problems await solution in Hungary. These include electoral reform, regulation of the finances, the question of nationalities, and the proper relation of the country to the Crown. Privy Councillor Pallavicini, in an article in the *Oesterreichische Rundschau* traces the course of events from 1905, when the Coalition party was founded, under the radical leadership of Francis Kossuth and defeated the Liberal party which had held uninterrupted sway for thirty years. The Councillor admonishes the Hungarians to preserve peaceful relations with the Throne, which in the last generation has done so much for them, and is the cement which keeps the realm together.

The result of the politics of the last few years cannot, the writer continues, be termed a success. Optimists hoped that the leaders would be able to adjust the differences between the various factions and keep the hot-heads within bounds. During the difficult negotiations concerning the Ausgleich (the agreement determining the economic relations between Hungary and Austria proper), harmony was, indeed, maintained in the Coalition ministry; and it may have been the part of wisdom for Austria to show a compliant spirit at that juncture.

Hardly had the Ausgleich been accomplished and the country favored with new tax and school legislation, however, when discord broke out in the ministry. Scarcely noticeable at first, it grew especially marked when it became clear that the leaders, notably Francis Kossuth, no longer fully controlled their parties. To put off the inevitable breach and to preserve appearances, a course of double-dealing was persevered in for months. That this could continue so long may be explained by the reverence of the Hungarian peasantry for the Dictator of 1848; a reverence which they have transferred to his son. The political situation grew steadily worse. In order to revive a waning popularity and cloak palpable shortcomings, the stress of the throne and the realm was exploited to gain certain concessions,—an independent bank, the nationalization of the Hungarian army, etc.—all in the direction of loosening the common bond. But here the Coalition encountered in the Crown an invincible obstacle. As the sole guardian of the monarchy and of its position as a world power, the Crown took the just stand that negotiations could be conducted only if the fullest assurance of future peace and a stable majority could be given. The

COUNT ANDRÁSSY, HUNGARIAN STATESMAN

(Who began his political career as most prominent advocate of the *Ausgleich* with Austria)

leaders could not guarantee either, for they themselves were divided. The first great break in the radical faction occurred when Justh and his adherents seceded and demanded a Hungarian bank, to start January, 1911. The Coalition, deprived of leaders, came to a rapid end, and the old Liberals became influential once more.

It is to be hoped, the writer continues, that the people have become convinced that through the barren debates about prerogatives, economic development, which is far more important, was arrested. Actual personal losses have perhaps taught the people to cease "cherishing illusions and making impossible demands."

That rational sentiments are beginning to prevail is evidenced by the history of the new ministry, which, however, had a most unwelcome reception. It can already point to a number of successes and is a political factor of no small importance.

Credit for contributing to this favorable change must be given to Count Tisza, who began to win back his old popularity during his voluntary retirement. He is one of the political figures who will, in all probability, have to be chiefly reckoned with. Count Andrássy, one of the leaders of the Coalition, has most frankly confessed the errors and the evil consequences of his policy. All these favors have favored Count Khuen, the head of the new ministry, and it may be assumed that he has taken a correct view of the situation and of the temper of the nation.

The writer remarks that he has studied the real Magyar people during the most varied crises and found them invariably calm and sober. "Skilful agitators, however, will try by all sorts of devices to throw the voters into a ferment."

A splendid victory may be recorded by the Crown, concludes Dr. Pallavicini, which, having as its single object the welfare of the realm, has displayed admirable patience and firmness.

All nationalities,—but, above all, the Hungarians,—have cause to be grateful to it. What an abundance of rights has been granted them in a single generation! It would be ungrateful to increase the political complication and the difficulties of the Crown, so weighted with responsibilities. Now is the time that Hungary should make peace with the Throne; and her example would undoubtedly have a salutary effect upon the other side of the Leitha, causing the unruly elements which find their advantage in the present tangled conditions to disappear from the scene.

THE NEW ERA FOR WOMEN IN ASIA

IN the REVIEW for September, 1908, and January, 1909, were printed articles relative to the awakening which was taking place among the women of Turkey, Persia, China, and of northern Africa. The movement has continued to gain ground; and from the *Englishwoman* (London) we learn that "the emancipation of the Asian woman is now proceeding apace." The man of Asia has awakened "to the realization that, in keeping his womenfolk secluded and in dense ignorance, he has robbed himself of the pleasure of association with an educated wife and female friends." These passages are from the pen of Saint Nihal Singh, who says further:

The very men who but yesterday kept the women shut up in harems, to-day are sending their daughters to schools specially designed for girls. In all parts of the continent academies meant solely for female children are springing up quite rapidly. Even co-education schools no longer are conspicuous by their absence. . . . The Asiatic woman is stepping out from the dim shadows of her seclusion. She is casting aside her veil. She is sloughing off her erstwhile slavish attitude of mind, and is desirous of being man's genuine "equal half," working shoulder to shoulder with him, both at home and in public life.

It is in Japan that woman has advanced most rapidly; and this movement is separately dealt with in the second half of this article. Naturally the progression of woman in the Mikado's land was bound to inspire similar activity in the Dragon Empire. The late Dowager Empress "did much to mitigate the sorry condition of her women subjects: principally owing to her influence footbinding was done away with; and 'natural feet' are now fashionable in the Middle Kingdom." Education—free and compulsory—is "rapidly opening the eyes of the rising generation of Chinese girls to their limitations and possibilities.

Hindustan in matters of woman-emancipation is treading fast on the heels of China. The same writer, in the *Englishwoman*, says of India:

Already in the universities many Indian women are snatching the highest degrees from men, climbing to honorable places over the heads of hundreds of members of the sterner sex. Most of the old-time institutions that held women down in Hindustan are crumbling to pieces. Seclusion is going out of fashion. Child-marriage is being looked on with disfavor, and "choice" marriages—in contradistinction to matches arranged by the parents of the contracting parties—are coming to be more or

Photograph from Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

A CLASS OF GRADUATES OF A GIRLS' SCHOOL IN PEKING.

(After the edict of the Empress Dowager, approving of female education, girls' schools were set up not only in Peking but through the whole Empire)

less common in the land of the coral strand. In India, of all Asian lands, widowhood has been enforced by society with the extremest rigor; but even this cruel custom is dying out. Here and there young widows are being remarried; and the intelligent, high-caste Hindus are setting a commendable example in this respect.

In Burma the position of woman is unique. She is "the virtual head of the family, the sole owner of her property, and the custodian of her children." We read further:

> There is no limit to her activity outside the home. She may engage in whatever profession or business calling she may choose, from the mango-seller in the street to the operator on the stock exchange. Her income maintains the household and the children, and frequently the husband, who, clad in peacock attire, lolls around with a cigarette in his mouth. The Burmese woman does not seem to grudge her husband a life of ease and luxury; for frequently you find that a man in Burma has two or more spouses who, by dint of their labor, keep up separate establishments for him, and let him board in one or the other at his own pleasure. Probably Mrs. Burman enjoys being her own mistress—and that of the man.

Of course, she takes no part in municipal matters; nor, for that matter, does the man. The intelligent Burmese women want the vote, however; and they are anxious for educational advantages for their girls.

In Persia the emancipation of women has made great strides. The more advanced women are anxious to sit in the Persian parliament. They go to school and educate themselves. Several Persian editors have their wives and female relatives as fellow workers, looking after women's departments in the publications. The women of Arabia and of Egypt are also "on the high road to emancipation." The masses of Oriental women are of course still wofully illiterate; but the era of emancipation is dawning upon them. In proof of this may be cited the woman's press of Asia. Many large Chinese cities have women's journals; and in India there are several also, the best-known being the *Indian Ladies' Magazine*, printed in English, which has a woman editor.

Japan is in the van of the woman-emancipation movement. The education of girls is free

and compulsory; the girls go to school with the boys all through the primary grades; and "at least one half of the 6,000,000 school children are members of the fair sex." Japanese girls enter into any and every trade and profession, and "fill their positions to the satisfaction of every one concerned." To the same number of the *Englishwomen* Sarah A. Tooley contributes an exhaustive paper on "The Women of New Japan." She shows the advancement made by a comparison with former conditions. For example, under the feudal system "woman's inferior position was not even sugared with romanticism. The husband was at liberty to shape his sexual code of morality as he thought fit."

Under the new Civil Code a divorce law more favorable to women has been introduced. The advance made in education for women "amounts to a revolution." To-day there are Women's Ordinary Normal Schools, for the training of primary school teachers, and Women's Higher Normal Schools, for the training of secondary school teachers. The statistics for 1905 showed nearly 24,000 women engaged in teaching, with 31,574 students. Hundreds of women are being trained for the medical profession; and the bravery and fine organization of Japanese nurses was sufficiently demonstrated in the Russo-Japanese War. The presence abroad of so many Japanese women of the higher class is explained by a decree of the Emperor, dating as far back as 1871, which reads:

> It is commendable that those who go abroad from now onward should take with them their wives and daughters or their sisters. They would then see for themselves how in the lands they visit women receive their education, and would also learn the way to bring up their children.

But the crowning work of women's education in Japan is the Nippon Women's University of Tokyo, opened April, 1901. This institution now possesses an endowment of nearly 500,000 yen, is attended by 1,300 students, and has a teaching staff of over 80. Its curriculum is specially designed to fit the students for the national ideal of "good wives and wise mothers."

MODERN CHINESE EDUCATION

IN reorganizing her literary studies on Western models China has encountered difficulties which we of the Western Hemisphere can scarcely realize. Her civilization is practically founded upon her ancient writings, and the Chinese classics have been both religion and literature to the old-time Chinese student. After the "terrible year of the Boxers" (1900), "Young China abandoned the old university system and copied that of Europe; but some years later the Old China party endeavored to bring about a return to the studies of former times. From an article in *La Revue* (Paris), by Mandarin Ly-Chao Pée, we learn that quite recently the Chinese Richelieu, S. E. Chang, yielding to "the obsessions of the deserters," founded in certain provinces a sort of academy of "conservation of antiquities." There is studied literature that is purely Chinese without any borrowing from Europe. In the modern schools in China one of the European languages or sciences is always included in the curriculum. The *Revue* writer claims that Chinese literature is the first in Asia, by reason of its monuments, the number of which is prodigious. One may judge of the extent of it by the catalogue of the Imperial Library of Peking, which includes 12,000,000 titles.

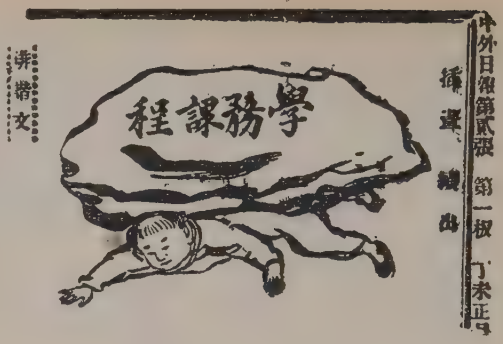
In the principal catalogues Chinese literature is divided into four main sections, of which the first is that of sacred and classical works. Our Mandarin sets forth in detail the course of reading which the Chinese student of literature is wont to undertake. In substance it is as follows:

> The first book that is put into the hands of the pupil is a sort of encyclopedia. It is a very old and very popular work, and was written by a disciple of Confucius. After this encyclopedia the student takes up the "Four Classics," containing the teachings of Confucius and of Mencius as developed by their disciples.

For the benefit of his readers the Mandarin introduces the following extract from Confucius, which has not lost its force even in these late days:

> Those who govern a kingdom should not derive their private wealth from the public revenues; but their sole riches should be justice and equity. The administration of unworthy ministers brings upon the government the chastisements of Heaven and the vengeance of the people.

After the "Four Classics" comes the study of the *Wu-king* ("Five Canons"), the most ancient monuments of Chinese literature, which contain the fundamental principles of



TWO CARTOONS ILLUSTRATING THE BURDENS OF CHINESE SCHOLASTICISM

(A student trudges laboriously toward the bridge leading to the baccalaureate. On his back he bears the heavy burden of innummerable treatises, such as Introduction to the Japanese Language, Explanation of the Reform Edicts, European Gymnastics. He finds strength, however, to jest: "Do you not find that we are unoccupied? Doubtless this will not hinder the Imperial delegates to the examinations from noting in their reports the lack of aptitude for work of the present generation." The student falls, crushed by a heavy rock, symbolizing the programs of examination for the grades of bachelor and of doctor)

the old beliefs and ancient customs. The age of these books is to be reckoned not by hundreds but by thousands of years. They comprise:

(1) *I-king*, "Canon of Divination," founded on a system of sixty-four lines, some broken, others entire. (2) *Shu-king*, "Canon of History," from the first dynasties of China to the eighth century before the Christian era. (3) *Shï-king*, "Canon of Odes," containing more than 300 odes current among the Chinese perhaps 4000 years ago, and giving authentic accounts of the customs of the people of that time. (4) *Li-ki*, "Canon of Rites," a ritual of ceremonies for official acts and sacrifices. (5) *Ch'-un-ts'iu*, "Spring and Autumn," compiled by Confucius to direct the princes of his time to their lack of respect for the ancient usages.

This course of study serves as a whole to inspire in the students a deep love for the ancient customs and a profound respect for authority,—two things which have always been the main pillars of Chinese society, and which of themselves serve to explain the duration of that antique civilization.

The second of the sections into which Chinese literature is divided is that of history; the third, of special works relative to the sciences and professions, according to the ancient system; the fourth and last, of light literature, —pieces for the theater, poems, romances, etc. It is interesting to note that the Chinese divide their dramatic works into seven branches:

(1) Historical dramas; (2) dramas of the sect of the Taoists; (3) character comedies; (4) comedies of intrigue; (5) domestic dramas; (6) mythological dramas; (7) judicial dramas founded on *causes célèbres*.

Our Mandarin claims that if there is one kind of writing in which the Chinese excel, it is the novel and the story; and that in the art of the raconteur the Chinese has no equal.

The same writer has something to say about the Chinese press, suggested by the celebration of the one thousandth anniversary of the foundation of the Chinese official journal, the *Peking Gazette*. This journal actually dates from the year 908 of the Christian era. Published at one time in a rudimentary form, it is now issued three times daily: in the morning on yellow paper (the imperial color), at noon on white paper, and in the evening on red paper. In it are published, among other things, the deliberations of the "Preparatory Chamber," established three years ago, and the collective petitions of the whole empire. For centuries it was the only journal published in the country.

The year 1900 opened a new era in Chinese journalism. Since that date, in most of the large towns, journals have been founded by Chino-European societies or by the municipalities. It may interest the readers of the REVIEW to learn that in Chinese literature there are seven species of style,—namely (1) antique; (2) literary; (3) flowery; (4) common; (5) half-literary, half-vulgar; (6) familiar; (7) epistolary. The popular or democratic journals are all printed in the common style.

But it is useless to publish many journals if the people cannot understand them. The ordinary Chinese knows nothing, for instance, of the signification of the "parliamentarism" which the government would institute; it has therefore to be explained to him. This is done by societies of lecturers established in the towns and villages expressly for the interpretation of the newspapers. Here our Mandarin

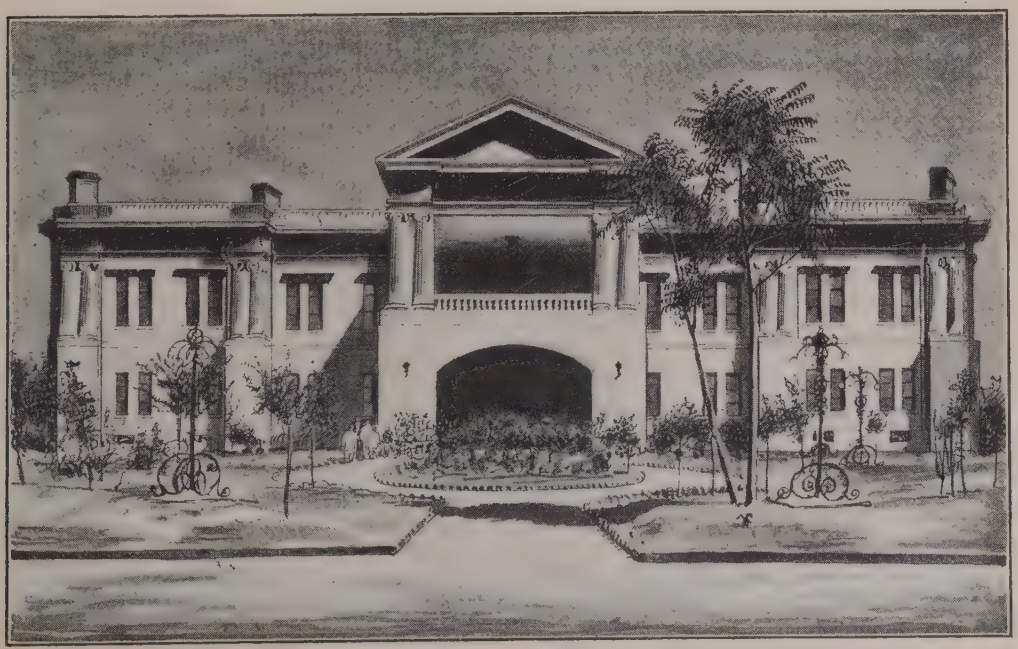
pokes a little fun at us when he says that "the lecturers explain why, for instance, in the Senate and in the House [in the West] members indulge in pugilism."

China has now even its satirical journals. They launch their shafts at such public questions as the new railroad concessions, the peculations of high dignitaries, the exactions of functionaries, the overworking of students seeking degrees. Commandant Harfeld contributes to the *Revue* a number of quaint cartoons, two of which, as being germane to the early portion of this article, we reproduce on the opposite page.

CHINA'S FOREIGN OFFICE, THE WAIWUPU

TO the student of government, China's methods are as amazing as they are unique. For three thousand years all her official business was divided into six categories which became the prototypes of six *liu-pu*, or boards of government, and these in turn were succeeded by the corresponding divisions made in the administrative offices down to our own day. But all these had reference to internal affairs. As to a Foreign Office, no such thing was even thinkable in the old days; for the Emperor was regarded as the person who ruled the entire world by the decree of Heaven. It was not until 1861 that China would admit the necessity of having some fixed channels through which relations with foreign nations could be negotiated. In January of that year an Imperial decree authorized the creation of the *Tsung-li Yamen*, or Yamen of Foreign Affairs. This was merely a commission, and although its first president was the celebrated Prince Kung, a brother of the reigning Emperor, yet for over thirty years after its organization the Yamen was not recognized by the official *Red Book*, or record of state departments. In 1901, owing to the pressure of negotiations with foreign powers, a new Board of Foreign Affairs was created, of the constitution and head of which an account is given in the *Far Eastern Review*, as follows:

> By the terms of the Peace Protocol of 1901, the old *Tsung-li Yamen* was abolished and a new Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ranking above all other boards and called the Waiwupu, was established. The new Ministry was headed by the Prince of Ching, who had been the senior member of the old Yamen, and who is still the nominal head of the board, although the actual work is carried on by two assistant Presidents and two Vice-Presidents. . . . Prince Ching is undoubtedly the most interesting figure in Chinese politics, and under any other government in the world he would be the strongest statesman of his country. But, although he fills the most important posts, it can hardly be



HOME OF CHINA'S STATE DEPARTMENT. THE NEW WAIWUPU BUILDING AT PEKING

stated that his abilities are on a par with his elevated positions.

In the Waiwupu there are four bureaus, three of which are the Bureau of Accounts and Disbursements, the Bureau of Miscellaneous Affairs (missionaries, questions of boundaries, travelers, etc.), and the bureau for the questions arising out of the employment of foreign professors and advisers. The remaining bureau is that which has to do with the appointment of envoys, audiences to foreign ministers, and treaties, and it rejoices in the delightfully suggestive title of the Bureau of Harmonious Intercourse.

By those competent to judge, the next ten years are regarded as the crucial period of China's political existence; and the *Far Eastern Review* is of the opinion that "ten years from now the question as to whether China is to preserve her political entity will be settled one way or another." Her chief disadvantage is that she "has only one set of officials to direct her affairs."

Instead of political parties to which the Throne can turn as a remedy for the misgovernment of incapable officials, the only alternative is to shift them around from post to post, now degrading some and elevating others. Once in official life, above the rank of Taotai, there is no rest for the official, except the period of mourning or retirement. As the officials pass through the various grades to the higher executive posts of Presidents of the Boards, or seats in the Grand Secretariat or Grand Council at Peking, their provincial experience is so invaluable that retirement is rarely permitted until death finally claims them at their post. Many are degraded or dismissed on various good or trivial charges, but as long as the official fills his post with honor, and contributes his regular quota to the maintenance of the system, he is solid for life. So it is that at present the directing forces behind the government at Peking are all men well past sixty, who should long ago have retired from active life and made room for younger blood.

This would seem to be the only reason for retaining in office the present head of the Waiwupu, Prince Ching, concerning whose neglect of his high duties the following paragraph recently appeared in a prominent newspaper:

For years he has not visited the Waiwupu. He dwells in a sphere apart from his fellow Ministers, and, in his private residence, reluctantly accords rare audiences to the representatives of the Great Powers. They are rare audiences indeed.

A BUDDHIST "RETREAT" IN ITALY

BUDDHIST temples have been erected in several Occidental cities, but there has been as yet no Buddhist monastery in Europe, wherein those who have embraced the doctrines of Gotama Sakyasinha might have the opportunity to lead a life of pure contemplation, "gradually freeing themselves from all wishes and longings, and drifting away into the indefinite beatitude of Nirvana." It appears, however, from an article in the *Lettura*, by Signor Arnaldo Fraccaroli, that such a monastery will shortly be established near Lugano. The writer states that a Buddhist *Chikshu*, or monk, has come from Rangoon to superintend the erection and organization of this institution.

In spite of his Hindu name Nyanatiloka, which signifies "one who has mastered the science of the three worlds," this Buddhist monk is a German, born in Wiesbaden, who was until his twenty-fourth year a fervent Catholic, and who even designed to enter a Catholic monastery. However, the study of Oriental literature, and more especially of the Buddhist writings, convinced him that only in this faith could he find the peace and tranquillity he sought. He realized, nevertheless, that to secure all the benefits of Buddhism, it was necessary that those who accepted its tenets should be brought together. In this connection the following extract from a letter he wrote two years ago is given:

It seems to me that in the Occident Buddhism exists only in theory, for so long as there is no *Sangho* (monastery) it is not possible for the European Buddhists to live the life of the *Chikshu*. With the foundation of such an institution, not only would this drawback be removed, but the sacred literature in Pâli would be made accessible to European Buddhists and with it a clearer understanding of Buddhist teaching.

Signor Fraccaroli visited the monk in his modest habitation, situated near the site of the projected monastery. According to the following description he must be quite a picturesque figure:

Nyanatiloka in his nine years' practice of Buddhism has succeeded in adopting not only the spirit and thought, but also the outward form. He has shaved his head and face completely, and with his slender body swathed in the ample yellow robe of the Buddhists, he has a very strange and exotic appearance. The *mise-en-scène* is perfect. . . . In the monastery the inmates will devote themselves to meditation and to the spread of Buddhism by means of the translation of texts and also by preaching.

SOME REPRESENTATIVE GERMAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

THE POLITICAL PRESS IN GERMANY

A RATHER keen, discriminating study of the political rôle played by the German press is contributed to the French review, *Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales*, by Angel Marvaud.

The most noteworthy features of the German journal, remarks this French writer, are, first, its local character and, second, its general unattractive appearance.

The Gothic characters which are used are irritating and bad for the sight, and the news is not presented in a clear form. It takes much longer to grasp the contents of a German newspaper than it does for either a French or an English paper. An important item of information is sometimes quite lost in a modest corner. The political articles are too often heavy and diffuse, and it requires much effort to read them. On the other hand, the literary and other *chroniques* are written by the best writers. Another point about the German newspapers is the admirable arrangement of the advertisements.

On the political character of the German journals, M. Marvaud says:

A great many papers belong to no political party. Those described as "*unparteiisch*," or neutral, are run merely to make money, and so desire to maintain the best possible relations with the public. The most important neutral paper is the *Berliner Lokal Anzeiger*, which dates from 1883, and was started as a weekly; in 1885 it became a daily, and since 1889 it has published two editions daily. It is said to have 300,000 subscribers at the present time. Its worthy rival is the *Berliner Tageblatt*, but as it has an advanced political programme it is one of the journals of the party press. The majority of the party papers advocate the advanced ideas of the groups of the Left—National-Liberal and *Fresinnige* or Democratic. Allied with the National-Liberals are the *Kölnische Zeitung*, the *Madgeburgen Zeitung*, the *Münchener Neueste Nachrichten*, etc. The organ of the Radical (Freisinnige) party is the *Freisinnige Zeitung*, which, however, has lost much of its interest since the party has lost its principal leaders. The People's party (Democrats of the South) is represented by the *Beobachter* (Stuttgart), the *Badischer Landsbote* (Karlsruhe), and the *Fränkischer Kurier* (Nürnberg), and the *Frankfurter Zeitung* was at one time its principal organ; to-day, though it defends the same ideas, it is independent and takes no part in local politics, but it remains one of the most live and active of German journals, and its reputation is universal. The *Münchener Allgemeine Zeitung*, the *Kölner Tageblatt*, the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, the *Vossische Zeitung*, the *Leipziger Tageblatt*, the *Leipziger Zeitung*, and a number of other papers are generally considered National-Liberal in politics, and amongst the journals Democratic in poli-

tics may be named the *Berliner Volkszeitung*, the *Dantziger Zeitung*, etc. The *Berliner Tageblatt* occupies a place apart. Its political program seems to be influenced to some extent by that of the French Radicals, and its principal points are the fight against the *Junker* and the Conservative government, the institution in Germany of a real parliamentary *régime*, the introduction of universal suffrage in Prussia, etc.

Among the journals of the Conservative party are the *Kreuz-Zeitung*, which is most read at the court, and the *Reichsbote*, which passes as the organ of the Empress, perhaps because it publishes the announcements of the different philanthropic works of which she is director. It takes little part in politics. The *Deutsche Tageszeitung* is the organ of the agrarians, and the most reactionary of all German newspapers.

The Catholic press and the Socialist press are, like the two parties, the best organized.

The two great organs of the Catholic party are the *Kölnische Volkszeitung* and the *Germania*. The former is the most influential, while the latter, published at Berlin, is a fighting journal. Founded so recently as 1871, the *Germania* has been engaged in poignant episodes, and during the Kulturkampf five of its editors were in prison at the same time. Besides these two papers a number of others defend the policy of the Centre. They are published chiefly in the Rhine country. There are also many popular papers which are the natural allies of these political organs, and which circulate among the working classes. The German Catholics, too, have their special organs.

The organization of the Socialist press is no less remarkable than that of the Catholics. In September of last year it numbered seventy-four dailies.

The *Vorwärts* of Berlin has over 100,000 subscribers. The direction of it is now confided to a special committee, and its influence has never ceased to grow. The *Volkszeitung* of Leipzig follows in its steps; it has 42,000 subscribers. In one year it distributed no fewer than two and a half millions of pamphlets and leaflets. The *Münchener Post* is the organ of Vollmar, and the *Hamburger Echo* that of August Bebel, though neither of these leaders writes for the papers. Besides these, the party possesses a number of other journals, many being the organs of trade unions. Lastly, there is the *Sozialdemokratisches Pressbureau*. Its duty is to communicate to the journals of the party in the promptest manner possible the most important political, economic and social news.

In reference to the influence of the press on public political opinion, the writer says its importance does not in any way correspond to the enormous circulation of the papers. Many of the party papers are greatly taken up with the purely local affairs of the different states in which they are published.

The majority of editors lack equally the political sense, and even the necessary culture, to appreciate great events; and they accept the ready-made judgments of the famous Press Bureau in the Wilhelmstrasse, which itself is nothing more than a dependency of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Government sees in the press rather an instrument than a guide or counsellor, and it makes admirable use of it. To realize it, it is only necessary to peruse the German press on the morrow of an international event of some importance. The reader will be stupefied to find in the political organs of the most different complexion the same ideas set forth in almost identical terms. Nevertheless, though the source of information is official, there are degrees in the "officiosity" of different journals.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE WAR CLOUD IN EUROPE

A CALM, temperate, and illuminating review of Anglo-German relations since the Franco-Prussian war, with some significant references to the possible influence of the United States in bringing into better relationship the two European nations of Teutonic blood, is contributed to *McClure's Magazine* for June, by Dr. Theodor Schiemann, Professor of History at the University of Berlin, confidential friend of the German Kaiser, and beyond a doubt the most farseeing and well-informed representative of modern German imperialism. Repeating the common German impression that England has "put down every strong naval power that has arisen," Professor Schiemann enumerates what he characterizes as the unjustified British animosity toward his own country. The life history of the German Empire, he tells us, demonstrates the necessity for Germany's military and naval expansion. This, however, should not in any way incur the enmity of England. Nor should competition in commerce be regarded as sufficient justification for the anti-German feeling in England. The Germans are England's best customers on the Continent, and England's merchant fleet far exceeds Germany's. The Professor proceeds:

This pre-eminence England maintains; although, as the population of Great Britain amounts to 41,000,000, while Germany's is 62,000,000, the share that falls to each individual English-

man is of greater value than the corresponding share to each German. Germany, which has 21,000,000 more persons to support, and must produce correspondingly more, bears, in addition, the burden of a policy of social insurance that no state in the world can match. England, on the other hand, lives on the interest of the vast wealth that she has inherited, and possesses the richest gold-fields on earth; in fact, she participates in every profit that the opening up of the world offers to civilized nations. It is difficult to understand how, under such conditions, she can descry an injury in the growing prosperity of other nations.

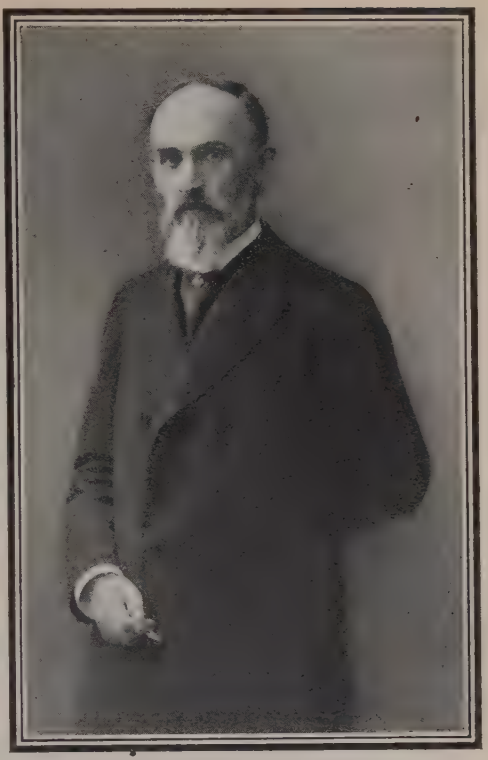
The only other reason worth considering for the enmity, says the Professor, is the fact that Germany has strengthened her navy. This navy, he reminds us, was originally designed to oppose the possible combination of the Russian and French fleets. Then he repeats the well-known utterances of the anti-German English press—the *Saturday Review*, the *Spectator*, the *National Review*, the *Times*, the *Army and Navy Gazette*, and the famous utterance of Mr. Arthur Hamilton Lee of a few years ago. The Professor admits that it is only human that in "repulsing this menace" many a word should have been uttered and printed on the part of Germany that might better have been unsaid. But Germany has pursued her own course, and strengthened her navy without any great excitement. Even the recent constitutional crisis in England has not stirred her.

The Liberal victory in England, however, brought out a good deal of anti-German feeling.

It evoked on the part of the Unionists the emphasised repetition of all the arguments that have served for the last thirteen years to provoke the public opinion of England against us. But this time it was the English themselves who undertook Germany's defence. Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Lloyd-George, have presented, with the greatest emphasis, proof that the "German Peril" is nothing more than a phantom. Now that the Liberal coalition has carried off the victory with this proof, the great moment has, perhaps, arrived, not only for concluding an honorable peace, but for realizing the ideal thought that looks toward a close understanding between the three great Germanic nations, England, America, and Germany.

The terrible possibilities of an Anglo-German war the Professor sets forth in these sentences:

A German-English war would be a calamity for the whole world, England included; for it may be regarded as a foregone conclusion that simultaneously with such an event every element in Asia and Africa that is hostile to the English would rise up as unbidden allies of Germany. The great connections of the world commerce would be rent asunder, incalculable values would be destroyed, and every nation in the world would share in these losses. And all this for the sake of a phantom! The claim that one nation must be the sovereign Mistress of the Seas can no longer be defended. The motto of the future runs: "The sea is free,



PROF. THEODOR SCHIEMANN
(Confidential friend of the German Emperor)

free as the air, whose highways are equally not to be barred." Equally indefensible is the pretension of one nation to forbid another to decide for itself how strongly it must be armed in order to assure its peace. The control exercised by our Parliament offers a guaranty against foolish excesses.

And finally, in concluding his article, this German writer makes an interesting reference to the influence of the United States of America for world peace. He says:

We are far more vividly conscious of what binds us to England than of what separates us from her, and we are at all times ready to grasp the hand that is stretched out to us. It will be a happy day when this understanding takes place, but it is possible only on the ground of friendship with equal rights. I venture no suggestions as to the *how*. Perhaps the United States of North America, where German and English blood have been united in so happy a combination, will feel inclined to play a prominent and perhaps a decisive part in this matter. If America, Germany, and England were to stand in unenvious friendship toward one another, the most difficult problem of the future would be solved in the most advantageous manner.

The editor adds that Professor Schiemann's suggestion that the three great Teutonic nations combine for the world's peace may be accepted as the dream of imperial Germany.

THE FUNERAL OF KING EDWARD—PROCESSION PASSING OUT OF HYDE PARK

THE ROYAL SUCCESSION IN ENGLAND AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

IN the British reviews and monthly magazines of a general character, this one topic obscures all others. The death of King Edward VII., the accession of King George V., and the probable effect the change of sovereigns will have upon the present so-called constitutional crisis, are discussed at great length by many well-known writers.

The phase of the subject coming in for most consideration is the character of the late King Edward, and his unexampled popularity. From a great number, we select a few representative extracts.

KING EDWARD AS A DIPLOMAT

Dr. Dillon, in the chronique of foreign affairs in the *Contemporary Review*, explains from first-hand knowledge the part which the King has played in foreign affairs. He says that the King did play a leading, if not a prominent, *rôle* in Britain's and the world's affairs. Dr. Dillon refers to two instances in which the King exercised decisive influence. The first was when a certain line of action—technically a matter of courtly courtesy, essentially a stroke of political diplomacy—was submitted for his consideration, as likely to be advantageous to Great Britain and conducing to European peace. The King considered the question, but declined to undertake it. The hour, he said, had not yet struck:

> On another occasion, a serious danger, hitherto, I believe, unrecorded, which menaced this country from a side then formidable, but now the reverse of unfriendly, was deftly warded off and its source sealed up altogether, by the benign influence of the King. True, it was only influence, not intervention, still less diplomatic negotiation. In fact, the special subject which evoked his solicitude was hardly touched upon in the exchange of views that passed between him and the personage on whom the final decision rested.

The article on the King in the *English Review* says that the personality of King Edward raised England to her present position in Europe; "so may his removal depose her." The formalism of the Victorian era had ended by eviscerating the stomach of the national endeavor; we had grown stern without sturdiness, dull of vision, overproud, overbearing." All that the King broke down. "Instead of the Juggernaut of a brutal and cynical Imperialism, our colonial and Imperial policy is recognized as a clean and sound one." For the first time since the Crimean War foreigners are prepared to accept England as "a disinterested human and civilizing force, as a lamp in the twilight of progress." Without striking a blow our international power has crystallized into a magnificent supremacy.

EDWARD A TRULY PARISIAN KING

Laurence Jerrold contributes to the *Contemporary Review* an article concerning the King in Paris. He lays great stress upon the fact that the French did not want the *Entente*, that King Edward by sheer force of courage and divination forced it upon them:

> King Edward came like a man forcing his friendship upon a stand-offish family. The French did not want it; they would just as well have accepted (politically, and only politically, no doubt) the hand of Germany a few years before; they deliberately allowed England, through her King, to make all the advances, and they did not take one step forward towards meeting her. All this, which has never been said outright, can be said bluntly now. King Edward was not welcome when he came to Paris bringing the offer of the *Entente Cordiale*. We in Paris thought he very well might be hissed. Edward VII. had read Parisians with extraordinary perspicacity. The very thing to appeal to them was, as we acknowledged afterwards, what he had done, to come boldly, without asking by their leave, to them, then a politically hostile people.

This suddenly struck the Parisian imagination. With a few decisive strokes they drew for themselves the portrait of a King who was a real man, "Le Roi Edouard." In France, whenever he came, he not only always did the right thing, but he always did the real thing. He never missed an opportunity, and never seemed to go out of his way to create one. He always did the Parisian things naturally:

> In fact, compared with him, not only Presidents of the Republic but Parisian aristocracy seemed provincial to the Parisian. That is why Parisians are not in the least gushing when they talk of "their national loss" and feel that they have lost the King of Paris.

"THE MOST POPULAR MAN IN THE WORLD"

This is the characterization of King Edward made by several writers, including Mr. A. C. Benson in the *Cornhill Magazine*. As to the late monarch's influence, Mr. Benson says:

> It came from a frank and manifest love of life, not enjoyed in a selfish isolation, but with an open-

handed generosity, and a desire to share with others and to communicate to them his own enjoyment, his delight in existence, with all its interests, pleasures, and duties. May I be pardoned for relating a simple personal reminiscence?

All the qualities which underlie the British ideal of sport existed naturally in the King's temperament. He was ambitious without jealousy, modest under success, and good-humored under defeat. He was tranquil in anxiety, courageous in danger, and simple in prosperity. And in English public life he set an example to all politicians and statesmen of genial courtesy and unruffled *bonhomie*, which did not stand for an absence of conviction, but for a resolute subordination of all predilections to harmony and concord

INFLUENCE ON RELIGIOUS THOUGHT

Special stress is laid by Mr. Arthur Ramsom, writing in the *Westminster Review*, on what he calls the Victoria-Edward influence on theological controversy. He says:

Perhaps there is nothing in the domestic policy of Victoria and Edward which has been more praiseworthy than the attitude of the Crown towards the ever-varying and exceptionally vigorous theological and ecclesiastical controversies of the last seventy years. Not only has the Crown always refrained from unconstitutional interference, and even from any suggestion of official partisanship, but it has constantly exhibited a recognition of the healthiness of this free and strenuous movement. The Prince Consort brought with him an atmosphere of theological freedom: and this atmosphere has marked the history of the whole of the royal family. No sect, no party, was ever—so far as I have been aware—made to feel that the Crown held any sentiment other than sympathy towards those who were honestly endeavoring to realize their own convictions. The policy has been that of wisely and, in a certain sense, sympathetically leaving alone.

THE CHARACTER OF GEORGE V.

As to the character of King George, it is generally conceded "that he has very strong convictions and no small ambition." To quote further from Mr. Sydney Brooks, who writes in the *Fortnightly Review:*

I look round and I see no statesman untrammelled, powerful, persuasive enough to turn to national account the propitious influences and emotions of the hour, to stop this dire drift towards a whirlpool of chaos and faction, to make a final stand for safety and sanity. I see none—unless, indeed, it be his Majesty, King George V. King George is in most respects as amply qualified to cope with the situation that lies ahead of him as was King Edward; in a few respects he is, perhaps, less qualified, and in a few others more so. Though he would regret the necessity of having to make a decision so early in his reign on so vital an issue, the responsibility would not frighten him. His training as a sailor taught him how to make decisions and meet responsibilities; he is probably already as well posted on the pros and cons of the main question as the average Member of Parliament; and if the obligation were forced upon him of taking a definite stand, he would have no hesitation in facing it.

In the editorial summary in the *National Review*, there is some strong praise of the new monarch as a serious student of international affairs. We quote:

He is known to have disapproved Russophobia, which used to be the corner-stone of British foreign policy. He took an equally large-minded view of our relations with France, and in his famous speech on his return from his great imperial pilgrimage, he went out of his way to pay a graceful compliment to French genius in constructing the Suez Canal. Nowadays such an observation would pass unnoticed, because we are on the best terms with France, and public men on both sides of the Channel have acquired the habit of exchanging friendly allusions. But in 1901, when the Prince made his speech, Anglo-French relations were unfriendly, and his observation was noted and appreciated in Paris, where it is treasured as an early symptom of the subsequent *entente* inaugurated by his father. King George is, needless to say, a great admirer of King Edward's foreign policy, which he will scrupulously follow, and his friendship with the Russian Emperor will facilitate his task.

AS TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL SITUATION

The bearing of the change of sovereigns upon the political situation in the Empire comes in for a good deal of discussion. The influence of the crown, most of the writers believe, is bound to be decisive. In a vigorous article in the *Fortnightly Review*, Mr. Walter Sichel says:

The Crown is no "estate" of the realm; it symbolizes the realm itself. It is now beyond and above the rancors of class or clique or party; it is an umpire with definite duties and discretionary rights, as well as delegated authorities. A despotic bureaucracy—a Jack-in-office dictatorship—so far from ceasing to be a menace, seems daily looming more largely; and it is this that the influence of a King secure in the hearts and wills of his people can check—not only by counsel, by persuasion, by example, but also by counteraction, by an unpartisan appeal to the whole nation and the wide Empire. He alone can bring the needs of empire into tune with the aspirations of democracy, for he is at once democratic and imperial. He alone stands for universality. He can respond to the true voice of public opinion.

Mr. Garvin and Mr. Brooks, also writing in the *Fortnightly*, agree that compromise is the duty of all parties in the present situation. Says Mr. Garvin:

The unhappy constitutional controversy shortened King Edward's life; and it is plain to all thoughtful men that unless a quarrel whereof none can see the end is not composed in time and settled by consent upon sane and honorable terms, it

may be fatal to all we care for. It is the duty of the country to insist that every resource of negotiation or mediation shall be tried before the constitution is torn to pieces by force, patched up by party majorities for immediate party ends, only to be torn up again by other majorities to serve other passing emergencies. If we were impotent to devise any better issue, it would be a confession of mental bankruptcy, involving a political catastrophe and national discredit. All these conditions are so clear that the quarrel should be disposed of in advance by a voluntary arrangement between parties, before the Sovereign is constrained to follow the great precedent set by Queen Victoria in 1885.

SOME HINDRANCES TO PAN-AMERICAN HARMONY

AN illuminating view of the way cultured Latin-Americans interpret the attitude of the United States and the American people toward the countries of the southern continent may be obtained from two articles appearing in current numbers of European reviews, one by a Spaniard, long resident in Colombia, and the other by a Brazilian.

Senhor Oliveira Lima, a member of the Brazilian Academy, writing (at the request of the editor) in the *Deutsche Revue* (Stuttgart), maintains that, in spite of all the rapidly succeeding pan-American Conferences (which resemble each other in their "barrenness of practical results and their faint-hearted utterances"), the unity of the two Americas—the Anglo-Saxon and the Latin—is thus far "hardly more than a pretty theme for pan-American literature, and, particularly, for pan-American after-dinner speeches."

At bottom, continues Senhor Lima, an "apparently incurable mistrust prevails on the one side and a contempt which seems no less incurable on the other." Though but slightly separated by nature, the "moral separation between the continents has always existed."

> The United States has always viewed the other American countries, with the exception of Canada, which is under the dominion of their own race, with an invincible disdain—a disdain which could not remain a secret to the Young Latins, since it can not be readily concealed; or, to speak more exactly, it has never regarded the nations of Spanish and Portuguese origin as really its equal. The Government may upon occasion flatter this or that country—yesterday it was Mexico, to-day it is the turn of Brazil—for purposes of its own. Nevertheless, the feeling of general disdain continues.

It must be admitted, continues this Brazilian writer, that the Latin-American has gained a

> "sad and not altogether undeserved reputation by reason of his stormy temper in civil affairs and a lack of rectitude in administrative concerns nurtured by a peculiar militarism—a militarism which, in a certain aspect, verges upon the ridiculous, but, in another, is stamped with tyranny and tragedy; and it has not yet run its course. Argentina and Chile seem to have overcome it definitely, but the other republics are still suffering from its baleful influence."

Although in the United States, we are told further, intellectual development is being constantly widened, life, on the whole, "is not characterized by the natural refinement that makes itself felt in such urban centers as Rio de Janeiro, Santiago, Lima and Caracas." Life in Buenos Aires "pretty closely resembles that in the United States, owing to private wealth—the greatest in South America—and its peculiar civilization, which is rather material than intellectual, plutocratic than aristocratic."

After reproaching the United States Government for what he terms arrogance and ruthlessness in its attitude toward the Latin-American delegates at the latest Hague conference, Senhor Lima closes with a few gracious remarks about the clearing of the sky in the matter of international politics. He says:

> The international situation in the New World has improved. There is more apparent, even if not real, cordiality; and an "American" international jurisprudence has even been contemplated—as though it must not needs be the same as the European; the same wherever a Christian spirit and civilization prevail. Secretary Root, under President Roosevelt, made a laudable effort to cast the threats of the "big stick" into oblivion; and if in the course of the past year the United States did not scruple to proceed against President Zelaya of Nicaragua, as, in the year before, to break with President Castro of Venezuela, it has, at least, yielded to Chile in the Alsop case, submitting to a court of arbitration.

The Spanish writer referred to, Señor Manuel Ugarte, writing in *La Revue* (Paris), has some very gloomy things to say about the Pan-American Conference which is to meet in Buenos Aires in the early days of the present month. The confidence and enthusiasm that call for "a continental manifestation of political solidarity" will, he thinks, be lacking. Some of the republics have failed to respond to the invitation to attend the conference, while others will, for courtesy's sake, assist at the inaugural sessions, but will abstain from taking

part in the deliberations. There is at the present time a spirit of unrest pervading the Latin-American countries generally; and it is claimed that the press of the United States has contributed to this unsatisfactory condition of things.

The "agenda" of the Conference, moreover, includes 15 items of which, says Señor Ugarte, "only three interest equally all the countries invited to take part in the discussions." Three others are "favorable only to the politics, prestige, and expansion of the United States." Two other "favor only the great republic of the north," and "confer on the United States attributes which appertain exclusively to each republic," while a third (proposing an exchange of professors) would diffuse Anglo-Saxon ideas and methods in countries of Latin culture." Here, says the *Revue* writer, lies the root of the trouble. There are really two Americas, and between them there exists "no other bond than human solidarity." Origin, language, religion, all are different. "How is it possible to discuss in common the interests of two races and two civilizations? Pan-American congresses are based on a fiction, and on a voluntary forgetfulness of realities."

ARGOT: PECULIAR CLASS PHRASEOLOGY

WHEN people have been thrown together in any special class or in the pursuit of any particular kind of work or amusement, there has usually developed among them—so the student of sociology or philology would tell us,—a peculiar form of conversation quite unintelligible to the outsider. Sometimes this has been purposely brought about for the sake of secrecy, but more often it has been the natural creation of new words and phrases or the evolution of old ones. Since this is perhaps more common in France than in any other place, it is but natural that the French term for these "languages" is the one most generally in use.

"Argot," as they call it, is more than slang; it is a complete language of slang. Furthermore, it is common with student, lawyer, doctor, broker, sportsman, sailor, laborer, or lawbreaker. The student, for instance, "bones" or "crams" in preparation for the coming examination. The lawyer often uses months of time and reams of paper to prepare his "brief." The broker's reference to "lambs" is easy to understand, but the meaning of "bulls" and "bears" is not so apparent. The sailor's right and left are "starboard" and "larboard" (or "port"), and his favorite weapon is a belaying "pin." The cracksman's "jimmy" is a better door-opener than a skeleton key, and his "soup" will blow open steel safes. Those who are thrown into professional contact with the deceased habitually refer to them as "stiffs."

A French writer has set down in a recent issue of *La Revue* (Paris) a few observations and conclusions on this interesting subject. He, however, thinks that these are not merely technical languages of trades or professions, but usually are means of concealing certain meanings from the uninitiated. To quote:

> Biologists incline to the belief that man's close association with his fellows is first manifested by consciousness of a need of some means of communication in a manner incomprehensible to his opponents. Attracted to his fellows by similarity, standing with them in close, if unconscious, solidarity, the man of the under classes, moved by a feeling of natural dread,—not to say hostility,—creates a way of communicating with his class,—a way incomprehensible to all but his class. From the student of psychic philosophy to the criminal, all men use some form of argot: a private means of making their meaning clear to their fellows. And all forms of secret language are different forms of the great universal argot of humanity.

In this Frenchman's opinion, for instance, the lawyer intentionally dazzles his client with the casual reference, in learned mien, to a "writ of certiorari" or a "plea of *non vult*." Likewise the physician or the oculist invariably scares his patient with high-sounding designations for what may in truth be but slight afflictions, and hands him a formidable and awe-inspiring prescription.

In support of his contention the writer also refers to the custom of the tradesman to mark prices on his wares with letters instead of figures,—"BE," for instance, meaning 25 cents (or dollars). He alludes to the special argot of the tramp, who draws a circle, cross, or other hieroglyphic, on a gate-post or fence so that his brother vagabond, reading the message, may either enter confidently or hurry by. It is true, also, that denizens of the under world purposely converse with each other, in the back room of the saloon, in veiled language bearing not the slightest resemblance to the meanings conveyed.

But, on the other hand, the Bowery tough or the Parisian "Apache" hides nothing when he refers to his mate as his "moll", "rag", or "skirt", and often exhibits a great deal of sentiment when so doing. What pleasure or profit, furthermore, would the layman get from attendance at a physicians' convention or a football-rules-committee meeting? Here the conversation certainly is natural and not purposely misleading.

Argot reaches the lowest stage of its development in strength and complexity when created for the use of criminal society. There, in the struggle against law and order, the worst forms of secret language are heard. While this argot of the lower classes has no place in literature, it repays the student from a psychological, as well as from a sociological, point of view, because it gives a clue to the mental workings of distinct social groups. The greater the superiority of the upper or higher group, the more complex the argot of the lower or under group. The argot of criminals changes, lowers, and degenerates with the human retrogression.

An article on this subject would not be complete without reference to the argot of the baseball "fan." The following example of this new language is taken from the New York *Evening Sun's* account of a ball game:

Olmsted gave Wolter transportation to the colonies. Chase did the Spartan thing by immolating himself and advancing his countryman to third. Then the chicken man, Laporte, smashed to center field for two bases, and Wolter romped across the hearthstone with a run. Roach did the Abraham act, and by his bunt sacrifice helped Laporte to third. Birdie Cree smashed a hot waffle into the midst of Olmsted. Austin then came up with his little pencil and wrote out a hit to right field and Birdie got a perch on third. Sweeney drove a flock of wild pigeons to center field. Block made a bluff to throw to second to frustrate a larceny and Birdie thought it was time to go home. He was caught outside the harbor bar.

HOW THE FRENCH "ORGANIZE" FOR FOREIGN TRADE

THE remarkable expansion in the foreign commerce of the French republic during late years is to a great extent due,—we are told by a writer in a recent issue of the *Journal* (Paris),—to the activities of the National Office of Commercial Organization, an institution established about ten years ago.

According to the facts set forth in this article the bureau takes the place of the consul, or foreign representative, and is able, of course, to carry on the work on a much broader plane than a single representative would be able to do. Furthermore, it strives to arouse commercial ambition in the rising generation and encourage young men to venture into new fields of activity. It seeks to inspire men of large means to form powerful companies, and urges men of small means to unite on the common-fund subscription plan to finance and send out into the world representatives of French commerce.

The office's first duty is to instruct the producer where to find a market for his goods and how to market them to advantage. He is told, either verbally or in writing, what countries are liable to accept his wares. This single department is covered by a legion of active students of foreign tastes, peculiarities, prejudices, and needs. With all sorts of minute, intimate information, the office issues warnings concerning solvency possibilities, present or remote, and specifies the extent of the risk to be run, probable competition, etc. It also furnishes the addresses of buyers and detailed information concerning the commercial reputation of all with whom a man's business is to bring him into contact, and makes estimates of the costs of exportation from the moment the consignment leaves until the final payment is made,—including shipping, insurance, customs duties, and storage.

After the foreign business has thus been established the organization watches over the interests of the exporter. If need arises for a fixed, permanent representative abroad, the national office is able to tell him where he might best establish a branch office and whom to appoint as his representative there.

Several periodical publications are issued by the bureau, among them the *Official Monitor of Commerce*, the principle of which is said to have been copied by both Germany and Norway. Registers and different forms of commercial indexes complete the system of records from which the producer makes up the circulars which promote his business. For the whole service which the bureau renders a nominal annual membership fee is the only charge. Besides the direct information obtainable through the office itself, the subscriber is privileged to consult, at certain prescribed times, those officials of his government who might assist him in establishing foreign trade.

FINANCE AND BUSINESS

NOTES ON APPLIED ECONOMICS OF THE MONTH

Our Real National Debt

NOBODY worries over the regular official debt of the United States Government, although it is more than a billion dollars. There will always be enough tariff and other taxes to pay all the "U. S." bonds in sight.

Our real "national debt," however, meaning the money that American citizens owe to citizens of other countries, is becoming a matter for decided anxiety. There can be no such thing as "prosperity" as long as that debt increases. Figures published last month showed a growth unprecedented. We have been exporting only $145,800,000 worth of crops and merchandise per month, during the ten-month period that began last July; while imports have averaged $131,800,000. True, this gives a balance in our favor of $168,000,000 a year; but no less than three times that amount is rolled up against us by Europe every year in the nature of things. American tourists spend money abroad; immigrants here from Europe send money back home; interest and dividends must be paid on American stocks and bonds that foreigners own. Items like that give us a deficit to start with every year of something like half a billion dollars.

Two years previous, for instance, we exported at the rate of $161,000,000 a month, while importing only $101,000,000.

Our "high prices" seem to be responsible. Speaking internationally, America is the place to sell in, not to buy.

About $175,000,000 of American bonds have been sold in Europe during the last couple of months. But postponement of a debt is not paying it. In fact, next year we shall have interest on those securities added to our fixed charges annually—an $8,000,000 item.

Nearer to a Central Bank

IT was said of Mr. Harriman at one time that he was rapidly becoming the greatest argument ever advanced for Government ownership of railroads. That was when it seemed only the matter of a few years before most of the railroads in America would be "Harriman lines." At that point the people of the United States would doubtless have arisen and taken into their own hands the operation and control of their railroads, through the very methods that Mr. Harriman was so brilliantly developing, whereby one entire organization can manage fifty thousand miles as logically as fifty.

Now a similar reduction to absurdity is going forward with banks. On the 11th of last month, for instance, it was announced that four of the largest banks of Chicago would, before August 1st, be doing business under one head, thereby constituting the second largest banking institution in the United States. Deposits would be no less than $184,000,000. The high-water mark of the National City Bank of New York itself is only $230,000,000.

This is highly interesting to spectators of the war raging around the proposition for an American central bank. Nothing has been more disheartening to well informed people with the interest of the country at heart than the attitude of a certain class of bankers, both "city" and "interior," who rage blindly and bitterly against the very thought of allowing banking power to become centralized under Government control—while, in the meantime, a number of strictly private individuals are putting into actual effect a centralization which becomes every day more and more powerful, and in which the citizens of the United States, as such, have no representation whatever.

For example, one reads that the new Chicago institution, which is to combine the "Commercial Trust," the Continental National Bank, the Commercial National Bank and the American Trust & Savings Bank, represents an alliance of some of the most important financial interests outside of New York City. Names appear that are eminent in the packing industry, the lumber trade, the steel business and the business of dealing in grain. Names also appear which definitely connect the institution with the National City Bank of New York. Now the total resources of these two single institutions alone are a little in excess of half a billion dollars—about 2½ per cent. of the total banking power of the United States.

Simultaneously, the same sort of thing was happening on the Pacific Coast. Under the title of the Bank of California, some of the

leading institutions in San Francisco were formally uniting their deposits, aggregating $28,000,000—the largest single collection of deposits west of Chicago.

In these columns for January, 1910, it was noted that the financial institutions in New York City alone which were operating in harmony with the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Company represented the control of resources aggregating more than two billion dollars; some 50 per cent. more than all the financial institutions of every kind in America could have "cashed," had the notes and bonds all come due simultaneously.

Not "High Finance" But Nature

BANKS are flowing into combination, not only in the financial centers where money becomes congested along with traffic and morals, but also in the farming and other producing sections.

Early this year, the Banking Commissioner of Wisconsin begged the legislature for a law to stop the buying up of chains of small country banks. He very wisely foretold a complete monopoly of the banking business if such enterprises were not checked.

"One of these companies," wrote Commissioner Bergh, "with headquarters at Minneapolis, Minn., owns a controlling interest in more than fifty banks in Minnesota, Wisconsin and the Dakotas. In Wisconsin, eight or ten banks are now controlled by this one company; two other companies have recently been organized at Minneapolis, Minn., for the purpose of getting control of the banks either by buying up a majority of interest in banks now in existence or by organizing new banks. The same objection that has repeatedly been advanced against branch banking or chain banking, applies with equal force to this new method of manipulating the banking business."

The favorite method of these "chain" bankers is to elect their own representatives as president and cashier of the local bank. Some directors, of course, are chosen from the neighborhood. But the holding company's own stock usually carries the balance of voting power. Hence, many complaints from local tradesmen and farmers and other would-be borrowers, who find the deposits of themselves and friends being loaned out less in their own community than to friends of the management in other localities.

Nor is chain banking confined to the grain country. One company at Atlanta, Georgia, controls more than one hundred banks. Another was recently organized at Spokane, Washington, with a capital of $600,000, taking over twenty-one different banks at organization.

Now there is more to this phenomenon than the sign that rich men believe money will be fashionable again within two or three years, and want to surround themselves with as large and liquid a body of it as possible—in preference to putting their money into stocks that represent industries.

The lesson is a very big one, and a very real one. As long as the device of a holding company is legal, the combination of any bank with any other simply awaits the right time and the right man. In the final analysis, that means a Central Bank controlling enough resources to cast the balance in the company's financial policy.

The American citizen who can divest himself of political leanings, one way or another, long enough to study the actual record of one of the central banks of Europe—the Bank of France, for instance—is a particularly good citizen at present. Every voter should learn the methods which Europe has worked out during the last half century, whereby the merchants and the manufacturers and the farmers who want to borrow money at reasonable rates are allowed to elect somebody to represent them on the board of an institution which has a controlling say as to what those rates shall be.

Investment in Fiction and in Fact

INVESTMENT is a haphazard sort of business at the best; if you have a friend who will "let you in" on something good, you may succeed; but you can never hope for the comfort and freedom from worry of the rich folks who, by virtue of their modern magic, their reading of financial omens, and influence with the high priests of the golden cult, manage to make their money earn more money—at least that is what people think; witness can be borne by anyone whose correspondence with investors is extensive and national in its scope.

The popularity of this kind of superstition is one achievement of those newspapers that desire circulation greater than the sum total of intelligent people in the community; and thus deem it necessary to paint the doings of the wealthy in circus tints of red and gilt. In such pages, we have the millionaire satisfying a whim to invest by purchasing a railroad from another millionaire at dinner; or the great man, wishing to help a young friend, dropping a word, between cocktails at the club, as to a stock that will rise $50 a share within the next month.

But given the taste and opportunity to descend from "Sunday paper" realms to the points where people are actually investing on a large scale, one finds the man of millions sticking to the same homely and humdrum precepts so often remarked in these columns.

Take the motto that advises against putting all one's money into one thing, or even one sort of thing. With this in mind, read the recently published report of the stocks of ten different railroads and one industrial, the bonds of nine different industrials, and of thirty different railroads, into which has been put forty-three million dollars of the "General Educational Board" funds:

STOCKS

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe (preferred)
Baltimore & Ohio
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul (preferred)
International Harvester (preferred)
Manhattan Railway
Missouri Pacific
New York Central & Hudson River Railroad
Pennsylvania Railroad Company
Southern Pacific (preferred)
Union Pacific
United States Steel (preferred)

BONDS AND NOTES OF "INDUSTRIALS"

American Cigar
American Telegraph & Telephone
Central Leather
Colorado Industrial Company
Fairmont Coal Company
Interborough Rapid Transit
Union Steel
United States Steel
Virginia-Carolina Chemical

BONDS OF RAILROADS

Alabama & Great Southern
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe
Atlantic Coast Line
Beech Creek
Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio
Chesapeake & Ohio
Chicago & Alton
Chicago & East. Illinois
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific
Colorado Southern
Cumberland Corporation
Duluth, Missabe & Northern
Erie
Fort Worth & Denver City
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern
Louisville & Nashville
Missouri Pacific
Morris & Essex
New York, New Haven & Hartford
Norfolk & Western
Northern Pacific & Great Northern
Northwest Elevated
Pennsylvania
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern
Seaboard Air Line
Southern Pacific
Southern
Union Pacific
Western Maryland
Wisconsin Central

Yet if anybody in America could feel independent of investment rules and limitations, it ought to be Mr. John D. Rockefeller, the donor of that money, and his closest agents and associates, such as Mr. Frederick T. Gates, who supervised the actual investing, aided, it is understood, by the advice of Mr. Rockefeller in person.

Indeed, it aids the moral of this note powerfully to remark that the most "personally selected" stocks and bonds on the list, those of various "Gould" railroads in the success of which Mr. Rockefeller is understood to have been largely interested, are the ones which average *lowest* in market value at the present time,—as compared with other items on the list more impersonal and scientific.

The Sum of French Experience

IT is striking to find the actual investment conduct of the gentleman popularly supposed to be the richest man in the world in harmony with the editorial precepts laid down by M. Alfred Neymarck.

During forty-one years this real financial authority has edited *Le Rentier*, the journal from which the widest inspiration and aid is drawn by the "little savers" of the greatest investment nation—France.

Not long ago M. Neymarck announced four "rules for the investor," which may be summed up something like this:

First, divide your risks up among a variety of securities. Even with as little as $4,000, it is possible and decidedly advisable to buy no less than ten different stocks and bonds.

Second, do not invest without considering your *social position.* A retired business man should not accept the risks he did when he was active. The savings of long working years can not be handled as freely as the surplus of a property holder with other sources of revenue. To construct a principle: "Think of the risk you run—not of your possible gain."

Third, buy securities that you can sell readily, or else that can be borrowed on, or that you can offer the bank as collateral for a loan.

Fourth, keep a certain order or proportion in your purchases.

M. Neymarck works out No. 4 by an illustration that has less meaning in America. For instance, he advises two-fifths for government bonds and railway stocks and bonds, doubtless because the latter on the Continent are usually government-owned. He advises two-fifths more for industrial and insurance securities that have a "prize drawing" or lottery feature, —something not possessed, of course, by investments available to the American. And the remaining one-fifth he considers best in "foreign public funds"—things that also are scarce in this country. The bonds of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, and even those of Mexico and Argentina, which include most of the foreign funds available to the American investor, are excellent for many purposes, but

have not the particular recommendation that Belgian or Swedish or Japanese bonds have to the Frenchman, namely, detachment from local industrial and political influences.

The American finds plenty of "variety" within his own country, which is so undeveloped as compared with France, and seventeen times as large.

Allowing for geography, the investing practice of well-informed Americans, small and great, is governed much less by inside "pull" or special mysteries than by the same common-sense exhibited by M. Neymarck's ripe judgment.

Bankers Who Do Their Best

THE sight of a "Bankers and Brokers" sign calls forth cynicism from one type of investor—the wary variety. "Why should I go in there to ask about stocks and bonds?" he will object. "I know the securities they handle are honest—but those people won't tell me the right time to buy or sell, will they? If they know, they keep it to themselves." Herein is found one reason for the rapidly growing correspondence between investors and national magazines which have established departments to forward reports on securities to inquirers, uninfluenced by this "interest" or that.

Still, there are exceptions. A knowledge of them is the greatest asset of the investor with a wide financial acquaintance. How to tell one of these exceptions when one meets it isn't so difficult, either.

Not long ago, at a period when the average stock broker's office was imploring its customers by word of mouth and circular letter please to buy something, and calling attention to the undeniably cheaper prices of stocks as compared with a few months before, there was issued by one very well-known brokerage firm a circular which led off thus:

> "Although the trend of the market has been downward since last summer, and security prices have suffered a severe decline, we are *still unable to modify our opinion* as to the great possibility of a still lower level being ultimately reached."

Most brokers would consider a statement like the above "bad for business." This firm did not. It believed that stocks in general, "although low in price, compared with four or five years ago, are not necessarily *cheap*, if we admit the validity of the considerations hereinbefore presented,"—said consideration relating to the too rapid recovery from the 1907 panic, the unprecedented increase in the loans by banks that take real estate as security, the great amount of municipal and other bonds thrown upon the market, the advance of $6 per capita in American currency within seven years, the loss in gold, and other reasons special to great railroad systems.

Since this circular appeared, railroad stocks have become a good deal cheaper. The broker's former opinion would be modified considerably. But they were not afraid to give it when they thought it was needed.

At about the same time, one of the most prominent bond firms made this official announcement to their clients:

> "In the present somewhat unsettled condition of the security market, many of the shrewdest investors are looking for *short-time securities*, because their near maturity practically eliminates possibility of loss."

Another argument "bad for business"; most bond dealers make a greater profit on long-term securities, in the nature of things. But undoubtedly the action will be good in the long run for the business of this particular firm. The confidence of investors is an asset not to be despised.

"Amalgamated" As An Example

THREE and a half years ago, copper was much heard of as an investment. The most conspicuous stock, "Amalgamated," was in demand at a premium—$120 a share. The stock had a checkered career, but in view of the increasing uses of copper, it was bought by many imaginative people. Last year, the stockholders numbered 17,500.

By last month, this stock had dropped to about half as much per share. Anxious inquiries flooded the offices of people supposed to know something about the copper business. As below explained, there is hope for the latter. But there are very good reasons for pronouncing "Amalgamated" to have been much overvalued in the past.

Originally, "Amalgamated" did not represent investment at all. It was a national craze, like "ping-pong." Thousands after thousands of people bought it, with no more knowledge of facts than were contained in the very novel, ingenious, and expensive advertisements, which is to say no knowledge of the essential facts at all. Not for nine years did the company publish the details of its business intelligibly. Three months ago, as a result of certain reforms on the New York Stock Exchange, an "Amalgamated" report at last appeared. Between its lines could be read a striking lesson—namely, that the owner of a mining stock would do

well to discover how much of the earnings the managers of the mine are writing off every year against depreciation of *the ore itself.*

In the case of the Amalgamated Company, no such item appears at all. Only against the replacement of machinery and plants was the safety fund applied. Yet ore reserves are assets not subject to replacement at all.

Remembering therefore that every dividend of a mine is paid out of principal, a mining stock is obviously not worth par, to say nothing of a premium, when its dividends over a period of years average only four per cent., with nothing written off for depreciation of ore reserve. Who would buy even a four per cent. railroad bond at par, knowing that the railroad was paying interest out of capital?

With copper metal at 13 cents, "Amalgamated" has been earning about 3.2 per cent. on its stock, which pays a 2 per cent. dividend. An increase of one cent a pound for the metal would mean about 1.6 per cent. on the stock.

The future of this particular stock depends intimately upon the price of copper metal. The experience to date of many thousands who have invested in it is a leading argument for more publicity in corporation accounting.

"Coppers,"—A Guide and Warning

ESPECIALLY in New England, fresh attention has been drawn to the general subject of investments in copper stocks. The appearance recently of the Stevens' unique "Copper Handbook," in its ninth volume,* makes it possible for every investor to form some up-to-date conclusions on the copper business for himself.

Nobody, after reading one of the 7551 descriptions of mines and mining companies, can remain in doubt as to whether that property is valuable, or may be valuable, or is "idle," "dead," or worthy of death. The manual is said to contain the largest number of titles of any mining reference work. It certainly does contain the frankest possible denunciations of fraudulent promotion wherever the author, himself an expert engineer, has found it. Indeed, the book is an insurance policy for any investor interested in coppers.

An astonishing comparison can be made by one browsing among the manual's profuse statistics and history between the large number of titles treated,—7551,—and the insignificant number of companies that last year were paying dividends,—only twenty-nine!

Of course some of these, like Amalgamated or Phelps, Dodge & Company, Inc., are holding companies, each operating a number of mines. Even so, the disproportion will seem gigantic to the investors, who do not realize the different philosophy of any mining business as compared with railroads, manufacturing, and the like.

With no reproach against financing methods or management, more than one company that had paid big dividends for years,—Atlantic, with a total of a million dollars; Franklin, a million and a quarter; Tamarack, nine and a half millions,—have had to stop or postpone payments.

Another way one can get at it is to compare the lists of assessments with the lists of dividends. Of the seventy-one important Lake Superior stocks that were assessed, 1849–1909, only twenty-one ever did pay dividends, and only fourteen paid amounts in excess of their respective assessments.

The stockholder's chance in these mines, in other words, was no more than one out of five. Of course this conveys no reproach to the industry. The seventy-one assessments were less than $68,500,000, whereas the dividends paid by the twenty-one lucky mines were more than $183,000,000.

Why the price of copper was cut in half in the two years preceding 1908 appears at a glance at the American production by States. For many years most of the copper came from Michigan and Montana,—a couple of hundred million pounds from the first and, perhaps, three hundred millions from the second. Suddenly the Southwest moves forward. Within half a dozen years the Utah production is nearly doubled and that of Arizona passes the record of either Michigan or Montana.

Of the new Southwestern mines many did not survive the troubles of 1907. Many of the survivors have been operating at little or no profit in the owners' hope that consumption and prices will increase.

Boston has made more money out of Michigan coppers already than it could lose in a long time. But the wise, in Boston or anywhere else, will never confine their interest to any one stock.

*The Copper Handbook, Horace J. Stevens, Houghton, Mich., $5. Free on approval.

ROBERT HERRICK
(Whose new novel, "A Life for a Life," has just been published)

THE NEW BOOKS

REPRESENTATIVE FICTION

A REALLY remarkable power to typify in groups of highly individualized characters the ruling motives of social and political life in modern America has been evident in all of Mr. Robert Herrick's novels. A year or so ago we noticed in these pages Mr. Herrick's startlingly dramatic treatment of the theme, the American marriage, in his book "Together." His latest novel, which is entitled "A Life for a Life,"[1] is also a story of to-day in these United States. It is not, however, at all a transcript from life but a very powerful dramatic focusing of the conflicting political, social, and economic forces at work either to destroy or to regenerate society. Every thoughtful American will be stimulated by the way Mr. Herrick has expressed his views of the powerful tendencies and no less powerful ideals that are to-day at work among our people. Mr. Herrick's authorcraft includes power, subtlety, emotional appeal, and artistic workmanship. The only thing an admirer looks for in vain in the work of this author is humor.

After a silence of three or four years, the eminent Polish novelist, Henryk Sienkiewicz, has brought out another of his subtle psychological novels of modern life. The work of Mr. Sienkiewicz naturally falls into two distinct classes: the purely historical novels which became so famous ten years ago ("Quo Vadis" and the Polish "Trilogy"); and the modern character analyses, among the most notable of which were "Without Dogma," "The Children of the Soil" and "The Family of Polanyetski." It was in commenting on "The Children of the Soil" that the late Charles Dudley Warner wrote: "This author I regard as the greatest of living novelists, both in range, in grasp of historical situations and in intuition and knowledge of human nature." Mr. Sienkiewicz's latest book, "Whirlpools,"[2] which has just been translated by Max A. Drezmal, deals exclusively with conditions of modern life in Poland. It is full of brilliant dialogue and keen dissection of human motives besides showing the author to be a very close observer of recent agrarian troubles and socialistic politics in Poland. The translation seems to be very well done, although a few of the purely Polish expressions are rendered, we think, into somewhat too literal English.

A brilliant satire upon those who call themselves insanity experts is the latest effort from the pen of that brilliant, if morbid, Russian author, Leonidas Andreiyev. This author has been aptly called the Edgar Allan Poe of Russian literature. In this story, which is entitled "A Dilemma: A Story of

[1] A Life for a Life. By Robert Herrick. Macmillan. 429 pp. $1.50.

[2] Whirlpools. By Henryk Sienkiewicz. Little, Brown & Co. 390 pp. $1.50.

Mental Perplexity,"[1] he has given us a study of the human mind before and after the commission of a murder, in such keen descriptive terms that even the reader is finally left in doubt as to whether he who committed the deed had really regained his reason, as he himself argues.

A new author, Miss Marian Cox, has brought out her first novel on "a mystical, symbolical theme such as is fitting a romance of the intellect." It is a story of two artists and a mysterious veiled woman whose existence, lying, as it does, midway between the physical and spiritual worlds, is maintained a mystery until the last few pages of the book. The novel contains much philosophizing upon the subjects of art and love and is entitled somewhat obscurely "The Crowds and the Veiled Woman."[2]

A year or so ago, in response to a prize offer in England, Patricia Wentworth submitted a manuscript entitled "Marriage Under the Terror."[3] This, in the opinion of the three judges (Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, Miss Mary Cholmondeley and Mrs. Henry de la Pasture), was the best submitted and entitled to the prize of $1000. While agreeing with the judges that this story is "full of dramatic situations and interesting from start to finish," the studious reader will not fail to gasp at the audacity of a new author in selecting the French Revolution, at its fiercest and most savage stage, as a setting for a piece of fiction. Historically the novel is an excellent piece of work, although it must be confessed that there is a certain often-recurring amateurishness of style.

The cheerful optimism and bubbling, delicious humor that have characterized all of Mr. William J. Locke's novels are preëminent qualities of the latest of his stories to appear in book form: "Simon the Jester."[4] Mr. Locke's characters are individualists almost to the point of being freaks, but they are all so good and kind that we are quite ready to forgive them for being, at the same time, occasionally foolish and weak. "Simon the Jester," as it appears between covers, has been profusely illustrated by Mr. James Montgomery Flagg.

A charming story of a French girl who tries to escape from the restraint of the rigid traditions that hem in life in the Latin countries, to become an independent human being of the present age, is "The Education of Jacqueline."[5] The author, Claire De Pratz, who is herself of French and English parentage, gives us, in the types represented by the mother and daughter, a study of the difference between the French and Anglo-Saxon ideals of rearing children. The daughter, Jacqueline, is interesting and modern; the mother, who clings to the old ideals, presents a character which is fascinating in its nobility of self-effacement.

A series of humorous sketches, written in a new vein, of life among the Hebrews on the lower East Side of New York, and full of a quaint humor and a strange, not unpleasant dialect, have been collected into book form under a title which embodies the names of the two principal characters, "Potash and Perlmutter."[6] The author, Mr. Montague Glass, has gained a wide reputation for himself as a writer of magazine stories of this region of the metropolis, which is midway between the Ghetto with its Yiddish language and foreign thought, and the home of the fully Americanized Hebrew of upper Fifth Avenue. The subtitle of this book: "Their Co-partnership Ventures and Adventures," indicates the general trend of the sketches.

For the past decade, it may be said, very few writers of short stories have been more welcomed by publishers and the public than the late O. Henry. Sydney Porter—for that was his real name—was one of the acknowledged masters of short story writing in this country. He had a gift for fine humor as well as a veritable genius for dramatic narration. Mr. Porter's career was a varied one. He had been ranchman, merchant, editor, playwright, extensive traveller, and, through it all, a brilliant newspaper man and writer of short stories. His best known collections of stories are: "Cabbages and Kings," published in 1905; "The Four Million" (1906); "The Trimmed Lamp" and "The Heart of the West" (1907); "Roads of Destiny" (1908); and "Strictly Business Options" (1909). The last named collection is typical of his work, containing the best stories written during the past three or four years. It was said of Mr. Porter that he knew New York City better than any other man of his generation. One of his recently written stories, a series entitled "Manhattan Nights' Entertainment," depicts, among scenes all laid in New York, ridiculous but appealingly human characters, moving about the city seeking adventure, as the people in Arabian Nights did in Bagdad. One critic has said of O. Henry's stories that "they are wonderfully good tales of men and women, tales which flash upon you things which your stupidity or inattention has missed when you have looked with your own uncoached eyes upon the identical common life they are concerned to picture."

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

Miss Katharine R. Crowell's history of America[7] for young people is unlike other published works in this field. It is an attempt to give a survey of the nation's progress in the form of a bird's-eye view. The story is briefly told, but no essential element is neglected. While very little detail is given regarding the Revolution or other wars to which it has been customary to devote the greater part of our school histories, there is a consistent effort to picture the actual settlement and development of the country in its human aspect. In order to give to the children of to-day a vivid impression of the experiences through which the children of pioneer days were compelled to pass, extracts are given from the diary of one of the children who accompanied the pioneer Kentuckians on the Western trail. A series of ingeniously arranged map-charts gives a pictorial history of America's advance from 1513 to 1910.

The story of the Russian expansion eastward is almost as wonderful as that of American progress to the west—perhaps more dramatic, since it was

[1] A Dilemma. By Leonidas Andreiyev. Philadelphia: Brown Brothers. 114 pp. $1.
[2] The Crowds and the Veiled Woman. By Marian Cox. Funk & Wagnalls. 413 pp. $1.50.
[3] A Marriage Under the Terror. By Patricia Wentworth. Putnam. 384 pp. $1.35.
[4] Simon the Jester. By W. J. Locke. John Lane Company. 332 pp., ill. $1.50.
[5] The Education of Jacqueline. By Claire De Pratz. Duffield & Co. 347 pp. $1.50.
[6] Potash and Perlmutter. By Montague Glass. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus Company. 419 pp., ill. $1.50.
[7] Fair America. By Katharine R. Crowell. New York: George H. Doran Company. 166 pp., ill. $2.

accomplished long before the advent of steam and the telegraph. A vivid description of this expansion, beginning with the Cossack raid of Yermak in 1579, across the Urals into Asia and following the Russian advance to the completion of the great Trans-Siberian Railroad during the past half a decade, is told under the general title "The Russian Road to China"[1] by Mr. Lindon Bates, Jr. Many photographs taken by the author himself really illustrate this volume, which is as absorbing as fiction.

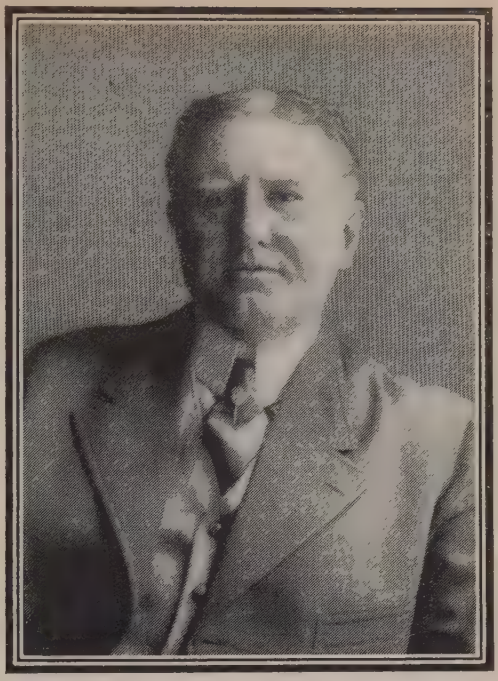
A series of lectures delivered during the second decennial celebration of Clark University (Worcester, Mass.) have been collected together and published under the general title "China and the Far East"[2] under the editorship of George H. Blakeslee, Professor of History at that institution. Among the names of the authors of the articles which appear as chapters in this book are Hon. Chester Holcombe, T. F. Millars, Prof. J. W. Jenks, Willard Straight, Prof. Harlan P. Beach, George T. Ladd, Dr. Jokichi Takamine.

The life of Gov. John Albert Johnson of Minnesota, by Frank A. Day and Theodore M. Knappen,[3] is a record of many things that are alike creditable to the late Governor Johnson and to the people of Minnesota, who so enthusiastically followed his leadership. The story of Governor Johnson's early struggles and later political successes is well told, and much of the anecdotal material included in the volume will make the book peculiarly attractive to Minnesotans.

An excellent, conscientious biography of the founder of Socialism, Karl Marx, representing a labor of love extending over thirteen years, has just been completed by John Spargo.[4] It was at the suggestion of Marx's daughter that Mr. Spargo undertook the preparation of this biography. Marx the man is put forward in this study as he has never been shown before. As a leader his great contributions to social progress are recounted, including the service he rendered to President Lincoln and the American Union cause by arousing the English working class when Mr. Gladstone and his friends wished to declare for the Confederacy. The importance of this work in understanding the Socialist movement can be appreciated when it is realized that Socialism is really Marxism and that Marxism means Karl Marx. Mr. Spargo shows the humanity of the great reformer and retells sympathetically the beautiful love story which glorified his life. A number of hitherto unpublished portraits illustrate this volume.

A good deal of early Kentucky history is summarized in the new biography of Daniel Boone by H. Addington Bruce,[5] a writer who has devoted much attention within recent years to the era of American expansion. Mr. Bruce has reviewed the earlier lives of Boone, as well as the history of Kentucky, with a view to making an estimate of Boone's specific contributions to the progress of the nation. This work has involved some account of the process of expansion in its military, political, and economic aspects.

[1] The Russian Road to China. By Lindon Bates, Jr. Houghton Mifflin Company. 391 pp., Ill. $3.
[2] China and the Far East. Edited by George H. Blakeslee. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 455 pp. $2.
[3] Life of John Albert Johnson. By Frank A. Day and Theodore M. Knappen. St. Paul, Minn.: Day & Knappen. 429 pp., Ill. $2.
[4] Karl Marx: His Life and Work. By John Spargo. New York: B. W. Huebsch. 359 pp., Ill. $2.50.
[5] Daniel Boone and the Wilderness Road. By H. Addington Bruce. Macmillan. 349 pp., Ill. $1.50.



"O. HENRY" (SYDNEY PORTER)
(Writer of short stories; who died on June 5)

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

An attempt to "reveal America to herself by interpreting Europe" is the rather ambitious task set himself by George Sylvester Viereck in his remarkable book, "The Confessions of a Barbarian."[6] Mr. Viereck, who has already attained distinction as a poet in both English and German, and whose brilliant novel, "The House of the Vampire," was dramatized a year or so ago, is a German by birth who came to this country at the age of ten. After fourteen years in the United States he visited Germany, and this book is the result of his keen, fearless observations. Mr. Viereck has seen German and American conditions and people with a clearness almost disconcerting. His analysis of the "Old World lure" and its interpretation to the new, "crude" mind of the American is impressive and diverting. This volume may do much to interpret German ideals for Americans, and, conversely, something toward making the Germans understand the realities of things in the United States.

Dr. Charles F. Holder, who has a great reputation as a sportsman and as an authority on deep-sea fishing, has written a most entertaining description of the islands just off the coast of Southern California, known as the Channel Islands.[7] It is believed that nowhere else, within so short a distance from a city the size of Los Angeles, can be found islands with a semi-tropic yet bracing cli-

[6] Confessions of a Barbarian. By George Sylvester Viereck. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. 207 pp. $1.25.
[7] The Channel Islands. By Charles F. Holder. A. C. McClurg & Co. 397 pp., Ill. $2.

mate, affording the diversity of sports that are to be found in the Channel Islands, several of which belong to the Government. Dr. Holder pictures some of the pastimes that are to be enjoyed in this great playground of the Pacific coast, and describes some of the game to be found there.

Miss Josephine H. Short has written a brief description of the village of Oberammergau together with an account of the Passion Play which is given there every ten years by the villagers, in the carrying out of a vow made by their ancestors centuries ago.[1] At the performances of 1890 and 1900 the attendance at this play was very large, and it is expected that during the present summer many American tourists will take advantage of the opportunity to see this unique production. The information given in Miss Short's book will be of great assistance to visitors, especially those who do not follow readily the German of the performers. The illustrations are chiefly composed of photographs taken by the author, showing typical views in and about the village, and also sixteen full-page cuts of scenes from the Passion Play, and of leading characters in this year's production.

A translation of Pierre Loti's fascinating book, "*La Mort de Philae*," appears under the English title "Egypt."[2] Wonderfully fascinating are Loti's impressions of the land of the Pharaohs. The glamour of his style can be seen even through the translation and the effect of the whole is heightened by the colored illustrations of A. Lamplough. The translation is by W. P. Baines.

BOOKS ABOUT GOVERNMENT

Professor Jenks' little book on "Governmental Action for Social Welfare"[3] ought to be in the hands of every member of every State legislature in the country, and we may be assured that if the principles that it sets forth were thoroughly digested by legislators there would be fewer of the crude and impractical attempts to reform social abuses by legislation that now consume the time of our law-making bodies. Professor Jenks takes up the various departments of government, their powers, their weaknesses, and their practices, and shows what are the actual relations of government as now constituted in this country to human affairs. Many workers in the field of social reform have been hampered by a failure to understand just how the government of municipality, State, or nation can help them to attain the ends which they are seeking. This little book is a clear and concise answer to many of the questions that such workers would naturally ask.

The Dodge Lectures given by Governor Hughes at Yale University on the responsibilities of citizenship have been printed in a volume of 120 pages entitled "Conditions of Progress in Democratic Government."[4] Three general topics are covered in these lectures,—"The Attitude of the Individual," "Administrative Efficiency," and "Political Parties." Governor Hughes approaches these subjects from the point of view of the "practical politician," using the phrase in its natural and logical, if not its commonly accepted sense. With each of the problems involved, Governor Hughes has, during the past four years, come into direct and vital contact, and what he has to say on these matters, as his official term in the governorship draws to a close, is of real interest to all who have followed his career.

What is known as the commission plan of city government, as begun in Galveston, Texas, and developed and extended at Des Moines, Iowa, and in many other cities, has been analyzed and described in a book by John J. Hamilton, entitled "The Dethronement of the City Boss."[5] Mr. Hamilton holds that Des Moines, and not Galveston, will, in the long run, give its name to this scheme of municipal administration. Des Moines added to the Galveston commission scheme the provision for the recall of unsatisfactory officials, which was borrowed from Los Angeles, and then adopted the initiative and referendum, features suggested by the charter of Dallas, Texas. The elimination of partisanship from city elections, the full establishment of the merit system, and the provisions for publicity and the safeguarding of franchises, came about as the result of long-continued discussion, and other cities share with Des Moines the satisfaction of having achieved one or more of these reforms. Mr. Hamilton has been identified with the movement in Des Moines, and his work is published in response to a very general demand for information. In addition to his account of the plan itself, and its successful working, he gives in an appendix the text of the famous Des Moines charter.

AMERICAN PROBLEMS

Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard University, in "The Southern South,"[6] gives the impressions of a Northerner regarding those conditions and problems which are, in a measure, peculiar to the South as a section. Professor Hart has made various journeys to the Southern States, has been a diligent reader of Southern newspapers, and for many years has carried on an active correspondence, he tells us, with Southern people of every variety of sentiment. While he admits the difficulty of getting anything like a comprehensive view of the South's problem, Professor Hart exercises his privilege of comparing conditions in various States and making generalizations subject, as he himself says, "to the criticism of investigators who may have a more intimate personal acquaintance with the region." He disclaims any animus against the South as a section or people, and we believe that most Southerners, after a careful reading of his book, would absolve him of any such charge. In spite of the difficulties inherent in any undertaking of this nature, Professor Hart has succeeded in making an exceedingly readable and useful presentation of things that may be learned by an intelligent and unbiased observer with the limitations under which any traveler in the South must labor.

A comprehensive volume showing evidence of much care and patience in its compilation, is Emily Greene Balch's study of "Our Slavic Fellow

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[1] Oberammergau. By Josephine Helena Short. T. Y. Crowell & Co. 84 pp., Ill. $1.

[2] Egypt. By Pierre Loti. Duffield & Co. 309 pp., Ill. $2.50.

[3] Governmental Action for Social Welfare. By Jeremiah W. Jenks. Macmillan. 226 pp. $1.

[4] Conditions of Progress in Democratic Government. By Charles E. Hughes. New York: Yale University Press. 123 pp. $1.15.

[5] The Dethronement of the City Boss. By John J. Hamilton. Funk & Wagnalls. 285 pp. $1.20.

[6] The Southern South. By Albert Bushnell Hart. D. Appleton & Co. 445 pp. $1.50.

Citizens."[1] Miss Balch, who is Associate Professor of Economics at Wellesley College, has been studying this question for years, and her work, as published by the Charities Publication Committee (most of the chapters appeared as separate articles in the *Survey*) is regarded as a very important achievement of their organization. Scattered through the more than 500 pages of this book are many illustrations that help to elucidate the text. There is a bibliography covering more than 30 pages. While the immigrants, after their arrival in the United States, are considered more in detail, adequate treatment is given to the "Slavic Immigration at Its Source."

THE AMERICAN WOMAN IN BUSINESS

That suggestive little volume entitled "The Woman Who Spends," issued some years ago, has been revised, and a chapter added on household accounts, prepared particularly in view of the universal concern over the rapidity with which the cost of living has risen. This volume by Bertha June Richardson has an introduction by Ellen H. Richards.[2]

"Every Day Business for Women," by Mary A. Wilbur,[3] ought to prove a helpful manual for the conduct of such business as falls to the lot of thousands of American women. The author clearly explains the methods of banking, the management of a check book, getting money in emergencies, how to send money, bills and receipts, the relations of employer and employee, taxes and customs, the transfer of property, stocks and bonds, wills and estates, and a thousand other topics of everyday business life.

A SCIENTIFIC VIEW OF VIVISECTION

The calmest, most convincing study of the vivisection question that we have seen is Dr. Warbasse's "Conquest of Disease Through Animal Experimentation."[4] This writer believes that the general lack of information upon the biologic sciences has been responsible for much harm. He contends that if the exact method and extent of experimentation upon animals, as well as the results actually achieved, were popularly understood there would be no further outcry against what has been denounced as cruel torture, but what this writer insists is simply study with an almost negligible minimum of pain to the subject. The aim of these studies, says Dr. Warbasse (who is surgeon to the German Hospital, in Brooklyn, N. Y.), is the benefit of humanity at large and for all time. Thanks chiefly to this study of animal physiology and the functions of living animals, the average length of human life has increased in a century from a little over twenty to forty years. Contrary to the general belief, in the vast majority of cases there is, Dr. Warbasse assures us, no pain in the animal subjected to investigation, since the very fact of great pain in the subject would render impossible the result desired by the investigator. The cases are very rare in which anasthetics are not employed, and these cases are only those in which the unconsciousness of the animal would defeat the object of study. "Not more than one experiment in 100,000 is actually painful."

RELIGION

Those readers of the *American Magazine* who have been following Mr. Ray Stannard Baker's series of articles on "The Spiritual Unrest" will be pleased to know that these articles have been rewritten and revised and published in book form.[5] The volume, which bears the same title as the series of magazine articles, is not an attack or a defense. It represents an impartial, painstaking effort to see the actual facts regarding the churches and other religious institutions and "to set down these facts honestly and fully." Mr. Baker's investigations included six specific and typical modern religious institutions: Trinity Church (New York City), a noted slum mission, a large institutional church, a settlement house, several Jewish synagogues, and the Emmanuel Movement. His general verdict is that "religion is not decaying; it is only the church." The volume closes with "a vision of the new Christianity," being an account of the religious work of Dr. Walter Rauschenbusch, of the Rochester Theological Seminary, based on his now famous book "Christianity and the Social Crisis."

The stimulation to minds religiously inclined offered by Dr. Rauschenbusch's book has been wide and effective. In "The Faith of a Layman,"[6] William Frederick Osborne writes, "in harmony with Professor Rauschenbusch's point of view," on the "relative impotence of the church in contemporary society." He sub-titles his book "Studies in the Recoil from a Professionalized Church."

An English writer who should be better known in this country, Mr. Charles Morley, has given us an absorbing book on religious observances of to-day in the British capital, which he has entitled "London at Prayer."[7] During one Sunday he visited typical religious institutions all over the great city, and what his sympathetic heart saw his equally sympathetic pen describes, till the reader can almost see the actual London at prayer,—from Quaker meeting-house to Salvation Army barracks.

EDUCATION

Two teachers in Mount Holyoke College, Jeannette Marks and Julia Moody, have undertaken to present the facts of science for children from eight to fourteen years of age in a series of little books entitled "Story-Told Science." These books are made up of stories explaining simple types of animal and plant life. The volume recently issued, entitled "A Holiday With the Birds,"[8] employs this method for introducing child readers to sparrows, thrushes, blackbirds, warblers, crows, hawks, owls, and other familiar birds of our northern States. This is done in a way that cannot fail to be entertaining to most children, and at the same time the scientific accuracy of the knowledge conveyed may be relied upon.

The fame of Ellen Key as a philosophical writer

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[1] Our Slavic Fellow Citizens. By Emily Greene Balch. New York: Charities Publication Committee. 536 pp., ill. $2.50.

[2] The Woman Who Spends. By Bertha J. Richardson. Boston: Whitcomb & Barrows. 161 pp. $1.

[3] Every-Day Business for Women. By Mary A. Wilbur. Houghton Mifflin Company. 276 pp. $1.25.

[4] Conquest of Disease Through Animal Experimentation. By Dr. James P. Warbasse. D. Appleton & Co. 175 pp. $1.

[5] The Spiritual Unrest. By Ray Stannard Baker. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 299 pp. $1.35.

[6] The Faith of a Layman. By William F. Osborne. New York: Cassell & Co. $1.25.

[7] London at Prayer. By Charles Morley. Dutton. 342 pp., ill. $2.50.

[8] A Holiday with the Birds. By Jeannette Marks and Julia Moody. Harpers. 212 pp., ill. 75 cents.

on social topics has long since spread beyond her native Sweden and become a world-wide fact. We have already noticed in these pages "The Century of the Child" by this writer. A condensation from this work, with additions, is now printed under the title "The Education of the Child."[1] It contains some excellent advice to all parents, written in a direct, convincing, and fine literary style.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE

The seventh volume of "The New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge"[2] brings the work down in the alphabetical arrangement to the discussion of "Moralities." This volume is notable for several important articles, among which should be mentioned those on "Lutheranism," conjointly written by Dr. Froböess, Director of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Prussia, and Dr. Spaeth of the Lutheran Seminary at Philadelphia; "Methodists," by Dr. James M. Buckley, editor of the *Christian Advocate;* and "Mennonites," by Professor Cremer of the University of Griefswald, and Dr. John Horsch. The subjects of "Marriage," "The Lord's Supper," "The Mass," "Missions to the Heathen," and "Mohammedanism" are also treated with great elaboration in this volume. Among the biographies are those of Martin Luther, Melanchton, David Livingstone, John Locke, Robert McAll, founder of the McAll Missions, Robert McBurney of the Y. M. C. A., Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, President McCosh of Princeton, and Bishop McCabe.

Many of the users of the famous "Century Dictionary" are possibly unaware that the work of collecting words and phrases, and particularly scientific and technical terms, did not end with the publication of the Dictionary twenty years ago, but has been continued ever since. The result of this labor by the "Century" staff is now presented in two supplementary volumes.[3] The editor, Dr. Benjamin E. Smith, declares that the past quarter of a century has been more productive of neologisms than any other period of the same length in the history of the language. We may readily understand the force of this assertion when we recall the enormous development in special sciences, as well as in the practical arts, that has characterized the period in question, for with all these advances have come new vocabularies or new uses of old terms. The material included in these two supplementary volumes is not duplicated in any other publication. These volumes may fairly be regarded as indispensable alike to the student and to the man of affairs.

Now that nearly one dollar out of every four of American wealth is represented by stocks and bonds, the public will welcome No. 118 of the "Annals of the Academy of Political and Social Science,"[4] on the subject of "Stocks and the Stock Market." In it special authorities describe the machinery for handling stocks, and the peculiarities of stocks of railroads, street railways, manufacturing concerns, banks and other financial institutions, and mines, from the investor's viewpoint. Such mysteries are cleared up as the means whereby the owner of a convertible bond has his choice of creditorship or partnership; why some common or "ordinary" stocks are more attractive than the preferred stocks, or even bonds, of the same company; and why a preferred stock may be better than a bond even for the conservative investor. The contributions by John Adams, Jr., John Moody, B. B. Burgunder, Carl Snyder, and Montgomery Rollins are notable for their excellent illustrations. The authors do not hesitate to name the given stocks that are desirable for special investors, nor to identify companies that are "fantastically over-capitalized." The several articles on stock prices and the influences that make them are alone worth the careful study of any investor or business man, particularly when read in connection with the full bibliography of financial books, journals, and news services.

OTHER BOOKS OF THE MONTH

For a generation the alphabet reformers have been urging upon the Japanese Government the necessity for devising and making compulsory the use of a system of transliteration of the Japanese language into some characters easily intelligible, not only to the Japanese themselves but to foreigners as well. Among other ingenious attempts which have been published in periodical and book form during recent years is the scheme set forth by the so-called New School of Japan. We have received from the association in Tokio that has this propaganda in charge an ambitious volume setting forth the entire idea.[5] The scheme contemplates the introduction of a new system of letters to replace the Chinese characters now used largely in the Japanese written tongue. The object seems to us very laudable and the system scientific and reasonable, although to Western minds rather complicated.

A collection of the best English essays on conversation "with a view to provide those who would excel in the art, with hints, suggestions, rules and precepts likely to be helpful in the making of good talk," has been edited by Horatio S. Krans, who has entitled the volume "The Lost Art of Conversation."[6] Mr. Krans, who provides an introduction to the book, acknowledges that such a volume can not provide the "knowledge, brains and ready wit that belong to the good talker, but it can teach everyone the best use of such talents as he possesses."

With the theory that people work with the greatest efficiency only when they are physically, mentally, and morally happy, Dr. Henry Smith Williams has cast into book form a series of stimulating, helpful essays on the "Science of Happiness."[7] Dr. Williams' style is sympathetic and direct, and his advice comes to us with the authority of a ripened experience on the part of the author.

[1] The Education of the Child. By Ellen Key. Putnams. 85 pp. 75 cents.
[2] The New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, Vol. VII. Edited by Samuel Macauley Jackson. Funk & Wagnalls. 502 pp. $5.
[3] The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia, Vols. XI and XII. The Century Company.
[4] American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia. 264 pp. $1.
[5] The New School of Japan. Tokio: Dokuritsu Bungakkai. 58 pp.
[6] The Lost Art of Conversation. Edited by Horatio S. Krans. New York: Sturgis & Walton Company. 366 pp., ill. $1.50.
[7] The Science of Happiness. By Henry Smith Williams. Harpers. 350 pp. $2.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

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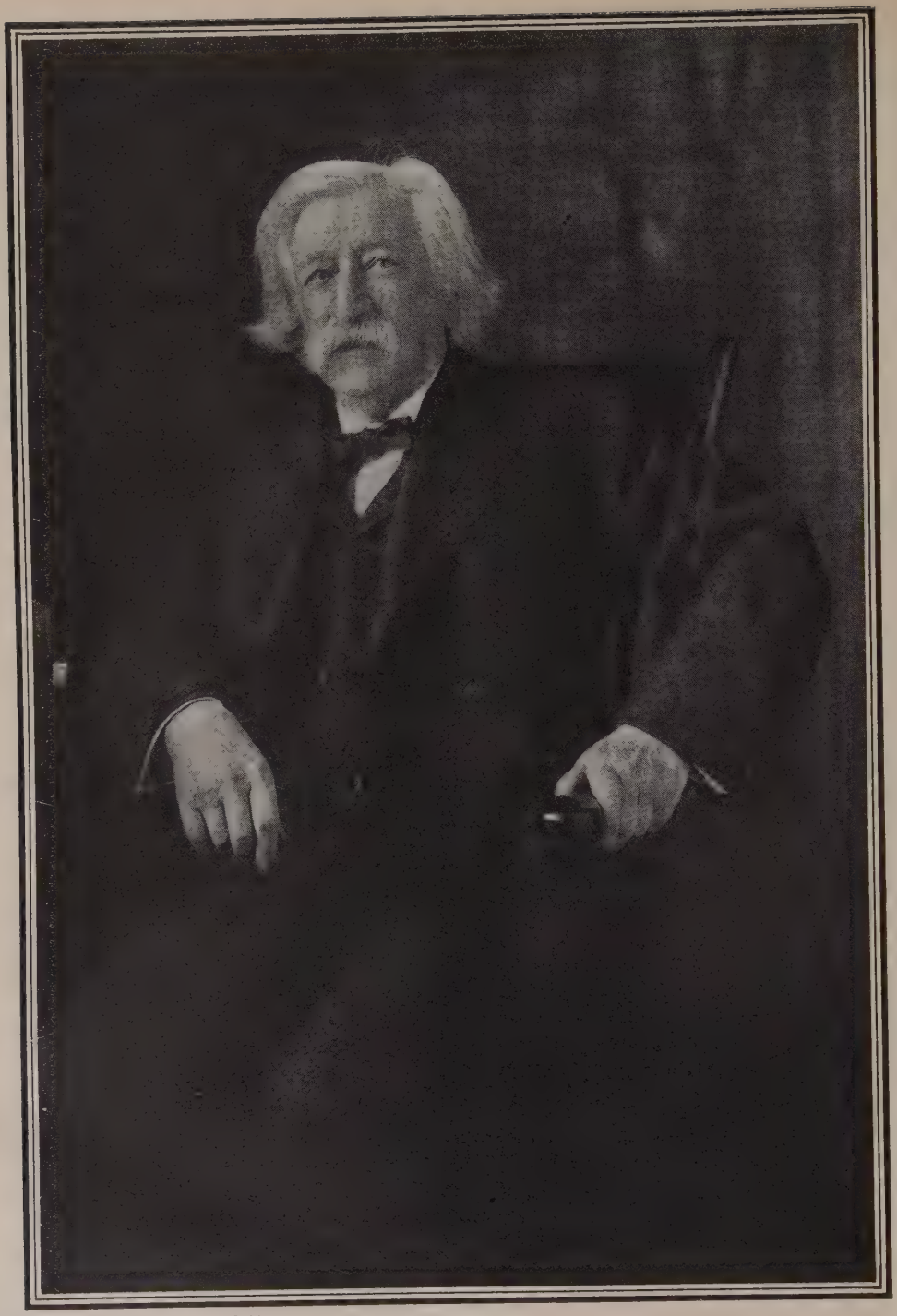

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THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE MELVILLE W. FULLER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

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THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

The Citizen and His Duties

In sparsely settled communities, the individual regulates his own affairs and is a law unto himself. As communities or states become thickly populated, and complex in the industrial and other forms of their associated life, individualism must yield at one point after another to the demands of the common welfare. Laws have to be made, they must be executed, they must be interpreted, and they must be enforced. In communities of mature growth and activity, it makes all the difference in the world whether the governing arrangements are good or bad. And where government is popular and depends upon the citizens, as in this country, the duties of citizenship are not to be regarded as less urgent and real than the other duties of everyday life. Politics ought to be a prime concern with every right-minded and intelligent citizen. Whether women vote or do not vote, they are just as anxious and responsible as are their men-folk for the welfare of their own families and neighborhoods; and it is a part of their social duty to use their influence at all times to help secure honest and intelligent government.

Politics as a Common Concern

Thus it is in practice quite impossible to separate the individual and family life from the general life of the environing community; and it is equally impossible, in practice, to separate the various other forms of associated activity from the governmental or political form. If this magazine, from time to time, gives a large part of its space to subjects and people directly related to public or political affairs, it is because of our belief that such affairs directly concern all of our readers. It is not necessary to hold that government must try to do everything, but it is nonsense to think of government as a necessary evil or to assert that the best government is the one that is least active or vigilant. Government is not an evil, but our chief agency of civilization and human progress. As such, it must be kept in good running order. We are about to enter upon campaigns for the election of officers in many States, and we are to elect, this fall, the members of the next national House of Representatives. Involved in this business of nominations and elections is that great game of politics that sturdy Americans like to participate in, as in some stirring sport that requires strategy and combat. But,—quite apart from the game of politics, and also quite apart from the trade or profession of politics, by which so many men get their livings,—there is a political duty pressing upon every intelligent citizen.

How It Makes a Difference

It is a thing of profound importance what laws are enacted, what men are selected to execute the laws, and what men are appointed or elected as judges to interpret and apply the laws in cases arising under them. The concerns of our people as affected by governmental action are so delicate and so numerous that it makes a serious difference to many people in their health, comfort, and prosperity just what men are exercising discretionary power even in the minor public offices. With good village officers your streets will be well kept. Your children will have good schools and be reasonably protected against scarlet fever and other infectious diseases. There will be visible progress in the direction of good order and safety, of civic beauty, and of intelligence and economy in the raising and spending of money. The doings of a grafting, dishonest legislature will cast a pall over the life of an entire State; while the work of an honest, high-toned legislature can

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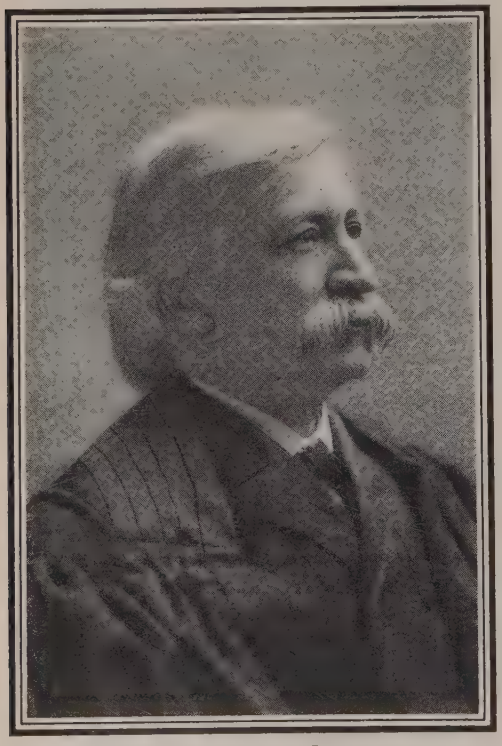
be made so efficient as to diffuse benefits everywhere. A good Governor, through his own acts and through his power of appointment, may appreciably improve all the conditions of life in a hundred ways. A bad Governor may injure the entire State through relaxed standards and want of sympathy in directions where his opportunities for service are best. In like manner, the selection of good judges is of vital concern to all honest citizens, and is a matter that nowadays requires our closest scrutiny.

On the National Plane

If these things are true concerning our local and State governments, they are also true as regards the officers who are entrusted with the governing affairs of the nation. It makes a vast deal of difference to millions of people in their daily lives whether or not the President of the United States is a man of wisdom, decision, and high-mindedness. In so many ways do the decisions of the President and the members of the Cabinet bear upon the well-being of the people that



THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER
(As he appeared when he was appointed in 1888)

it is of the utmost consequence who these men are, just what they believe, and what they try to do in the exercise of their official powers. It is not a matter merely for the party managers and professional politicians in a given district to determine who shall be candidates for Congress. The voters ought to care very greatly who is to represent them at Washington. They ought to know all about their candidate for Congress, and ought to take an active part in getting his name put on the ballot paper. If direct-primary elections will help the voters to express their preference with better assurance of having it count for something, that would be reason enough for favoring direct primaries.

The Bench and the People

It is not a matter of interest to leading lawyers alone what men are placed upon the federal bench. The decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States affect the general welfare of the people in ways that are often so direct and real that they could be explained to children. It is the business of the President to select the federal judges, subject to the approval of the Senate. But it is not impertinent for the newspapers and the people to take a great interest in the names proposed, and to urge their preferences quite openly if they feel so impelled. The more the people know about the personality and work of the judges, the better it will be. There has been a great deal of silly, maudlin talk about the sanctity of the bench and the impropriety of criticising its decisions. Lawyers are largely responsible for this insincere talk about the bench. In certain of our States, the lawyers of experience have so bad an opinion of many of the judges that they do everything in their power to have a case brought before one judge rather than before another. The administration of justice in this country is far from perfect. There have been times and places in the United States within recent years where justice was more uncertain and more tardy than in the Turkish Empire. It is of the highest consequence that judgeships should not be a part of the brokerage business of political bosses.

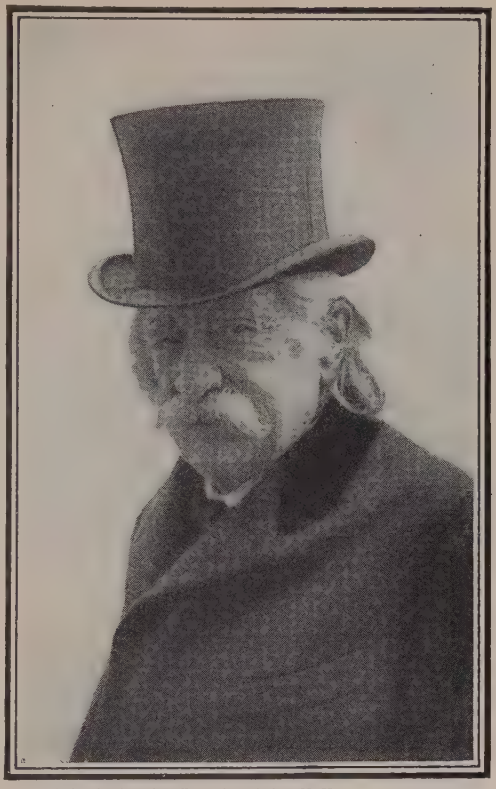
Appointing the Highest Judges

It is easy to convince people of the need of appointing or electing honest and capable judges to serve on the local bench, and help to make justice a real and living thing. It is not so easy to make it appear that the appointment of federal judges is a matter of common concern. Yet it is likely to make a great deal of difference to the people of the United States in their daily lives, for many years to come, just what men Mr. Taft selects and the Senate confirms for seats on the Supreme bench. Not only does the interpretation of existing laws affect the people in their business and in various relationships of life, but the opinions of the highest tribunal

must inevitably affect the law-making branch of the government in its shaping of policies, and the executive branch in its recommendations and its activities.

The Late Chief Justice Fuller

Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, who had served in his high position for twenty-two years, was able at various times to lead the Supreme Court into the making of decisions that were of lasting consequence. The turn of a handful of votes in the State of New York in 1884 would have made Mr. Blaine President instead of Mr. Cleveland. In that case it would have been Mr. Blaine's duty to appoint a Chief Justice, in 1888, to succeed Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio, who died in March of that year and who had been Chief Justice since 1874. Mr. Blaine would not have appointed Melville W. Fuller, but would have selected some one of a wholly different historical and economic point of view, and of a different theory as regards American constitutional law. If Chief Justice Waite had lived a year longer his successor would have been appointed by President Benjamin Harrison, who would not have appointed a man of Mr. Fuller's type. President Harrison appointed the late Justices Shiras, of Pennsylvania, Brown, of Michigan, and Brewer, of Kansas. Mr. Fuller, who was in his seventy-eighth year when he died on July 4, began law practice in his native State of Maine, but soon afterwards went to Chicago. He had practiced law in Chicago for thirty-three years when, in 1888, President Cleveland discovered him and made him Chief Justice. Mr. Fuller was a man of scholarly mind and refined personality, whose position at the bar was excellent though not commanding, and whose temperament and training were not those that would seem to have fitted him to be Chief Justice of the United States. His dignity and his worth, both as man and as judge, have been so marked and irreproachable that no one could for a moment think of passing any adverse comment upon his career. No one could well criticise Chief Justice Fuller, though one might criticise President Cleveland for taking chances in appointing a comparatively unknown and untried man to perform duties that affect so deeply the course of our constitutional history, and the welfare of our citizens.



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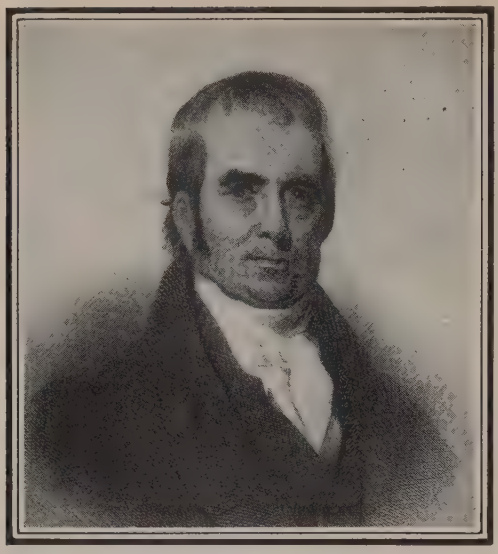
THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE AS HE APPEARED A FEW WEEKS AGO

Principles of Selection

Other things being equal, a President might feel himself justified in selecting for the highest court men already eminent as judges, or of high distinction and great learning as lawyers. Thus Mr. Taft, in placing Judge Lurton on the Supreme bench, chose a man well known by reason of long service as a United States Circuit Judge. In appointing Governor Hughes of New York, to fill the place made vacant by the death of Justice Brewer, Mr. Taft selected a public man of national repute, of rare talent for analysis and statement, of approved legal scholarship, and of a temperament essentially judicial. Mr. Roosevelt, as President, appointed to the Supreme bench the Chief Justice of Massachusetts, Oliver Wendell Holmes. For the next vacancy he named Judge Day, of Ohio, who had been Mr. McKinley's friend, adviser, and cabinet officer, and earlier a state judge. Then he appointed Mr. Moody, of Massachusetts, who as Attorney-General had shown energy, talent, and prodigious industry. President Cleveland in his second term had made two very noteworthy appointments when he selected Justice White, of Louisiana, still an ornament to the great tribunal, and the late Justice Peckham, of New York, who was a great lawyer and judge. A study of the personnel of our highest court from the earliest days awakens the sense of admiration rather than the spirit of disparagement.



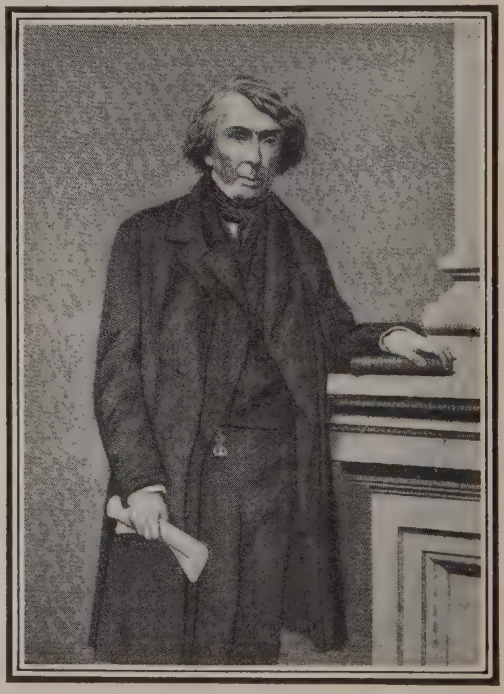
CHIEF JUSTICE JOHN MARSHALL
(Who served from 1801 to 1835)

Former Chief Justices

During the period from 1801 to 1864, the Chief Justiceship was occupied by only two men, namely, John Marshall and Roger B. Taney. Marshall was Chief Justice till his death in 1835, and Taney from 1836 till his death in 1864. Since that time the Chief Justices have been Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, who died in 1873; Morrison R. Waite, who served fourteen years and died in 1888, and Melville W. Fuller, whose period of twenty-two years is now ended. Marshall guided us through the great period of constructive establishment of the Constitution. Taney, who happens unfortunately to be chiefly remembered by the fugitive slave decisions, was also a great judge whose fame will grow brighter. The war and the Constitutional amendments following it, justified the courts in accepting the more positive theory of the unity of our national life and the supremacy of our central institutions of government. Chief Justice Chase was a brilliant exponent of this national view. Chief Justice Waite was careful, upright, safe, and estimable. Chief Justice Fuller's conceptions of the Constitution were rather those of the earlier period, which looked upon it as a written compact to be literally interpreted in fairness to two contracting parties, rather than as a memorandum of the purposes and plans of a growing people in the shaping of their organic institutions of government. Chief Justice Fuller will be remembered as an admirable figure and as a judge in most respects well fitted for the Supreme bench. But it requires preëminent cogency of intellect, and greatness of legal and Constitutional conception, to be the dominating leader of a bench of nine justices. And it would hardly be true to say that Mr. Fuller was Chief Justice in the very nature of his talents and powers, as well as by appointment.

Divisions of the Bench

The nine members of the bench are, of course, of equal authority in the making of decisions. A good many important cases have in recent years been decided by a division of five to four. All the Justices have been and are men of wisdom, learning, and patriotism. Their differences have not been in the least discreditable to their sincerity or their ability. There are many Constitutional questions about which trained legal minds hold different views. Several issues of that kind are now awaiting a full bench to be argued and decided. The most important of these are questions that have to do with the exercise of the power of the national government over modern business enterprises. President Taft and the lawyers of the administration naturally believe that the corporation tax, which they recommended and Congress adopted, is not in conflict with the Constitution. Many lawyers take the opposite view. The Internal Revenue Bureau of the Treasury has been busy and successful in collecting a large



CHIEF JUSTICE ROGER B. TANEY
(Who served from 1836 to 1864)

sum of money from corporations under this new tax. A decision of the court to the effect that this is in reality a tax on incomes, levied in an arbitrary and unconstitutional way, would probably result in the passage by Congress of a general income tax.

The Income Tax as an Instance

It was in April, 1895, that the Supreme Court delivered itself upon the income tax that had been passed in connection with the disappointing attempt of a Democratic Congress to revise the tariff. Justice Jackson was ill and did not participate in the decision. On the general question, four judges took one side, and four took the other. The Court was in general agreement that the law was unconstitutional as applied to income derived from certain sources, such as State and municipal bonds. Chief Justice Fuller argued that it was also unconstitutional to tax the income derived from rents or holdings of real estate. To show how changed the personnel of the court has become, we present (see page 139) a group-picture of the justices of that time. Seven of the nine are dead, the survivors being Justice Harlan, who is now in his seventy-eighth year, and Justice White, who is in his sixty-fifth year. But for the quick, impromptu suggestion by President Taft (in a special message) of the present corporation tax, and of an income-tax amendment to the Constitution, it is not improbable that the Cummins-Bailey income-tax bill would have made its way through Congress in the special session last year. It is obvious, then, that the treatment of the new Corporation tax by the Supreme Court next winter will have a marked bearing upon the future of federal taxation in this country. For Congress would revive the Cummins-Bailey bill, if the Court should nullify the Corporation tax.

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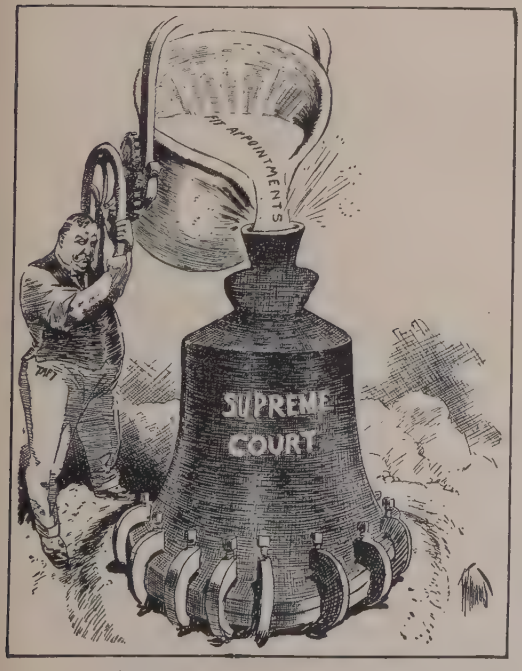
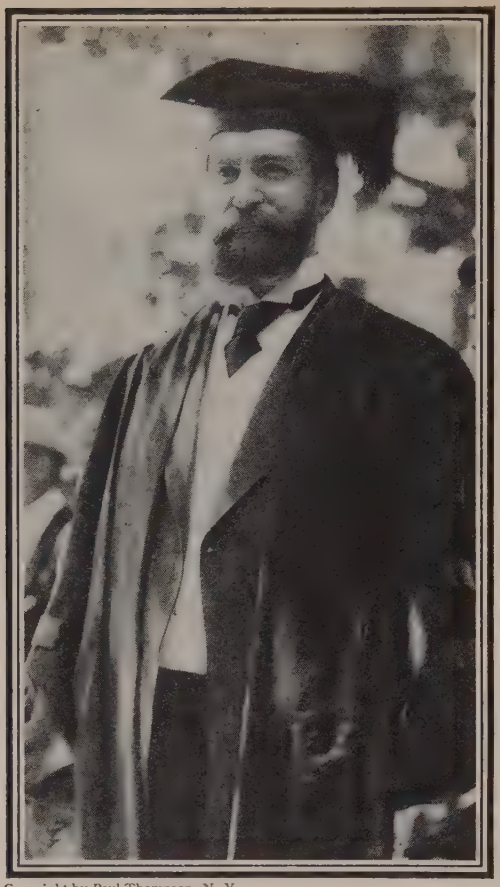
JUSTICE WILLIAM H. MOODY OF THE SUPREME COURT
(Whose retirement is provided for)



RE-CASTING THE VOICE OF THE LAW
From the *Herald* (Boston)

Mr. Moody and the Anti-Trust Cases

Even more important, from the standpoint of immediate exigencies, is the final interpretation to be placed upon certain clauses of the Sherman Anti-Trust act. The Tobacco Trust cases and the Standard Oil cases had been fully argued before the Court, but they will be argued again in order that they may be decided by a full tribunal. Not only must the vacancy caused by the death of Chief Justice Fuller be filled, but it is probable that a successor will have to be appointed to Justice Moody before these cases can be argued. Mr. Moody has been seriously ill, and therefore absent from the bench, for perhaps a year and a half. Congress at the last session passed a special act to permit his retirement on full pay. The general law authorizes judges who have served ten years to retire on full pay for life after reaching the age of seventy. Mr. Moody is much the youngest man on the bench, but the circumstances wholly justified Congress in providing for his retirement by unanimous vote. The act of June gave Mr. Moody a period of five months



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GOVERNOR HUGHES OF NEW YORK
(As he appeared at Harvard, where he delivered the Phi Beta Kappa oration)

within which to retire in order to obtain the benefit for life of the Associate Justice's full salary, which is $17,000 a year. There is no desire in any quarter to rid the bench of Mr. Moody's presence. It is only that there is grave need of a full bench to dispose of pending cases; and there is no apparent prospect that Justice Moody can at any early time resume his place in the vigor of full health.

Probable Delays and Changes

It is expected, therefore, that President Taft will be prepared to send the names of two members of the bench to the Senate when Congress meets on December 5. In view of the accumulation of important business that awaits a reconstituted Supreme bench, there has been much discussion of the plan of calling the Senate into extra session in October. It is, indeed, permissible for the President to appoint judges and set them at work in the recess of Congress. But it is the custom, now almost invariably followed, to secure the Senatorial confirmation of a judge before he mounts the bench. It is not likely that a special session will be called. This means that the great business cases will not be decided until next spring. It is very commonly believed that Governor Hughes, who had made all his plans to retire from the Governorship and take his seat as Justice Brewer's successor, in November, will be designated as Chief Justice by President Taft. Two Associate Justices will then have to be appointed. Justice Harlan is expected to retire in the very near future. In that case, it would have fallen to the lot of President Taft to name five out of nine members of the court, all within a very short period. Justice Harlan has already served thirty-three years on the Supreme bench and has seen the coming and going of many colleagues.

What Might Have Been

It is one thing to have the wisdom of a judge who decides cases, and it is quite another thing to have wisdom as an executive in appointing judges. It was once Mr. Taft's well-known ambition to end his career as a member of the Supreme bench. If Chief Justice Fuller had retired several years ago, as was expected, President Roosevelt would have appointed Mr. Taft as his successor. If Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Hughes had been nominated at Chicago two years ago, Mr. Taft would, in all likelihood, now be appointed Chief Justice. There was a crucial moment in New York politics, several years ago, when Mr. Roosevelt's decision made Mr. Hughes the Republican nominee for Governor. It was Mr. Roosevelt's decision, also, that made Mr. Taft the Republican nominee for President. Mr. Hughes at that time was not anxious to run for the Governorship, nor was Mr. Taft a seeker for the Presidency.

Roosevelt, Root, Taft, Hughes

Mr. Root, if he had been so minded, could have been Governor of New York and Republican nominee for the Presidency. After his retirement as Secretary of War, when he had justly earned great popularity by priceless service to the nation, both Roosevelt and Taft urged Root with all their might to accept a nomination for the Governorship with a view to becoming the Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1908. Mr. Root, who was seeking no further political preferment and was content to be leader of the bar of New York, deliberately refused what was easily within his grasp. He would have been elected Governor in 1904, and again in 1906, and would have been elected President in 1908. In that case, also, Mr.

Taft would probably have become Chief Justice. Under those circumstances, Mr. Roosevelt would very likely have taken Mr. Platt's seat in the Senate. The death of Mr. Hay was followed by the imperative call that Mr. Root should return to the cabinet as Secretary of State. He was offered the same position in Mr Taft's cabinet, but decided to go to the Senate. The four most eminent personalities in the Republican party at the present moment are these four whose political destinies have been so curiously intertwined. Mr. Roosevelt refused a third term; and by the supreme exercise of his political authority he succeeded in putting himself out of power and putting another man in. Yet in spite of himself he remains the most dominant influence in our political life. Mr. Taft who would have made a Chief Justice of the preëminence accorded only to Marshall, finds himself playing the more conspicuous but less congenial part of President. He is a better judge of law and of evidence than of men;—better fitted by nature for the bench than for executive work. He deals easily and rapidly with principles and questions. He is not skillful in dealing with a thousand little details that relate to persons rather than principles. Mr. Root, who is a good deal older than the other three in years, is rather the youngest of the four in personal appearance, and quite as young as any of them in the freshness of his mind.

HON. LLOYD W. BOWERS, OF CHICAGO, SOLICITOR-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

(Mr. Bowers is very prominent in the Government's cases before the Supreme Court, and is much spoken of as a probable appointee to one of the court vacancies)

Hughes and His Future

Certain qualities in Governor Hughes of resolute courage, and of combative championship of good government, were strongly impressing the people of the country; and his name was on many lips as a possible candidate for the Presidency when Mr. Taft appointed him to the place made vacant by the death of Justice Brewer. Because he has shown as Governor of New York the qualities of a great executive, it does not follow that he will not also show on the bench the qualities of a great judge. Having accepted a life position on the bench, he will never be a seeker for political office. But a judge takes no vows of renunciation. It is not likely that at any time in the future Mr. Hughes would lay aside the robes of his judgeship at the demand of a political party naming him as its candidate for the Presidency. Such a demand, if it came to him, would be unsought and undesired, and it would be entirely proper for him to accept it or decline it. But no such question is likely to embarrass him in the near future. As a member of the Supreme bench, whether Chief Justice or Associate Justice, Mr. Hughes will find an almost overpowering opportunity for far-reaching, responsible public service.

Commerce and the Law

Modern business, organized in the large way, minimizing the waste of competition, using consolidated capital and employing armies of workmen, must be allowed to proceed upon its course, but it must be kept amenable to the authority of law and government. Its operations are upon the national and international scale, and ought not to be hampered by the conflicting rules of fifty different States. Commerce is a national affair, and the spirit of the Constitution is all against local restrictions upon transportation and the larger industry. The business of the country is awaiting the broad, full decisions that ought to be handed down in the determination of the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases. The Sherman Anti-Trust law, with all the curious meanings that the lower courts have read into it, is not a law of the Medes and Persians. If the Supreme Court finds that under that law

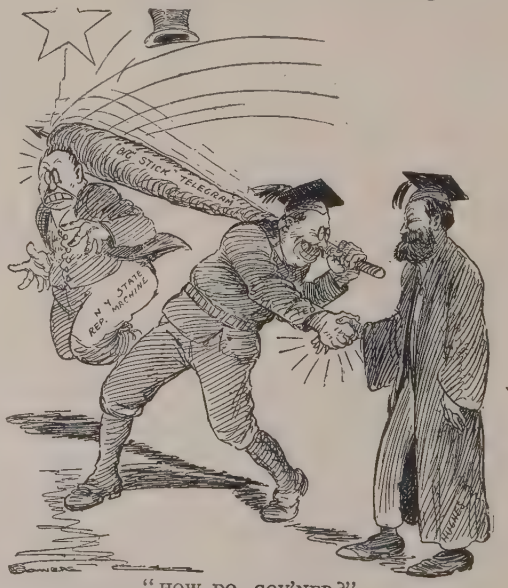
almost every sort of business combination or agreement is criminal, then the business interests of the country will do what they can to secure the repeal or amendment of a mischievous law that is not in keeping with necessary business progress. The inevitable trend is towards some kind of federal incorporation law, with the nation's oversight and protection of large industrial enterprises. As regards transportation companies, the trend is shown in the new rate law, which increases the supervisory authority of the national government and which will eventually be followed by a frank legalizing of all agreements and combinations that will help to harmonize and perfect the working of the country's railroad system as a whole. In the process of working out the necessary readjustments between the governmental world and the business world, the Supreme Court has a very important part to play. This process will require a number of years and the court will need the best brain and effort that such men as Governor Hughes can bring to it.

Reform and New York Politics

Meanwhile, there is a kind of work in the politics and government of the State of New York for which Mr. Hughes has shown a special fitness, that other men must take up and carry on to completion. It is this that Mr. Roosevelt means by the active interest he has been taking in the affairs of the State. He was quoted last month as having said that he intended to pick a man for Governor and then do his best to elect him. And this was taken up by the anti-reformers and their newspaper organs as evidence that Mr. Roosevelt was assuming the role of a "boss," and proposing to run the party in the State wholly on his own motion. A boss, in the modern use of the word in New York politics, is simply a man who has power because he has something to do with handling political funds. Mr. Roosevelt has neither federal nor State patronage to distribute or control, and he is not handling any of the money that the corporations have been in the habit of supplying to those who best know how to apply money to the securing of political and legislative results.

The Citizen at Sagamore Hill

The private citizen at Sagamore Hill has exactly the same right as any other private citizen to express his views and to take an interest in the government of his State. There is a wide difference between being influential and being a boss. Nobody knows the difference better than those who have been trying to make it appear that Mr. Roosevelt's expressions of interest in State politics are somehow inconsistent with his professed principles. Mr. Roosevelt, of course, never said that he was going to pick out the candidate for the party. It is highly fortunate, however, that he is so robust and earnest a citizen that he is not for a moment weighed down by a sense of the duty of an ex-President to obliterate himself. Governor Hughes met Mr. Roosevelt at the Harvard commencement in June, and asked Mr. Roosevelt to be kind enough to say publicly that he believed the primary-election plan of nominating candidates would be a good thing for New York. Mr. Roosevelt accordingly told Mr. Lloyd Griscom, chairman of the New York County Committee, that he was in favor of the Governor's bill. To say that this expression of opinion was an attempt to dictate to the legislature was the climax of absurdity; yet all the opponents of the bill so declared. It would be somewhat depressing if Mr. Roosevelt, who for thirty years has taken a keen and aggressive interest in doing his duty as a citizen of the State of New York, should not continue along the same course. It would, indeed, be discouraging if he should suddenly cease to practice those precepts that he has always preached, and that were so eloquently set forth by him in his recent address to the French people. Although Governor Hughes did not secure all that he had sought as a political reformer in New York, it does not follow that his translation to the Supreme bench will leave the forces of reform in the Empire State as sheep without a shepherd. The independent vote will determine this year's election; and the machine organiza-



"HOW DO, GOV'NER?"
(The meeting of Roosevelt and Hughes at Harvard)
From the *Jersey Journal* (Jersey City)

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Justice Gray Justice Field Chief Justice Fuller Justice Harlan Justice Brewer
Justice Jackson Justice Brown Justice Shiras Justice White

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1895, WHEN THE INCOME TAX CASE WAS DECIDED

tion of neither party is strong in the public confidence. The logic of the situation requires that both Republicans and Democrats shall present irreproachable candidates.

Hughes on the Income Tax

It is generally said that when Governor Hughes visited Sagamore Hill, about the middle of July, Mr. Roosevelt tried to persuade him to take the nomination for the Governorship again this fall and to give up the position on the Supreme bench. However desirable for the State of New York and the Republican party it might be to have Mr. Hughes as this year's candidate, no one would think of questioning his right to decide his future course for himself. If he should be made Chief Justice, many great constitutional questions would be settled by the force of his reasoning. It is interesting to remember that Governor Hughes recently secured the defeat in the New York Legislature of the income-tax amendment to the national Constitution that must be ratified by three-fourths of the States in order to become effective. Mr. Hughes did not oppose the principle of an income tax, but was against the taxing of incomes derived from State and local bonds as subversive of the sovereign rights of the States. The bench that passed upon the income tax fifteen years ago survives only in the persons of Justices Harlan and White. The business men of the country will be glad to have the verdict of Mr. Taft's reconstituted bench upon a number of momentous questions.

New York and Direct Nominations

In his message to the New York Legislature, which he convened in special session late in June, Governor Hughes requested action on three measures which he regarded as of cardinal importance,—a direct-nominations bill, a broadening of the scope of the graft inquiry provided for at the regular session, and the institution of a graded inheritance tax. In the matter of direct nominations, what became known as the Cobb compromise bill was favored by the Governor and at one time seemed to have fair prospects of passage. It was so amended as to exempt from its provisions the city of New York as regards all offices except those of Representative in Congress, State Senator, and Assemblyman. It was in this form that the bill received the endorsement of Mr. Roosevelt. The bill was defeated, however, by the combination of Republican "regulars",—the "Old Guard",—with Tammany Democrats. Twelve of the Republican Senators who had prided themselves on their regularity refused to

WILLIAM BARNES, JR., OF ALBANY
(The masterful chief of the New York State Republican organization)

go into a party caucus, and thus made "insurgent" tactics their own. The bill failed of final passage by only one vote, but one of the twenty-five votes recorded in its favor was cast by an opponent, when he saw that his vote would not make up the necessary number for passage, in order to help his canvass for renomination and reëlection in his district next fall. The opposition to the bill was mustered and organized by William Barnes, Jr., who has far outgrown his designated function as Republican leader of Albany County and assumed the dictatorship of the State organization. So far as the membership of the legislature itself was concerned, a good share of the credit for the defeat of direct nominations was awarded by the Republican leaders to Speaker Wadsworth of the Assembly, who had been a consistent and vigorous opponent of the proposed reform from the first.

Mr. Roosevelt's Attitude

In a fuller statement of his position, made after the adjournment of the legislature, Mr. Roosevelt admitted that the principle of direct nominations has in some cases, while abolishing certain evils, produced or accentuated others, sometimes putting a premium, for instance, upon the lavish expenditure of money. Nevertheless, on the fundamental issue, Mr. Roosevelt declared himself in complete accord with Governor Hughes, and as the measure finally came up for action in the legislature, he regarded it as "well-nigh free from all objections, save those of the men who object to it because they are fundamentally opposed to any change whatever in the desired direction." Mr. Roosevelt numbers himself among those who believe that some measure of primary reform will, in the end, be enacted in New York.

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HON. M. LINN BRUCE, OF NEW YORK
(Who, as counsel, will conduct the New York graft investigation)

Photograph from Paul Thompson, N. Y.

From left right: Assemblyman Toombs, Charles R. Hotaling (sergeant-at-arms), George M. Shotwell (stenographer), Assemblyman Young, Assemblyman Colne, Assemblyman Foley, Senator Wagner, Walter Moses (secretary), Assemblyman Merritt (chairman), and Senator Allen

GRAFT-INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE OF THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Hunting New York Graft

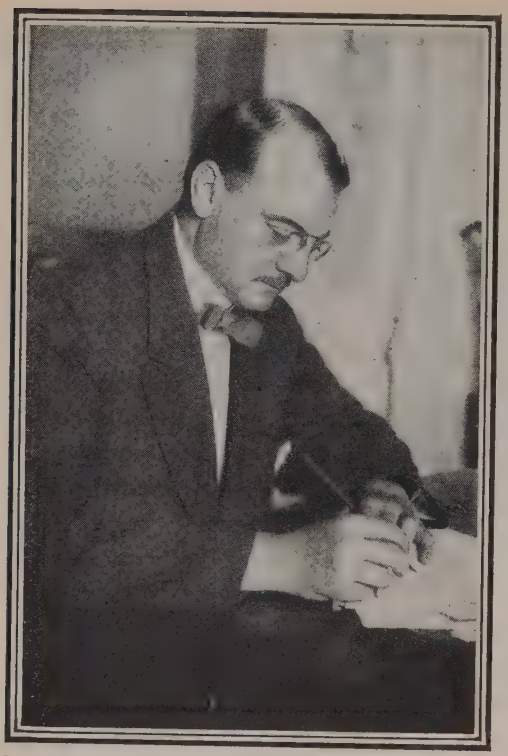
The Governor's recommendation that the powers of the legislative graft committee be enlarged met with no more consideration at the hands of the legislature than did the primary bill. A fairly representative committee was made up from the membership of the Senate and Assembly; and the Hon. M. Linn Bruce, a former Lieutenant-Governor of the State, who has been active in politics for many years, was chosen as counsel. But with the best of intentions to hunt out graft the committee is practically confined by the action of the legislature to those evidences of corruption already disclosed by the Senate investigation last winter and the probing so thoroughly conducted by Insurance Superintendent Hotchkiss. No other form of graft than those already analyzed, ticketed, and classified by legislative authority can be officially recognized by this committee, though the heavens fall. This farcical limitation of an inquiry which was forced on the legislature by an indignant people deceives nobody. The time for suppression of the truth has passed, legislature or no legislature. This is one of the issues that must be fought out in New York State between the reactionaries of the "Old Guard" on the one hand and the progressive Republicans of the Roosevelt-Hughes variety on the other. The people of the State are convinced that the depths of legislative venality have not yet been sounded.

The Governor's Views

Governor Hughes, it should be stated, based his recommendation for a broadening of the committee's powers on the terms of the resolution under which it was to be appointed. The resolution provides that "any person charged with official misconduct shall be entitled to be represented by counsel and to subpoena and examine and cross-examine witnesses." "It thus contemplates," says the Governor, "with respect to such matters a virtual trial upon specific charges verified upon knowledge by those who present them," and the Governor's conclusion is that "it would seem likely that the actual investigation by the committee of corrupt practices would be limited to what was shown in the Senate inquiry or developed by the Superintendent of Insurance." The Governor contended, on the other hand, that it was the business of the committee to "proceed as an investigating committee and not be resolved by a required course of procedure into a trial court." Turning an investigating committee into a trial court is a sure and infallible method for effecting the paralysis of anything like a genuine inquiry.

State Finances

In only one matter did the New York Legislature follow the course advocated by Governor Hughes. He had insisted, in his message at the opening of the special session, that a revision of the



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HON. WILLIAM LOEB, JR.
(Formerly Secretary to the President, now Collector of the Port, and mentioned as a Republican candidate for Governorship of New York)

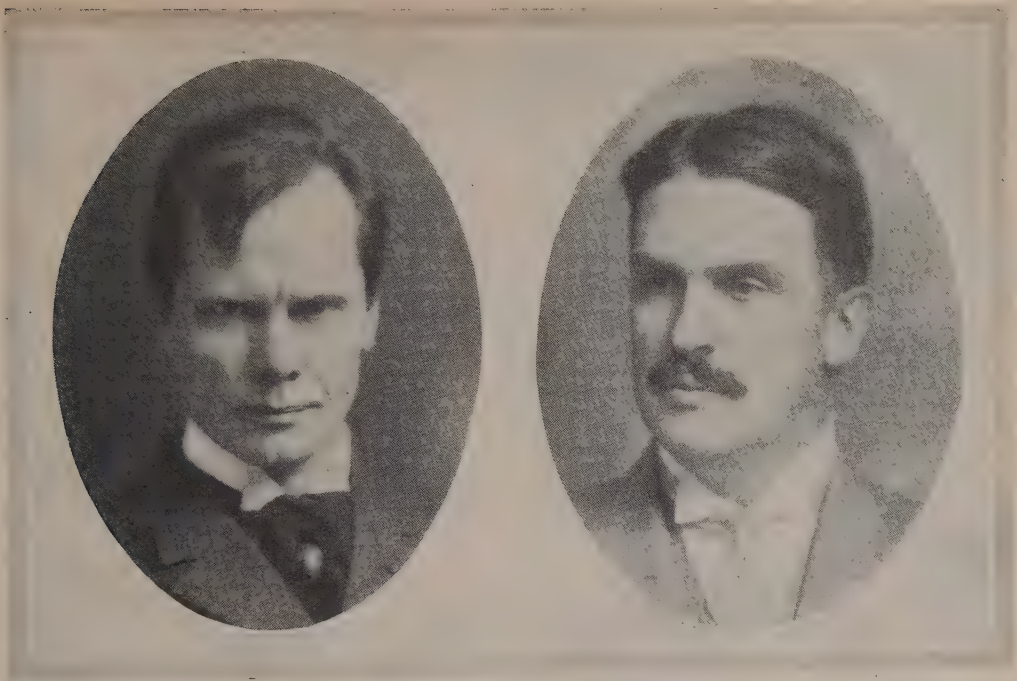
progressive inheritance-tax law was demanded by the condition of the State's finances. The bill passed at the regular session for that purpose was unsatisfactory in that it left the graduation of the rate dependent on the size of the entire estate, rather than on the amount received by the individual heir. The Legislature's views coincided with the Governor's in that particular, and a bill was passed in accordance with his recommendation, which will increase the State's annual revenue, it is estimated, by about $4,000,000. That there was urgent need of some measure of this kind was clearly shown by Governor Hughes in his message. The fact is, of course, that within recent years the expenses of the State government have rapidly increased. As a single item of such expenditures, the numbers of insane to be cared for in hospitals are increasing at a rate that requires the erection and equipment of a new hospital every three years, and all hospital and other institutional buildings are paid for out of the State's annual income. The building and maintenance of roads and other public works is also a heavy charge, but the State will not consent to a cheese-paring policy in respect to such activities. New York is at the forefront in the adoption of progressive governmental methods, and the costs of administration keep pace with the improved service.

Demand for Efficiency

Not many years ago it was the fashion among American economists to give little attention to State finances, since most of the State debts were insignificant, while the national and municipal budgets of the country were relatively important and were frequently discussed. To a certain extent this is still true, but the State governments have so many functions capable of indefinite expansion that sooner or later every State must take on heavy financial responsibilities or else fall behind in the march of civilization; for under our governmental structure there are hundreds of activities,—in the fields of education, charities, conservation of resources, and general police power,—which neither the federal government nor the city governments can properly undertake, but which belong to the State alone. One effect of the growing recognition of this fact is to be seen in the new demand for efficiency in our State governments. No one has done more than Governor Hughes to inculcate such an ideal, and those associated with him in office have been more and more inspired with the purpose of administering the State's business as any important private business should be administered. That this has impressed the community is shown by the cordial reception given in many quarters to the suggestion that a man like Comptroller Clark Williams or Insurance Commissioner Hotchkiss, each of whom was induced to take office at Albany at no little personal sacrifice, should be nominated this fall for the Governorship. It is believed that either of these gentlemen would give the State an efficient business administration, and the same thing is being said of Collector William Loeb, Jr., whose name has also been mentioned in connection with the office, by reason of his handling of the government's vast business at the port of New York.

The Governorship and New York Politicians

The most promising figure among the Democrats of the State of New York is Mayor Gaynor. He has settled down at his job of "Alcalde" with all the energy, fitness, and gusto of a man born for it. Like Roosevelt, he seems to get fun out of his work. He is the only man besides Governor Harmon, of Ohio, whom the Democrats of the South and West are thinking of seriously for the Presidency in 1912. Many of them believe



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HON. WILLIAM SULZER

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HON. THOMAS M. OSBORNE

(Two Democratic candidates for Governorship of New York)

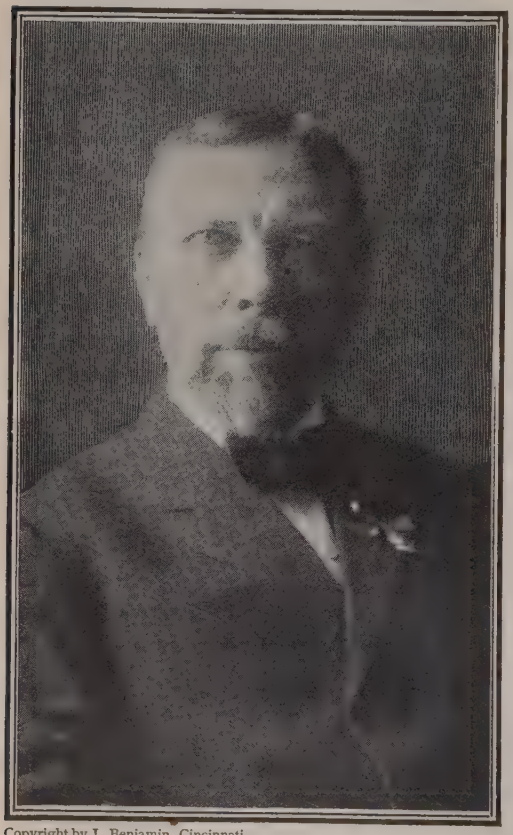
that he ought to step into the breach and succeed Hughes as Governor; but if he means to let his name be placed before the Democratic State convention, the public is not aware of it. It seems to be his intention to remain steadfastly at the difficult work for which he was chosen last fall. The leading candidate for Governorship among the Democrats of the metropolis is Congressman William Sulzer. Few Tammany Democrats have ever made as good a record as Mr. Sulzer has placed to his credit in the sixteen years that he has served at Washington. The favorite of the Democrats who do not train either with the Tammany machine or with the Conners organization of Buffalo, is Mr. Thomas M. Osborne of western New York, who has long been regarded as a purist and reformer in politics. Mr. Sulzer is very confident that he will be nominated. The new State Chairman, Mr. John A. Dix, is also named as a possibility. The same thing is true of Mr. Havens, of Rochester, who recently defeated the Republican machine leader Aldridge for Congress. Among Republican candidates, the name of Congressman William S. Bennett, of New York City, is most frequently mentioned. Mr. Stimson, who has served the Government so valuably as United States Attorney, would make a Governor of the highest type. Mr. Whitman, who succeeded Jerome as District Attorney, has a strong following. Mr. Hotchkiss, of Buffalo, now Superintendent of Insurance, possesses every qualification. There was never a time when the State of New York had a larger number of able and honest men fit for high political office. It belongs to the citizenship of the State to force these clean-cut and reputable men to the front while relegating the beneficiaries of the old machine system to the back seats.

New Jersey's Public Utilities Law

Last month the Public Utilities law of New Jersey became effective, the three members of the old State Railroad Board becoming the new Public Utilities Commissioners, with jurisdiction over every public-service corporation in the State, including telegraph and telephone companies, pipe lines, and water companies. In general, the powers of the commission under the law are similar to those exercised by the New York Public Service Commission, as outlined on page 211 of this REVIEW in the article by Mr. Stowe. In a following article (page 215), Professor Commons makes clear some of the distinctive features of the Wisconsin law. Both articles are instructive as indicating what has thus far been accomplished in the two States which have the most advanced legislation of this kind.

Railroads and Politics in New Jersey

It is impossible to keep the railroad issue out of New Jersey politics. Trunk lines gridiron the State and thousands of commuters ride to and from their New York stores and offices every business day, while great industries, maintained by metropolitan capital, are continually creating new transportation needs. The recent increase of monthly commutation rates on all the New Jersey roads met with an indignant protest, which first took the form of a demand that Governor Fort call an extra session of the legislature to empower the newly created Public Utilities Commission to act in the premises. As the Governor declined to take such action, the anti-railroad sentiment of the State next found a vent in the agitation for a re-valuation of the roads. This agitation is persistent and is likely to figure in the fall election for Governor. The regulation of transportation interests must always be a vital question in a State so situated. Many Democrats are desirous of having President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton, accept the nomination for Governor and Dr. Wilson will accept if such is the wish of a majority of the party.



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PRESIDENT HADLEY OF YALE

Academic Leaders in Politics

Dr. Wilson is not the only university president whose name has appeared in the political news of the month. President Schurman of Cornell has been frequently mentioned as a possible successor to Hughes as Governor of New York. President Hadley of Yale has been asked by President Taft to be chairman of the commission provided for by Congress in the new rate bill, to make a report upon the best way to regulate the issue by railroads of stocks and bonds. For many years President Hadley has been regarded as an authority upon the economics of transportation and the problems of railway finance. Mr. Taft is drawing heavily upon the capable officers of his alma mater. Thus he has made Yale's treasurer, Mr. Lee McClung, the Treasurer of the United States. He has borrowed Professor Emery and put him at the head of the Tariff Board which is rapidly enlarging its work and probing into the schedules to find out how they bear upon foreign and domestic costs of production. He has taken Professor Graves, of Yale, and put him at the head of the Forestry Bureau to succeed Mr. Pinchot. These are a very few of the academic personages who are appearing in our politics or in administrative posts. The more of them to come forward, the better for our public life.

Pennsylvania's Political Master

Senator Boies Penrose, of Pennsylvania, twenty-five years ago might have qualified for a professorship of political science or for the presidency of the University of Pennsylvania. He was a scholarly young man of a reforming mind and spirit. He came out of Harvard a year later than Roosevelt, studied law at Philadelphia under Wayne MacVeagh, and was quite as striking a figure in the legislature of Pennsylvania in the early '80's as was Roosevelt in the legislature of New York. His monographic study of the legal and political history of Philadelphia (1887) belongs to every library on municipal government. Mr. Penrose in these later years seems to care less for the academic standards in political life, and he has become more masterful as the manager of the Philadelphia and State Republican organizations than was his former political preceptor, Matthew Stanley Quay. This year's State Republican convention, held at Harrisburg on June 22, was Mr. Penrose's very own. It nominated a full State ticket and adopted a very elaborate platform. Yet the convention was in session only a little more than one hour. Mr. Penrose had arranged everything and his program halted at no point. Nothing more perfect, in a mechanical way, has ever been seen in our politics.

Why Knox Is Not to Be Governor

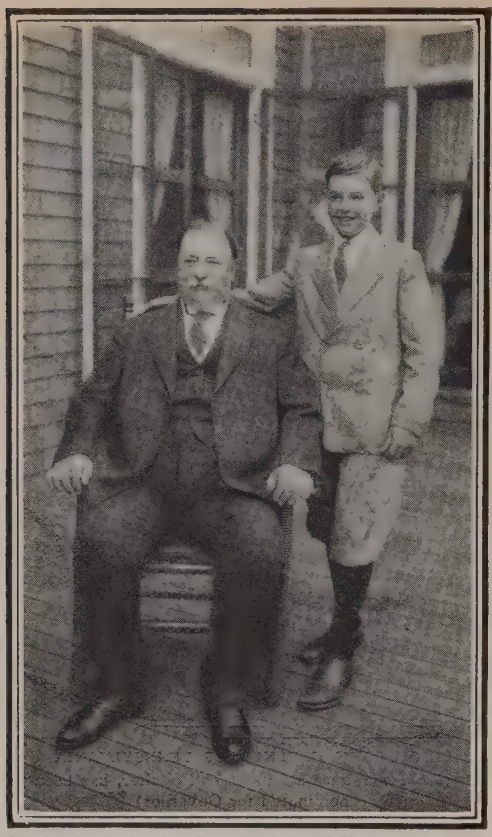
In the middle of June the growing demand that Secretary Knox should be the Republican candidate for Governor had taken the form of a great movement in western Pennsylvania. Mr. Knox was willing to run. Pennsylvania needs a man of power, wisdom, and lofty views to head its government and bring it up to the standards of New York in its laws and the conduct of its affairs. Mr. Knox is exactly the right man. He has courage, intellect, and training. He has been strikingly identified with the McKinley, Roosevelt, and Taft administrations, and has been a leader in the United States Senate. There is a much greater work for him to do just now as Governor of Pennsylvania than as Secretary of State. Mr. Knox is a fighting man who is trying to persuade the world to abide in perpetual peace. He would probably find it more congenial to go back to Pennsylvania and fight for all kinds of progressive and improved things in that rich but laggard commonwealth. It happens, though, that Mr. Penrose and the regular organization like things just as they are. It would be inconvenient, not to say dangerous, for them to have "Phil" Knox as Governor. Mr. Penrose, therefore, held a long session with President Taft, and President Taft in turn held a session with Secretary Knox. It was decided that Mr. Knox must remain in the cabinet. He declined, with evident reluctance, to run for the Governorship, on the ground that Mr. Taft desired him to remain as Secretary of State. The progressive population of western Pennsylvania was disappointed. The Republicans of eastern Pennsylvania remained apathetic, as always. Mr. Penrose selected for the Governorship Mr. John K. Tener, once widely known as a professional baseball pitcher, while lost to fame in these recent years through the adoption of a business career in western Pennsylvania. Tener is a big fellow, successful in business, skilful in the Pennsylvania method of combining business and politics, and a member of Congress in his first term. He is not the sort of candidate that New York is requiring both parties to bring forward for the Governorship; but Mr. Penrose has picked him out and Pennsylvania seldom cares much one way or another.

HON. JOHN K. TENER, OF PENNSYLVANIA
(Mr. Tener, once a famous ball-pitcher, has been nominated for Governor)

HON. BOIES PENROSE, OF PENNSYLVANIA

And Such a Platform!

Mr. Taft was promptly rewarded by Penrose for calling off Secretary Knox. No such panegyric on the President and his administration has appeared thus far in any other quarter as in this Pennsylvania platform. Though very busy, and not stopping every day to sum up its successes, this Taft administration has not been unduly modest. Yet with all its consciousness of its



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PRESIDENT TAFT WITH HIS SON CHARLES, AT BEVERLY

own merits, it must have rubbed its eyes with astonishment when it read the Penrose platform. Certainly somebody skilled in the art of writing current history for a purpose must have kept his daily notebook with vigilance, so that nothing escaped him. It is fairly true, too; but somehow the country had forgotten parts of it. The Pennsylvania platform glories most of all in the framing of the "best of tariffs," yet it also glories in the Tariff Board that is inevitably finding the flaws in that great measure. For all things Republican this platform gives thanks; and orthodoxy remains unterrified on the Susquehanna.

Mr. Taft's Own Buckeye State

But when one crosses the line from Pennsylvania to Ohio orthodoxy is not so dense to the square mile. All through the month there were disturbers of the peace who insisted that they wanted to nominate the Hon. James R. Garfield for Governor. A year ago Garfield's candidacy might have been O. K.'d at Washington; and the subsequent proceedings would perchance have been less acrimonious. Mr. Taft's activity in Ohio politics for the past two years has been so constant that an attitude of "hands off" in July could hardly seem consistent. With the convention called to meet at Columbus on July 26, no one even three or four days before that date could guess what would happen. The probable thing was that there would be a compromise upon a more or less dark horse not too well broken to harness. All things considered, it would have been best to face Governor Harmon in Ohio with a Taft candidate running on a Taft platform. Nothing else could give a fair test of public feeling such as conditions this year require. Since Ohio expects in 1912 to run Harmon against Taft, the lines might as well be clearly drawn this year.

Roosevelt to Speak for Beveridge

The situation in Indiana is wholly different. Mr. Beveridge has been endorsed for another term in the Senate by Republicans of all shades. The State platform was of his own making, and it justified his course without antagonizing the administration. The lines between candidates and parties are drawn in such a way in Indiana that Mr. Roosevelt can make a speech in that State on behalf of Senator Beveridge without offending any member of his party. It is natural that Mr. Roosevelt should be interested in political situations from one coast to the other. But it is an entire mistake to say that he is trying either to interfere or to dictate. Public men have visited him because they so desired. He wishes good government in his own State and progressive politics everywhere. He will address the Conservation Congress at St. Paul from the standpoint of intrinsic interest in the questions involved, and not from that of any pending controversies.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT IS TO TAKE THE STUMP FOR SENATORS BEVERIDGE AND LODGE AND OTHERS
From the *Chieftain* (Pueblo)

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THE PRESIDENT, WITH MRS. TAFT AND HER SISTER, AT BEVERLY

Mr. Taft's Vacation Activities

Mr. Taft's vacation at Beverly, Mass., has given him some exercise and change, but it has been anything but leisurely thus far. Even the few days of cruising along the Maine coast were turned into a speech-making tour. With Attorney-General Wickersham and Secretary Nagel on a two-months' journey to Alaska, with Secretary Ballinger in the far Northwest, with Secretary Dickinson in the Philippines after a visit to Japan, with Postmaster-General Hitchcock on a trip to Europe, with Secretary MacVeagh in New Hampshire and the other members of the cabinet absent from Washington on summer vacations, it is impossible to prevent the focusing of a vast amount of current executive business in the offices presided over by the President's secretary, Mr. Norton, at Beverly. Later in the season Mr. Taft is to travel and speak in the West.

The Army as A Training School

The lessons learned a generation ago by the countries of continental Europe, particularly Germany, as to the value of the training from a citizen army in times of peace are being brought home to the American people in various ways. Major-Gen. Leonard Wood, who has just assumed his new duties as Chief of Staff, in succession to Gen. Franklin Bell, has some definite, decided views as to a scientifically organized American army, with an elastic coördination between regulars and militia. He conceives of the army as a training-school for our young men, even if they are not fitting themselves for a military career. General Wood returned, only last month, from Buenos Aires, where he represented the United States as special ambassador at the Argentine centenary celebrations. He found the youth of Argentina greatly benefited, physically, intellectually, and from the standpoint of social discipline, by the universal compulsory military service in that country. General Wood is understood to favor recommending to Congress the organization of "time-expired" men into a strong reserve. The present energetic British Minister of War, Mr. Haldane, has already worked out such a plan in England and the colonies and his Territorial Army is admitted to be an unqualified success. As Chief of Staff, General Wood will have to consider the plan—already recommended and approved by General Bell—of assigning regular army officers to the National Guard as instructors. This, taken with more comprehensive schooling for the National Guardsmen and the increase of the cadet corps at West Point, would greatly increase the fighting worth of the militia in war

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MAJOR GENERAL LEONARD WOOD

(Who last month assumed his new duties as Chief of Staff of the United States Army)

and transform it into a highly valuable training-school for the manly qualities in times of peace.

Withdrawing Public Lands

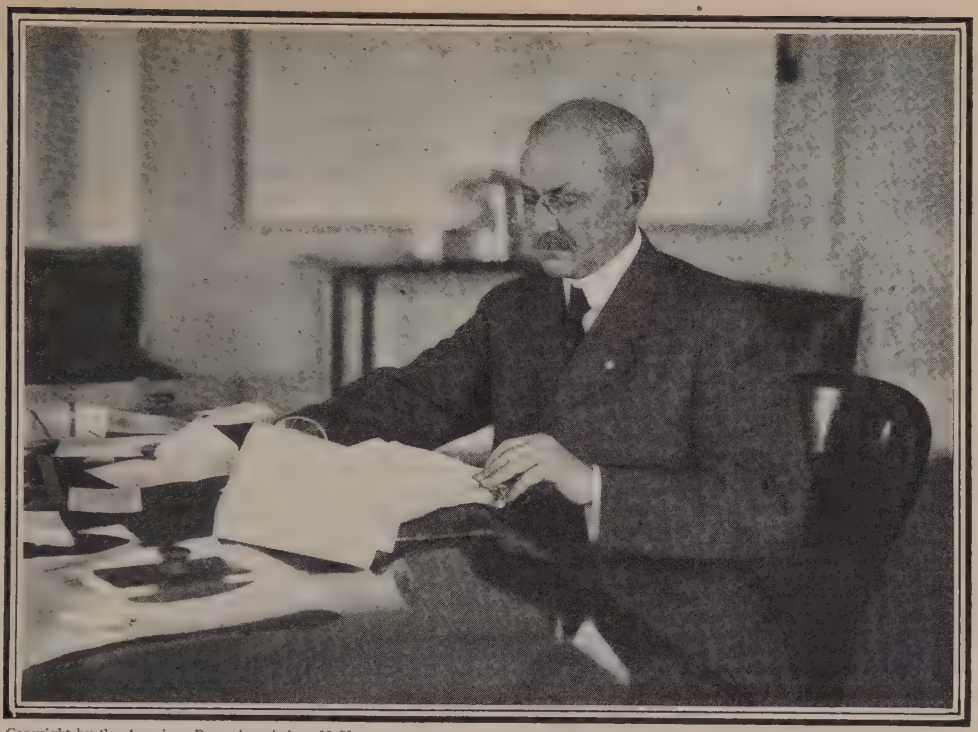
The public has hardly begun to realize the magnitude of the interests affected by the conservation policies of the Roosevelt and Taft administrations. In the withdrawal of public lands from entry Mr. Roosevelt acted on the general theory of the right of the executive to do anything for the protection of the public domain that was not expressly prohibited by law. But the power of the executive to make such withdrawals has been questioned, in suits now pending in the federal courts; and the last Congress therefore passed a bill giving the President definite authority to withdraw lands pending Congressional action for their disposition. Last month President Taft began affirming land withdrawals under this new law. Many of these withdrawals had been originally made in the Roosevelt administration, but large areas were withdrawn for the first time. Of coal lands alone, it was officially stated on July 14 that the enormous total of 71,518,588 acres had been withdrawn in the United States, while in Alaska, owing to the lack of surveys, it is impossible to state with accuracy the amount of land affected by the President's order of July 2, but it is believed by Secretary Ballinger to aggregate about 770,000 acres. President Taft also signed orders on July 3 for the withdrawal of 8,495,731 acres of power-site, phosphate, and petroleum lands. Thus the grand total of mineral and power-site lands reserved by the Government reaches the princely area of 126,000 square miles,—more than the combined land and water surface of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina.

Completing Reclamation Projects

In the task of completing the extensive reclamation projects begun under President Roosevelt the present administration is just entering on a new and untried policy. In the closing days of the last session Congress authorized the issuance of $20,000,000 in bonds for the completion of projects already undertaken and provided that the money should be expended only after the work had been examined and reported on by a board of army engineer officers appointed by the President, and approved by the President as feasible and practicable. Most of the work on these projects had been done by hydraulic engineers in civil life. There is no reason to suppose, however, that army engineers would not make excellent judges of the technical features of such work; and if they succeed as well in completing irrigation canals and dams as they have succeeded on the Panama Canal, there will be slight cause for complaint. The President has appointed a board headed by Lieut.-Col. John Biddle, until recently the engineer commissioner of the District of Columbia, and Secretary Ballinger has named another army engineer, Gen. William L. Marshall, as consulting engineer of the Reclamation Service.

A Conservation Congress

Meanwhile, the preparations already made for the Conservation Congress to be held at St. Paul on September 6–9 indicate that this will be a representative gathering and will afford a good opportunity to gauge the national sentiment on this important question. An attempt last month to associate the Congress with Minnesota party and factional politics was deprecated by all true friends of the conservation cause. The program will represent various shades of opinion on controverted questions of policy. President Taft has been invited to



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SECRETARY BALLINGER, WHO IS MAKING CHANGES IN THE RECLAMATION SERVICE

address the Congress, Mr. Roosevelt has accepted an invitation to speak, and others who have been identified with the movement in this country, early and late, will have places on the program. The Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee of Congress finished the taking of testimony in June. Its report will probably be made on the reassembling of Congress in December. Forecasts of its findings, in the press last month, were mere guesses, without foundation.

The National Treasury —a Surplus

Last year the REVIEW OF REVIEWS was chronicling in this department the dismal showing from month to month of our national treasury in the matter of current deficits. The net deficit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, was $58,734,954. Furthermore, in the spring of 1909, after careful calculation by our Government experts, the most hopeful program they could lay out for the fiscal year 1909–1910 showed an estimated shortage of $34,000,000. So there is much gratification over the actual figures for the fiscal year just ended, which give, instead of the estimated shortage of $34,000,000, a net surplus of about $15,000,000. It is interesting to look at the shifts in the important items of the Government's business that are responsible for its being now better off by $49,000,000 than it expected to be.

The Payne Tariff Produces Revenue

A chief reason for the handsome showing of the Treasury is the success of the Payne tariff as a revenue producer. The total customs receipts for the year 1910 were $333,043,800, the largest sum collected in the history of the country and $33,000,000 more than was collected in 1909. The next largest year was in the boom time of 1907, when customs receipts came within one million dollars of the figure for 1910. This record-breaking tariff revenue was due to the huge volume of imports, which exceeded the imports of 1909 by $245,934,630. The supporters of the Payne tariff point out that as the new schedule actually operates, the average ad valorem rate on dutiable imports is 41.19 per cent. as against an average rate of 45.76 per cent. under the Dingley tariff, 42.82 per cent. under the McKinley tariff, and 47.10 per cent. under the Wilson law. The percentage of merchandise entering free of duty under the Payne tariff has been 49.14, as compared with 53.04 per cent. under the McKinley law (which admitted sugar free), 44.31 per cent. in the Dingley regime, and 48.82 per cent. under the Wilson law. Aside from this heavy increase in

tariff revenue, the most important aid to the Treasury in turning the 1909 deficit into a 1910 surplus came from the new corporation tax, which furnished something over $25,000,000, a figure fairly close to the original estimate of its sponsors. The last day for the payment of this tax was July 10, and it is reported from Washington that comparatively few corporations were delinquent on that date. With the new Corporation tax and the enlarged customs revenue swelling the national income, there was further help toward a surplus in a remarkable reduction in expenses resulting from a more efficient management of the great postal business of the Government. The Post Office accounts for 1910 came nearer balancing by nearly $11,000,000 than in 1909; that is, the deficit is cut down by so much. That this should be possible with no restriction of the costly rural free delivery service and with no increase of rates to periodicals or to any other patrons of the Post Office, is a striking confirmation of the claim that there is great opportunity for saving money through good business methods in the postal service.

Latest News from the Crops

June proved a bad month for the farms. Protracted hot drouths in the Northwest burned up the spring-sown wheat, and over the country generally, hay and pasturage suffered from insufficient moisture. The result shows strikingly in the July Government crop report. In a single month the condition percentage of spring wheat dropped from 92.8 to 61.6. The condition on July 1, 1909, was 82.4. Hay, which is the second farm crop in order of importance, is about ten per cent. below the average of 1908 and 1909. The bright spots in the farming outlook are corn, winter wheat, and cotton, each of which promises a yield somewhat above the ten-year average. In the middle of July the very large acreage of corn and its fair condition indicated a yield of 3,000,000,000 bushels, the largest yield in the history of the country. Taken as a whole, the forty most important crops showed on July 1 a condition 3.4 per cent. lower than the ten years' average and 5.5 per cent. lower than their condition on July 1, 1909. The largely increased acreage of many crops should bring it about, however, that the farmers will receive, this year, somewhat more money for their products than last year, or than any other previous year. Since the doleful report of July 1, there have been general rains in the Dakotas and Minnesota, which, while too late to retrieve the drouth damage entirely, have qualified decidedly the ugliness of the situation. Unofficial reports from railway presidents and others interested in the success of the crops have it that these belated rains have improved the situation of July 1 to an extent sufficient to bring the present condition of spring wheat in the Northwest up to 75 per cent., as compared with the 61.6 per cent. of the government's July 1 report. The unfavorable crop reports during June brought about a slight advance in the prices of foodstuffs, but commodity prices in general on July 1 were still 3.3 per cent. below the level on January 1 of this year, though 5.5 per cent. higher than one year ago.

New York's New Automobile Law

The State of New York, in the new Callan automobile law, has made a distinct step forward in the puzzling work of regulating the ownership and driving of motor cars. Under the new law, the registration fees are based on the engine power of the car, running up to a maximum yearly tax of $25 for motors of sixty horsepower or more. The most vital change in the attitude of the State toward automobile driving comes in the elaborate provisions for eliminating irresponsible drivers. Under the new law applicants for licenses to drive automobiles in the State of New York must pass an examination as to their fitness, a trial which will include for new applicants a demonstration of their skill on the road, as well as a written test of their mechanical knowledge. The considerable task of examining the 50,000 motor car drivers in the State has been under way for several weeks. The fact that in one of the examinations in New York City fifteen drivers out of one hundred failed to get a license shows that there is a real effort being made, under the new law, to prevent the serious danger arising from motor cars driven by ignorant, dissipated or irresponsible chauffeurs. A third vital change in motor regulation appears in the provisions concerning speed. In the three cities of the first class the speed limits are left to local ordinances. In other towns and boroughs the legal rate cannot be less than fifteen miles an hour. In the open country there is no limitation other than a general provision against reckless driving, except that a rate exceeding thirty miles an hour is to be deemed presumptive evidence of reckless driving. These three chief elements in the new automobile law of New York are modeled on the successful statutes that have been in operation in several other States, notably California and Connecticut. With the astonishing growth in the use of automobiles it is most desirable that in the near future some standardization of the various state laws should be obtained.

A New Government Bureau

This REVIEW has published several articles recognizing the important work of what has been known as the Technologic Branch of the United States Geological Survey, which for the past two or three years has had charge of the investigation of mine accidents, of fuels, and of structural materials. The law establishing a Bureau of Mines in the Department of the Interior, which became effective last month, provides for the transfer of the Technologic Branch to this new bureau, but the Sundry Civil Appropriation Act of the last session of Congress amended the law in such a way as to entrust the investigation of structural materials to the Bureau of Standards in the Department of Commerce and Labor. The new Bureau of Mines has taken over the mine accidents and fuel investigations, for which an appropriation of $410,000 was made by Congress. The total appropriations for the bureau amount to more than $500,000. The investigations of mine accidents are regarded as urgent, and will be prosecuted with vigor by the new bureau. Rescue stations will be built and equipped, and additional equipment will be supplied to the existing stations. A mine experiment station was established at Pittsburg two years ago, and since that time investigations of explosives, coal gas, dust, electricity, and other possible causes of mine explosions have been continually under way. Practically all of the coal mines in which explosions have occurred during the last two years have been carefully examined, the gases, coke, and dust have been analyzed at the laboratory at Pittsburg, and every effort has been made to determine the explosibility of various mixtures of gas and air in the presence of shots of different types of explosives. The explosives used in coal mining have been carefully studied, and some of those submitted for test by the manufacturers have been accepted and classified among the permissive explosives. As a result of the fuel investigations conducted under the Geological Survey, which has now been transferred to the Bureau of Mines, nearly all the fuel purchased by the federal Government is bought on specifications and submitted to test by the Government's own experts. The work of the new bureau promises to be of great economic importance.

The Dark Side of Aviation

With aerial "meets" becoming more frequent, and the flock of "man-birds" growing rapidly larger, the feats accomplished in the air are becoming almost too numerous to chronicle. A list of the more notable achievements of the past month will be found on page 164. But as the air has become more populated with men and machines, accidents have also multiplied. July was an especially sad month for the air men, a number being killed and others badly injured. The deaths included some of the bright particular stars of the aeronautical firmament. Among these was the Hon. Charles Stewart Rolls, England's most popular and brilliant air navigator, who had lifted his country's prestige in this field considerably by his notable flight across the Channel and back without stopping on June 2. While making a descent at Bournemouth, England, on July 12, the rudder of Rolls' machine became disabled, the aeroplane dropped to the ground, and the occupant was killed almost instantly. Another accomplished aviator, Daniel Kinet, of Belgium, who made the record flight with a passenger at Mourmelon a short time ago, was injured so seriously by a fall at Brussels on July 10 that he died a few days later. The very first day of the Reims meet, July 3, witnessed the death of Charles Wachter, a promising German flyer. He was apparently making a splendid flight, when the wings of his monoplane suddenly broke and Wachter fell. Reckoning in Robl, who fell at Stettin in June,

HON. CHARLES STEWART ROLLS

(The brilliant English aviator, who met his death at Bournemouth on July 12)

Photograph from Paul Thompson, N. Y.

BARONESS DE LA ROCHE

(The only licensed woman air pilot. She was seriously injured by a fall at the Reims aviation meet)

Eugene Speyer, killed at San Francisco in the same month, Michelin, who met his fate at Lyons in May, and others noted in previous issues of this magazine, the death-roll among aviators has now risen to thirteen. This figure does not take into account the fatal balloon accidents. Last month the dirigible of Oscar Erbslöh, in Germany, burst in the air and fell, the five occupants being killed.

The Airmen will Continue Undaunted

Besides these accidents resulting fatally, many flyers have fallen and have been more or less injured. Among those most seriously hurt was the Baroness de la Roche, who has the distinction of being the only licensed woman pilot of an airship. The baroness was steering her aeroplane about the course at the Reims meet when the approach of two other machines apparently confused her. She lost control of her aeroplane and fell to the earth. Such accidents, though often fatal, will not discourage the "pilots of the purple twilight," nor need they serve as pegs on which to hang pessimistic prophecies about flying and those who brave the dangers of the aerial highways. With a great and fascinating object in view, physical danger has seldom kept men from pressing onward toward the coveted goal. The paths of progress in almost every field of human endeavor have been strewn with the bones of the pioneers. And this latest, and in some respects the most wonderful, work of man—the navigation of the air—has perhaps cost fewer lives in proportion to the results already attained than any other achievement of comparable importance. The accidents thus far recorded, regrettable chiefly on account of the loss of life, will serve the useful purpose of exposing the defects both in the machines and in their management. These defects will

Photograph from Paul Thompson, N. Y.

WALTER BROOKINS

(The daring young Indianapolis flyer who made the world's height record of 6,175 feet at Atlantic City)

be corrected in the future by careful aviators, and avoidable accidents reduced to a minimum; although there will always, no doubt, be reckless flyers, inviting disaster and meeting it, like the "joy riders" of the motor car, or the people who "rock the boat."

Some Fine Flights

The brighter side of aerial activity during the past month were the notable feats accomplished at several aviation meetings both here and abroad. At Atlantic City the principal performers were Glenn Curtiss and Walter Brookins, who made

spectacular flights along the beach, and out over the sea, to the delight of an immense crowd of spectators. Curtiss flew 50 miles in 1 hour and 15 minutes, while Brookins rose to the record height of 6,175 feet. At Reims a continuous flight of 244 miles was achieved by J. Olieslagers in 5 hours, 3 minutes, and 5 seconds, and aviator Morane made a speed record with a monoplane of 65.93 miles per hour. Clifford B. Harmon, an amateur who has been doing wonderful things with his aeroplane at Garden City on Long Island, captured the American duration record by remaining up 2 hours and 3 minutes. Montreal held a successful meet last month, at which Brookins and Count de Lesseps did good work. The many meets scheduled for various cities both in this country and abroad, and the handsome prizes being offered for specific trips, will undoubtedly add more wonderful performances to the record. The big International Meet to be held at Garden City in October will bring together many notable foreigners as well as Americans, and the occasion promises to be the most interesting of its kind ever held on this side the Atlantic. For a flight between New York and St. Louis, the New York *World* and the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* are jointly offering a prize of $30,000, while the New York *Times* and the Chiçago *Evening Post* will present $25,000 to the first flyer to make the trip from Chicago to the metropolis.

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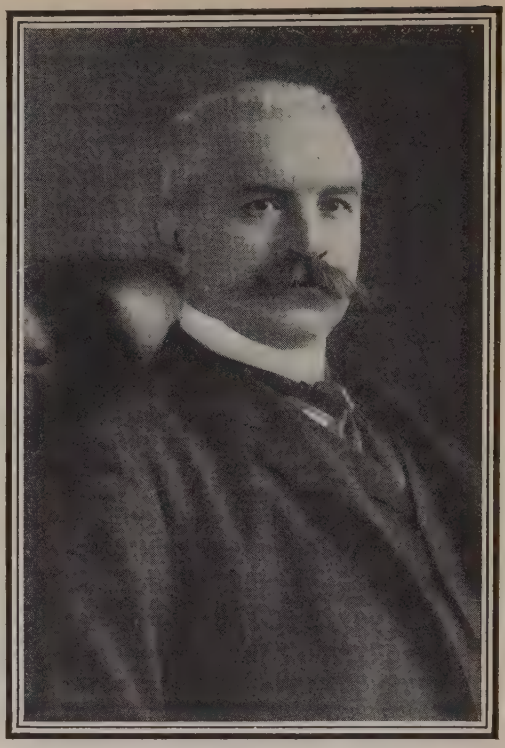
GLENN H. CURTISS
(Mr. Curtiss is holding an aeroplane blade. He made some thrilling flights last month)

THE FLYING AGE
Gathering laurels from the skies
From the *American* (Baltimore)

Zeppelin and Wellman

The accident to Zeppelin's *Deutschland* was especially regrettable on account of its auspicious launching. This luxurious monster, representing the latest result of the veteran engineer's skill and experience, had just inaugurated the first regular aerial passenger service, and had in fact, completed two successful trips. It rose for the third time at Dusseldorf on June 28, for a brief jaunt with a party of journalists and others aboard. The balloon had been up scarcely more than half an hour, when it was caught in a severe storm. After making a brave struggle, during which one of its motors stopped and much gas was lost, the *Deutschland* began to sink rapidly until it landed in the tree tops of the Teutoburgian forest and was totally wrecked. It will be some months before the Zeppelin passenger service can be resumed. A highly interesting announcement was made last month by Walter Wellman, who has achieved much fame through his attempts to reach the North Pole by the balloon route. Mr. Wellman proposes to make the transatlantic trip in the rebuilt *America*, his polar balloon. Meanwhile Mr. Wellman is making careful and elaborate preparations, and we wish him all success in his tremendous undertaking.



THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO

(Porfirio Diaz, who begins his eighth Presidential term) (Ramon Corral, the new Vice President)

Settling All Our Disputes With Canada

The arbitral tribunal at The Hague has been discussing, for several weeks, the question of the Newfoundland fisheries. It has been proceeding with the deliberation and thoroughness that properly characterize a body of such dignity. Meanwhile the United States and Canada are making excellent progress in the direction of a complete settlement of all their other differences. As pointed out in this magazine for June, the International Waterways Treaty was ratified in the latter part of May by the United States and Great Britain. This agreement confers wide powers upon the International Joint Commission, "to investigate and report, at the request of either country, on any of the questions arising between the United States and Canada on their common frontier." On June 28 the International Waterways Commission met in Toronto and at once took up the entire question of the water boundary. Several weeks later the State Department appointed the Honorable Martin A. Knapp, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, as the representative of the United States, to confer with the Honorable J. P. Mabee, Chief of the Railway Commission of Canada, to confer on the subject of the joint control of traffic rates between the two countries. The State Department looks upon this movement as preliminary to the creation of an International Railway Commission composed of Americans and Canadians who will coöperate in the regulation of railroad rates across the boundary.

Mexico Preparing for Her Centenary

General Porfirio Diaz and Señor Ramon Corral were unanimously elected President and Vice President of Mexico for a term of six years, by the electoral colleges of the states of the Mexican union assembled together on July 10. This will be General Diaz' eighth term as chief executive of the republic. If the old statesman completes the term upon which he is now entering, he will then have been at the head of the Mexican people for thirty-five years. Next month his countrymen will celebrate his eightieth birthday. They will at the same time commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of their establishment as an independent nation.

Unhappy Nicaragua

The Nicaraguan autocrat-president Madriz has been conducting his warfare against the revolutionists like the most barbarous of Oriental despots. He has bombarded fortified towns,

made false statements to the representatives of foreign nations, levied forced loans on the Nicaraguan people until they are almost in a condition of famine, filled the jails full of political prisoners, including several Europeans and one American, and threatened foreign citizens and merchants with loss of life and property. In one of his messages to Congress (in 1904) President Roosevelt said: "Chronic wrongdoing or an impotence which results in a general lessening of the ties of civilized society may ultimately require intervention by some civilized nation, and in the Western Hemisphere the adherence of the United States to the Monroe Doctrine may force the United States, however reluctantly, in flagrant cases of such wrongdoing or impotence, to the exercise of an international police power." The situation in Nicaragua, already desperate and rapidly growing worse, has reached the point vigorously characterized in the preceding words. While no immediate action is contemplated by the State Department, it would seem that before very long some action would be forced upon the United States Government in the case of Nicaragua.

The Fourth Pan-American Conference

Amid impressive ceremonies, on July 12, the fourth Pan-American Conference was organized for business in Buenos Aires. Señor Antonio Bermejo of Argentina was elected President. The conference has so far been remarkable for its harmonious atmosphere and for the general disposition to be friendly to the American Government and people. There was a movement in the first sessions to assign to the American delegation a generous number of chairmanships of committees. Secretary Knox's instructions, however, were to the effect that the American representatives should not take many prominent official positions in the organization of the conference. Ex-Ambassador White, who leads the American delegation, therefore, decided to decline all honors except the chairmanship of the committee on steamship service between the American republics. To this position Mr. Lewis Nixon, the shipbuilder of New York, was chosen. One of the first official acts of the conference was the adoption of a resolution introduced by a Mexican delegate, to invite all the American nations to unite in aiding the sufferers from the earthquake in Costa Rica a few months ago. Among the important subjects to be considered are the report upon the progress of the Pan-American Railway since the last conference, and the discussion of a better steamship service between the two continents. It is expected also that reciprocity in patents and copyrights will be discussed. Arbitration does not figure in the program of the conference chiefly because all the Latin-American nations participated in The Hague convention, and have already concluded mutual general arbitration treaties. It is expected that the conference will remain in session for five or six weeks.

No Compromise in England

To the great disappointment of the moderate element of both political camps in England, the conference arranged between the government and the opposition on the question of the veto power of the House of Lords has proved a failure. While some sort of a compromise seemed inevitable, from the turn affairs were taking as we went to press with the last issue of this magazine, and

CUTTING A SWITCH FOR A BAD BOY
From the *Sun* (Baltimore)

from the eminence of the personalities who participated, it is probable that the conference was foredoomed to failure from the beginning. Its end was hastened, moreover, by the attitude of the public toward the party leaders during its two or three brief sessions. As a matter of fact, the Liberals had, long ago, committed themselves to securing from the Peers as fair treatment for their bills as is always accorded to Unionist measures. The main points of the Liberal program are: Definite abandonment by the Peers of their claim to control finance; limitation of the powers of veto and delay by the Upper House to the life of one Parliament; and reform of the House of Lords on a non-hered-

EDWARD ALBERT, THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES

itary basis. It is not possible to compromise demands of this sort.

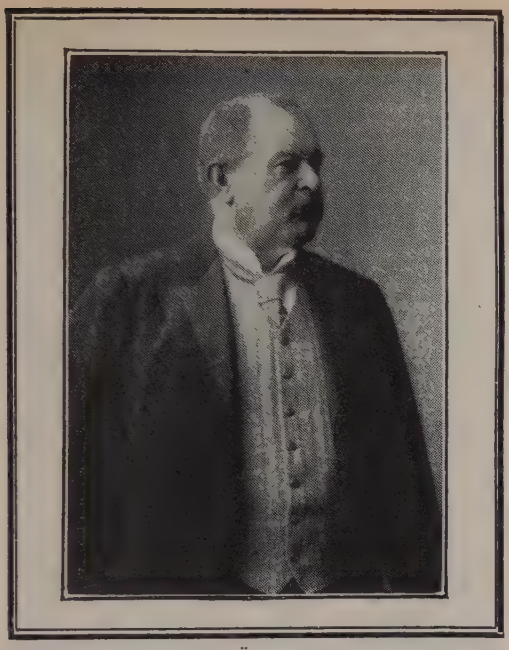
The Work of Parliament

On June 29, Mr. Asquith stated, in the House of Commons, that since the conference was unable to agree, the government had determined that Parliament would adjourn before the first day of the present month to reassemble in November. At that time the relations between the two houses would receive final treatment. He expected also that there would soon afterward be another appeal to the country, probably in January. Early in the present session, Chancellor Lloyd-George introduced in the Commons the budget of 1910–1911. It contained no unusual features. In his speech, however, the Chancellor took an optimistic view of the future, predicting a small surplus this year. It is expected that the formal coronation of King George will take place some time in the middle of June next. By that time the Premier hopes to have secured Parliamentary consent to a change in the accession oath. On June 28, he himself introduced a bill altering the form of the King's declaration so as to make it less offensive to Englishmen of the Roman Catholic faith. During the early days of July a Labor member from Lancashire brought in the so called conciliation bill for universal suffrage. This measure attempted to conciliate the diverse schools of suffragist opinion, pacifying the militant as well as encouraging the mild advocates. If enacted into law, it would grant Parliamentary franchise to all English women who have property qualifications and who already vote in municipal elections. It would add the names of a million women to the roll of the Parliamentary registers. After an acrimonious debate, the bill was referred by a large majority to the committee of the whole. This means the shelving of the measure, at least for the present session. On June 23, a simple ceremony occurred in London that interested all England. It was the sixteenth birthday of Prince Edward Albert, King George's eldest son. On that day he was formally created Prince of Wales.

Ministerial Changes in Germany

A number of ministerial changes in Germany during recent weeks may have a far-reaching influence upon the foreign policy of the Empire. The mild-mannered Baron von Schön, who has acted as Foreign Secretary for the past four years, has retired from the cabinet, to represent his country at Paris. He has been succeeded by Herr von Kiderlen-Wächter. The new Minister is one of the most shrewd and forceful men in German politics. He was acting foreign

THE TILT OF SUFFRAGETTE AND ANTI-SUFFRAGETTE
Premier Asquith, fleeing, "This is no place for me."
From *Punch* (London)

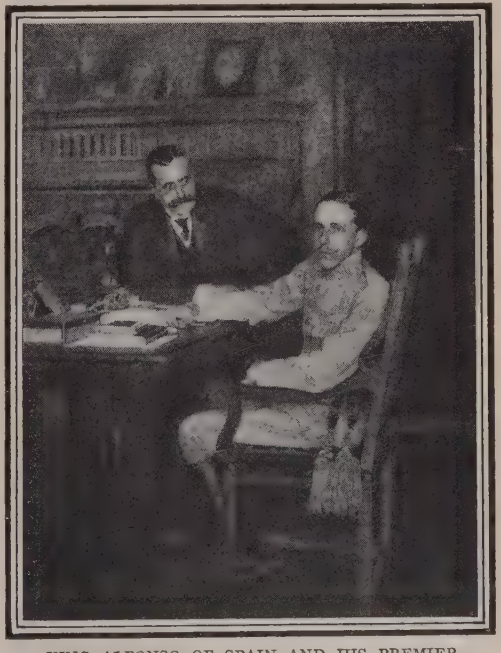


HERR VON KIDERLEN-WÄCHTER, THE NEW GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER

secretary during the Balkan crisis a year or so ago, and is understood to have been personally responsible for the coercive policy on the part of Germany, which resulted in Russia's recognizing Austria's right to annex Bosnia and Herzegovina. Herr von Kiderlen-Wächter is one of the best informed diplomats in Europe on affairs of the Near East. Recent weeks also saw the resignations of Herr von Rheinbaben, Prussian Minister of Finance, and Herr von Arnim-Kriewen and Dr. Frederick von Moltke, Imperial Ministers of Agriculture and the Interior, and Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg, President of the Reichstag. All of these changes are believed to be due directly to the imperial and popular dissatisfaction with the policy of the Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg. The German press insists that the Emperor is intending to rebuke the Chancellor, while that statesman's personal organs claim that he himself is trying to get energetic colleagues to strengthen his administration.

Clericalism in European Politics

The relations between the Church of Rome and the political and economic forces dominant in more than one European country have been changing and shifting for many months. Though there have been no direct negotiations with the Pope, reports from Paris indicate that Premier Briand and a large and influential section of the French episcopate are making earnest efforts to bring about a better understanding between the Church and the Republic. In Belgium the recent elections show a majority for the clerical party in the Chamber of Deputies. The Clericals have been in control of the Belgian Government for the past twenty-six years, and at this election a concerted but unsuccessful movement was made by the Liberals and the Socialists to crush them. The situation is set forth more in detail on another page. Italian Catholics have publicly appealed to Premier Luzzatti for "protection against the anti-clerical propaganda," referring to the work of the Baptists and Methodists in the Eternal City. In Spain the Government has been discussing with the Vatican the question of a renewal of the Concordat for a year or more. In the beginning of last month the Premier, Señor Canalejas, announced an impending decree abolishing that article of the constitution which forbids non-Catholics from worshipping publicly in Spain. This decided step in the direction of religious toleration has caused a sensation and has brought forth a protest from Rome. The Vatican maintains that the decree would anticipate something to which Rome has not yet agreed, and to which it may never agree. The Cortes has already passed the bill forbidding any new religious orders to enter Spain, until the negotiations between Madrid and the Vatican are concluded. Commercial bodies



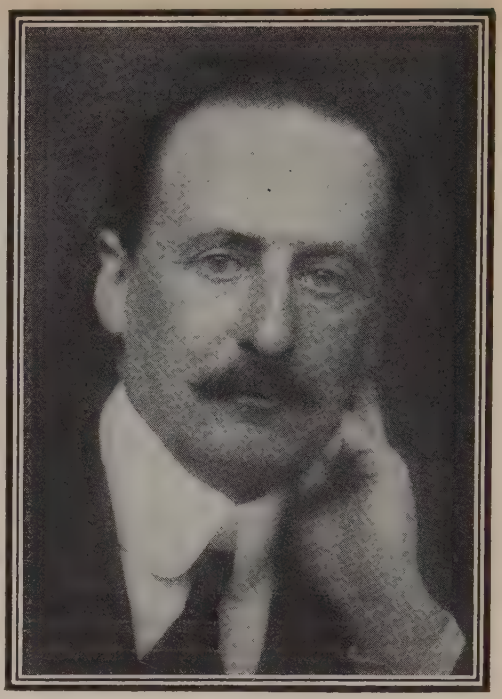
KING ALFONSO OF SPAIN AND HIS PREMIER

(Señor Canalejas is urging the young monarch to stand firm in Spain's progressive attitude on the Clerical question. From a photograph taken for *Ilustración Española y Americana*, of Madrid)

have joined in a petition to the Government in favor of limiting the growth of all monastic orders. They assert that the orders are monopolizing many branches of industry and commerce, and are not bearing their share of the public burdens.

Britain in Egypt and India

Great Britain's relations to her Mohammedan subjects in Africa and Asia are certain to be vitally affected by the recent return to England of Sir Eldon Gorst, the British agent in Egypt; the execution of Wardani, the fanatic who last winter assassinated Boutros Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister; and the appointment last month of Sir Charles Hardinge, permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, as Viceroy to India to succeed the Earl of Minto. It is not certain that Sir Eldon has been recalled. If so, his successor at Cairo has not yet been announced. The execution of Wardani, however, and the dispatch of additional troops to Egypt indicates that a firmer policy will hereafter be adopted by Great Britain in her dealings with Egypt. Sir Charles Hardinge is a diplomat of wide experience and tried ability. His grandfather was a distinguished soldier who nearly two centuries ago, helped win India for the British crown. It is understood that he is in complete accord with Lord Morley's progressive and broad-minded administration of Indian affairs.



SIR CHARLES HARDINGE, NEW VICEROY OF INDIA

Russia and Japan vs. China

China is vitally concerned in the convention signed, on July 4, by the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Japanese Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to cover all the interests of the two nations in the Far East. The convention itself is a brief one, and on its face no more than a mutual promise to maintain the existing state of affairs in Manchuria. Officially the foreign offices of Europe and our own State Department have accepted the text of the treaty as little more than a perfunctory addendum to the agreement of 1907 between Russia and Japan. This former agreement was an express recognition of the open door in the Far East and a promise not to interfere therewith. Many of the newspapers and some of the commercial organizations of the Far East and Europe, as well as some in this country, apparently do not share the official view. They have read into this agreement a good deal of dire meaning for China and the United States. Since this "bargain" of Japan and Russia seems likely to determine the lines of development of the Far East for many years to come, we give the wording here. After the usual formalities of introduction, in which occurs the statement that the two governments are "sincerely attached to the principles established by the convention concluded between them on the thirtieth of July, 1907, and desirous to develop the effects of that convention with a view to the consolidation of peace in the extreme East," the document goes on to state:

THE GAME OF PATIENCE

(Venerable China learning how to meet the rest of the world on its own ground)

From the *National Review* (Shanghai)

Article I. With the object of facilitating communication and developing the commerce of na-

tions the two high contracting parties mutually engage to lend each other their friendly co-operation with a view to the amelioration of their respective railway lines in Manchuria, and the improvement of the connecting service of the said railways and to abstain from all competition prejudicial to the realization of this object.

Article II. Each of the high contracting parties engages to maintain and respect the status quo in Manchuria resulting from the treaties, conventions and other arrangements concluded up to this day between Japan and Russia, or between either of these two powers and China. Copies of the aforesaid arrangements have been exchanged between Japan and Russia.

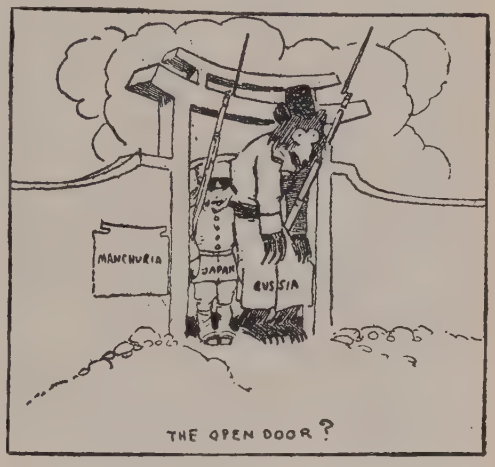
Article III. In case that any event arises of a nature to menace the status quo above mentioned the two high contracting parties shall in each case enter into communication with each other, in order to arrive at an understanding as to the measures they may judge it necessary to take for the maintenance of the said status quo.

What the New Treaty Means

So far as the rest of the world is concerned, this present agreement between Russia and Japan is, in substance, a traffic agreement between the Chinese Eastern Railway, a Russian company, and the South Manchuria Railroad, a Japanese enterprise, designed to regulate the direction and division of traffic between Vladivostok and Dalny. It will be remembered that Dalny was the Russian seaport near Port Arthur. The latter city, which was closed to international trade when the Japanese took it at the beginning of the war, was opened to the world as a port of free entry on June 30. Negotiations for the new treaty have been in progress at St. Petersburg for many months, and exchanges had been made even before Secretary Knox submitted to the powers his scheme for the neutralization of Manchurian railways. The negotiations were suddenly interrupted by the assassination, in October last, of Prince Ito, the Japanese Elder Statesman. Mr. Knox's proposals were rejected by both Japan and Russia. While it is not true, as suggested in some quarters, that the treaty has resulted directly from Secretary Knox's intervention in Manchuria, it may be a fact that the proposals made by our Secretary of State hastened the conclusion of the agreement. The effect will undoubtedly be to bring Japan and Russia into closer accord on all commercial and political questions arising in Manchuria. The press of these countries comment with satisfaction on the conclusion of the treaty, while the journals of China regard it as a further interference with that empire's right to administer its own affairs. The German press affects to look upon the agreement as operating against the United States in a commercial way, while some English journals see in it a possible future Chinese-American alliance.

Japan in Manchuria and Korea

Despite the war of five years ago, the political status of Manchuria has not been changed. While it nominally belongs to China, Japan dominates it, and expects to reap the fruits of her victory over Russia, by developing the mines, forests,



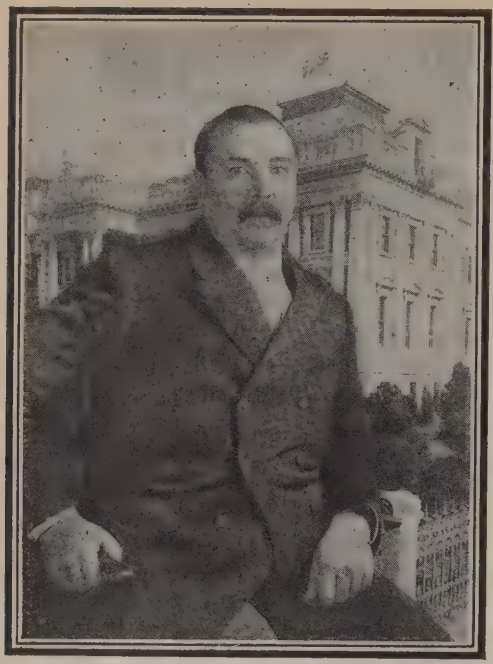
HOW THE WESTERN WORLD SEES THE OPPORTUNITY IN THE MANCHURIAN MARKETS

From the *Herald* (Boston)

plains and waters of the Manchu's ancestral home. At the same time the Mikado's Empire proceeds quietly with the absorption of Korea. Late in May, the Viscount Sone, Resident-General at Seoul, who was virtually Japanese dictator in Korea, resigned, and was succeeded by General Viscount Terauchi, the latter retaining his portfolio as imperial Minister of War. Within another few weeks the Korean Emperor has issued an edict "delegating to the Japanese government the police administration of the country." These changes are regarded by well informed students of Far Eastern politics as unmistakable indications that the formal annexation of Korea to Japan will be accomplished in the very near future.

Affairs in Australia and New Zealand

The labor ministry in Australia, under the leadership of Premier Fisher, began to unfold its program as soon as the Parliament of the Commonwealth began its sessions early in July. Finance matters engaged its first attention. The budget for 1910–11 was considered and a small deficit provided for by the ready response of the states with their contribution towards the cost of the old age pension scheme. The program of the Fisher ministry includes legislation for encouraging suitable emigrants and for the development of defense. It also will ask constitutional



GEN. LOUIS BOTHA, FIRST PRIME MINISTER OF UNITED SOUTH AFRICA

amendments enlarging the Federal powers in regard to navigation, corporations, trusts and other industrial combinations. These amendments, if approved by the present Parliamentary session, will be submitted to popular referendum early next year. Premier Fisher has announced that he will, at the earliest possible date, introduce a bill providing for the construction of the Western Australian Transcontinental Railway; for the correction of tariff inequalities between the states; for a subsidy for the press cable service and for control of wireless telegraphy. Parliament has also been sitting in Australia's sister colony, the Dominion of New Zealand. A number of industrial and economic reforms of a similar character to those enumerated in the Fisher program will be pushed forward for early enactment into law by Sir Joseph Ward, the New Zealand Premier.

Affairs in South Africa

Preparations for the first general election are engaging the attention of the statesmen of South Africa. The balloting will be held some time, as yet undecided, in the early fall. The principal point of difference between the parties, the language question, has been practically settled. The special commission appointed to institute schools and formulate a curriculum made a report to the ministry early last month. The statement of educational policy issued by the Government declares that English and Dutch are to be taught on equal terms. In the lower classes the children will be instructed through the medium of their mother tongue; in the higher subjects the parents will decide. General Louis Botha, the Premier, expresses himself as more than gratified by the harmonious relations between the Dutch and British elements throughout the Commonwealth. It is interesting to note, in passing, that General Botha will soon occupy, as his official residence, "Groote Schuur," the mansion which was the well-known home of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes at Cape Town. A statue to Rhodes, erected by public subscription, was unveiled on June 28 by Lord de Villiers, Chief Justice of the South African Supreme Court.

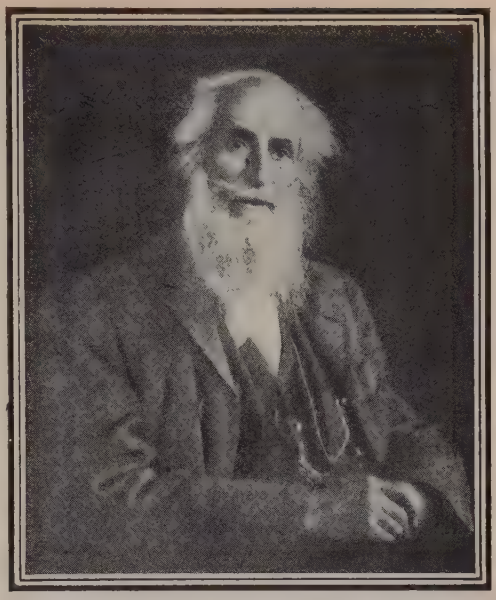
HOW LONDON "PUNCH" REGARDS PREMIER BOTHA AND THE TASK HE IS ACCOMPLISHING
(From *Punch*, London)

Four Ripe Old Scholars

In the full ripeness of age and scholarship two eminent Shakespeare authorities passed away last month. Frederick James Furnivall, the Englishman, was in his eighty-sixth year. William James Rolfe, the American, had passed his eighty-third birthday. Dr. Furnivall was a typical Englishman, clean-cut, straightforward, and sincere. He had the red-blooded temperament in physical, intellectual, and moral life. A barrister by profession, he early left the law for literature. His vigorous, patient scholarship was the inspiration that resulted in the foundation of the Early English Text Society, the Chaucer Society, the Ballad

THE LATE DR. WILLIAM J. ROLFE

Association, and the new Shakespeare and Wyclif societies. As an editor of Shakespeare texts Dr. Furnivall probably had no peer. He wrote introductions to almost all the editions now ranked the highest by scholars. But he was also a famous athlete. An enthusiastic oarsman, he built the first narrow sculling boats in England. He celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday by rowing over the course at Henley. He found time, in addition to all this, to be a prominent worker in the Christian Socialist and Coöperative Movement, being a co-worker with Frederick Maurice and Thomas Hughes. Dr. Rolfe was known widely as a popularizer of Shakespeare and the English classics in general. A son of Massachusetts, and an alumnus of Amherst, he was for years one of the intellectual lights of Cambridge. His edition of Craik's "The English of Shakespeare," first brought out more than



THE LATE DR. FREDERICK J. FURNIVALL

forty years ago, has been reprinted many times. He wrote and compiled a dozen volumes on Shakespeare, as man and dramatist. Then he turned his attention to a later period of literature and brought out fine scholarly editions of Milton, Goldsmith, Scott, Wordsworth, Macaulay, Tennyson and the Brownings. Dr. Rolfe was a notable linguist being the master of six or seven languages. Within a week of the death of Furnivall and Rolfe, scientific scholarship was made poorer by the deaths of two aged astronomers. Johann Gottfried Galle, the German, was in his ninety-eighth year. It was he who, basing his conclusions on the mathematical calculations of the Englishman Adams and the Frenchman Leverrier, was the first to actually observe the planet Neptune in 1846. Giovanni Virginio Schiaparelli, the Italian, formerly director of the observatory at Milan, won world-wide fame by his discovery of the canal-like markings on the planet Mars in 1877. Prof. Schiaparelli made other important contributions to our knowledge of astronomy. He studied Mercury, the asteroids and several of the greater comets. But his fame rests chiefly on his speculations as to the possibility of life on Mars. The more recent observations of the red planet have not confirmed all his views. They have, however, tended to enhance his fame, since they have demonstrated that life on Mars is not impossible. He was seventy-five years old. The progress in astronomical knowledge of the past decade is comprehensively shown in two of our articles this month.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

(From June 21 to July 20, 1910)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

June 21.—The House passes the Administration's land-withdrawal bill.

June 22.—The Senate passes the postal savings-bank measure and the bill requiring publicity of campaign contributions.

June 23.—The House, under pressure from President Taft, drops from the sundry civil bill (in conference) the amendment providing that no part of the appropriation for the enforcement of the Interstate Commerce and Sherman Anti-Trust laws should be used in the prosecution of labor organizations violating that law.

June 24.—In the Senate, Mr. Gore (Dem., Okla.) announces that an attempt was made to bribe him not to oppose Indian land contracts in Oklahoma.

June 25.—Both branches approve the conference reports on the pension, sundry civil, and general deficiency appropriation bills and order an investigation of Senator Gore's charges of attempted bribery....The first regular session of the Sixty-first Congress comes to an end.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN

June 21.—Acting Governor A. O. Eberhart is nominated for Governor of Minnesota by the Republican State convention.

June 22.—Governor Harmon of Ohio is renominated by acclamation in the Democratic State convention....John K. Tener is nominated for Governor by the Pennsylvania Republicans.... The new Court of Customs Appeals hands down its first decision at Washington.

June 23.—The Senate committee investigating the cost of living submits its report....The Interstate Commerce Commission requests the New Jersey railroads to postpone the proposed advances in commutation rates.

June 26.—The Socialist party in New York State nominates Charles Edward Russell for Governor.

June 28.—President Taft leaves Washington for his summer home at Beverly, Mass.

June 29.—Gov. Bert M. Fernald, of Maine, is renominated at the State Republican convention. ...The Interstate Commerce Commission, in six decisions, orders sweeping reductions in freight rates on Western railroads.

June 30.—The lower house of the New York Legislature, in special session, votes against Governor Hughes' direct-primary measure.

July 1.—The New York State Senate rejects the direct-primary bill and the special session of the legislature comes to an end; the membership of the committee which is to investigate legislative corruption is made public.

July 3.—President Taft orders the withdrawal of 8,495,731 acres of water-power sites and phosphate and petroleum lands in Alaska.

July 5.—The Louisiana Legislature elects Gov. Jared Y. Sanders to succeed the late Samuel D. McEnery as United States Senator.

July 7.—The President withdraws 35,073,164 acres of coal lands in the West, under the new conservation law.

July 12.—The proposed income-tax amendment to the federal Constitution is ratified by the Georgia Assembly, following favorable action by the Senate on the previous day.

July 13.—The Interstate Commerce Commission, under the new law, temporarily suspends the proposed increases in freight rates on Eastern and Western railroads, but refuses to suspend advances in commutation rates on New Jersey railroads.

July 14.—Vermont Democrats nominate Charles D. Watson for Governor. . . . Lawrence Gresser, President of the Borough of Queens, New York City, is indicted by a grand jury for an alleged auditing of a fraudulent claim against the city.

July 18.—President Taft appoints Henderson W. Somerville, of New York, to be president of the Board of United States General Appraisers.

July 20.—Governor Carroll of Iowa is indicted for criminal libel as an outgrowth of a grand-jury investigation of the affairs of the State Industrial School for Girls.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN

June 23.—Col. José R. Pizarro is appointed Minister of War in Peru.

June 25.—The address of Emperor Francis Joseph before the newly elected parliament in Austria-Hungary foreshadows electoral reform and increased military expenditures.

June 26.—Antonio Teixeira de Sousa forms a new ministry in Portugal....Porfirio Diaz is reëlected for his eighth term as President of Mexico, Ramon Corral being again chosen Vice-President.

June 28.—The British Parliament passes the first reading of the bill altering the sovereign's oath of succession so that affirmation of Protestantism can be made without affront to Catholic subjects....Baron von Kiderlen-Waechter is appointed Foreign Secretary in Germany.

July 3.—Government candidates in the Panama elections to the National Assembly win without opposition.

July 4.—A new ministry is formed in Denmark, with Klaus Bernstein as Premier.

July 7.—King Alfonso approves the bill introduced in the Cortes prohibiting further religious orders to enter Spain until negotiations with the Vatican are concluded.

July 11.—The Vatican strongly protests against the Spanish Government's action in the matter of religious orders in Spain....The French Chamber of Deputies votes to inquire into ex-Premier Clemenceau's connection with the arrest of the banker Henri Rochette, two years ago, and the consequent stock-juggling.

July 12.—The House of Commons, by vote of 299 to 190, passes the second reading of the bill granting parliamentary franchise to women pos-

HON. JAMES Y. SANDERS, OF LOUISIANA

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HON. N. B. BROWARD, OF FLORIDA

TWO NEW SOUTHERN SENATORS

sessed of property and already voting in municipal elections, but postpones final consideration until next year.

July 16.—Carlos E. Restrepo is elected President of Colombia.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

June 22.—Rumania demands apologies and compensation from Greece for an attack on a mail steamer at Piræus.

July 1.—Foreign Minister Matos, of Venezuela, rebukes the delegates from his country to the Pan-American Conference for advocating a Latin-American alliance against the United States.

July 4.—An agreement is signed at St. Petersburg, between Russia and Japan, relating to railway matters in the Far East....The eighth International Railway Congress opens at Berne, Switzerland, 1500 delegates being present.

July 10.—It is made known at Washington that President Diaz had offered to assist in settling our difficulties with Nicaragua and that his offer had not been accepted.

July 12.—The German Foreign Office strongly denies any interference with the policy of the United States in Nicaragua....The text of the new Russo-Japanese treaty is made public at Washington; the State Department regards it as a further pledge of peace and stability in the Far East....The fourth Pan-American Conference begins its sessions at Buenos Aires.

July 14.—Portuguese troops and a gunboat, after two days' fighting, defeat a large band of pirates and Chinese sympathizers on the island of Colowan, near the Portuguese settlement at Macao, China....It is announced at Washington that plans are under way to create an international railway commission with authority over the railroads of the United States and Canada....The Pan-American Congress, at Buenos Aires, votes sympathy with Costa Rica on account of recent earthquake disasters.

July 17.—Japan notifies the European powers that commercial treaties will terminate at the end of a year.

AERONAUTICS

June 22.—The first regular aerial passenger service is inaugurated by Count Zeppelin with his dirigible balloon *Deutschland;* thirteen passengers and crew make the trip from Friedrichshafen to Düsseldorf, Germany.

June 28.—Count Zeppelin's dirigible, the *Deutschland,* with thirty-two persons on board, is wrecked by a gale near Osnabruck, Germany.

June 30.—Glenn H. Curtiss demonstrates at Lake Keuka (New York) the possibility of dropping explosives from airships.

July 2.—Clifford B. Harmon, at Garden City, Long Island, breaks the American duration record by a flight of 2 hours, 3 minutes, and 30 seconds.

July 3.—The aeronaut Wachter is killed by the collapse of his monoplane at Reims.

July 4.—The Atlantic City aviation meet is opened with a spectacular flight by Glenn H. Curtiss against a heavy wind.

July 8.—The Baroness de la Roche loses control of her machine during a flight at Reims and is seriously injured.

July 9.—Walter Brookins, driving a Wright biplane, reaches an altitude estimated at 6175 feet (a new world's record) at Atlantic City.

July 10.—Daniel Kinet, the Belgian aeronaut, is fatally injured at Ghent following an accident to the rudder of his machine....Leon Morane, at Reims, develops a speed of more than sixty-eight miles an hour; M. Olieslagers remains in the air for more than five hours, covering nearly 250 miles.

July 12.—Charles Stewart Rolls, the English aviator and motorist, is killed at Bournemouth by falling with his machine from a height of 40 feet.

July 13.—The dirigible balloon *Erbslöh* explodes while 500 feet above the earth near Cologne, Germany; Oscar Erbslöh, the inventor, and his four companions are instantly killed.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

June 22.—It is announced that the greater portion of Goldwin Smith's estate (estimated at $1,000,000) has been left to Cornell University.... More than sixty persons are killed in an accident on the Manzanillo line of the Mexican National Railways....The capital stock of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company is doubled, half of the increase, or $20,000,000, going to the stockholders at par.

June 25.—Increases in freight rates on Eastern railroads are announced, to take effect August 1.

June 27.—The wages of clerks in the employ of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad are increased from 8 to 15 per cent....Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke resigns as director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, of New York City.

June 28.—Prof. Harry Burns Hutchins is chosen president of the University of Michigan, succeeding Dr. James B. Angell....After six months of investigation, the grand jury headed by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., reports that no organized "white slave" traffic exists in New York City....The Roman Catholic cathedral at Westminster is consecrated with imposing ceremonies.

July 2.—The threatened strike of conductors and trainmen on the southeastern railroads is averted by the mediation of Chairman Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Commissioner of Labor Neill....The forty-eighth annual convention of the National Education Association opens at Boston....Brig.-Gen. William L. Marshall is appointed consulting engineer in the Reclamation Service.

July 4.—The "safe and sane" celebration of the Fourth of July in New York City and elsewhere results in a greatly diminished number of deaths and serious accidents....The negro pugilist, John Arthur ("Jack") Johnson, defeats James J. Jeffries for the heavyweight championship of the world, at Reno, Nev., in the fifteenth round.

July 6.—The first gold-importing movement since the panic of 1907 starts in New York City with engagements amounting to more than $1,000,000.

July 7.—Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of schools in Chicago, is elected president of the National Education Association....Cloakmakers in New York City to the number of 50,000 go on strike for higher wages and shorter hours.

July 8.—The Government crop report forecasts a very low wheat harvest but a record corn crop.

July 9.—The Carnegie Hero Foundation at Paris awards pensions to families of policemen, firemen, and other persons who lost their lives in the recent floods.

July 12.—Fire destroys the towns of Campbellton and Richardsville, in New Brunswick, leaving 5000 homeless.

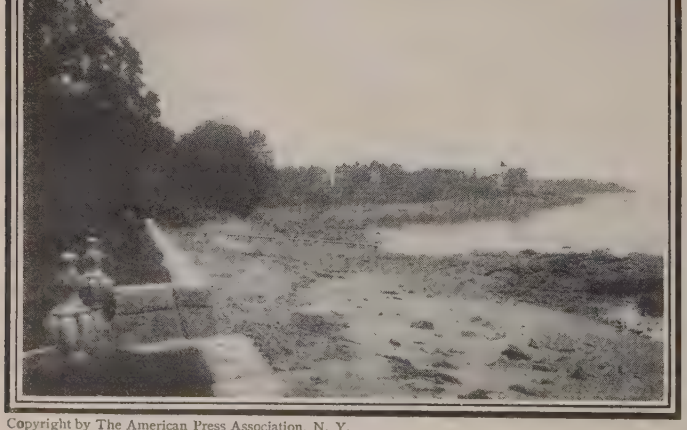
July 15.—The will of Henry Dexter distributes $1,209,200 to religious and charitable institutions of New York.

July 16.—An accident on the mono-railroad in New York City, on its first public trip, results in the injury of a score of passengers....A $500,000 fire on the waterfront in New York City destroys a pier, a freight steamer, and eight barges.... 15,000 coal miners go on strike at Bilboa, Spain.

July 17.—Twenty-four Protestant-Episcopal clergymen and laymen incorporate in New York State the Christian Unity Foundation, for the purpose of uniting all Christian denominations into one religious body....Railway employees in France decide to go on strike....The three-hundredth anniversary of the founding of Dieppe, France, is celebrated.

July 18.—Representatives of the Pennsylvania Railroad and its trainmen and conductors agree on a basis for the settlement of the wage controversy.....Conductors and trainmen on the Grand Trunk Railway go on strike following the company's refusal to meet wage demands.

July 19.—About 10,000 employees of the Northeastern Railway, in England, strike in protest against tyrannical methods of officials.



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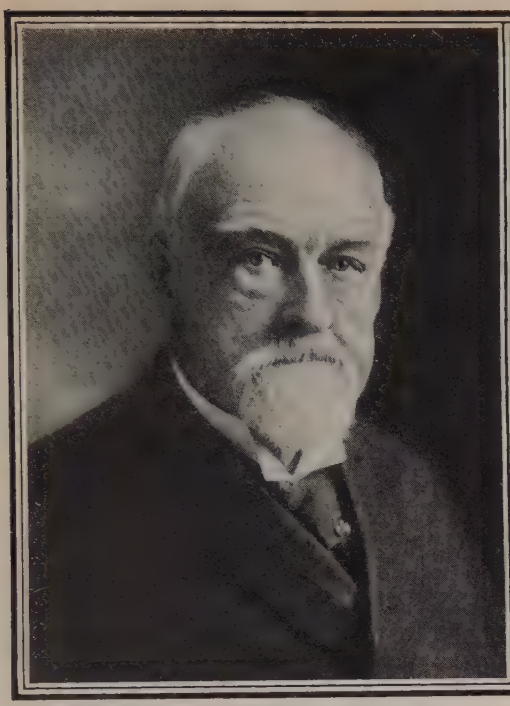
SHORE VIEW NEAR PRESIDENT TAFT'S SUMMER HOME AT BEVERLY, MASS.

OBITUARY

June 21.—Morris J. Cochran, a Federal jurist widely known in the mining regions of the West and Alaska, 56....Princess Feodora, youngest sister of the German Empress, 35.

June 22.—Charles Staninland Wake, an authority on anthropology, 75.



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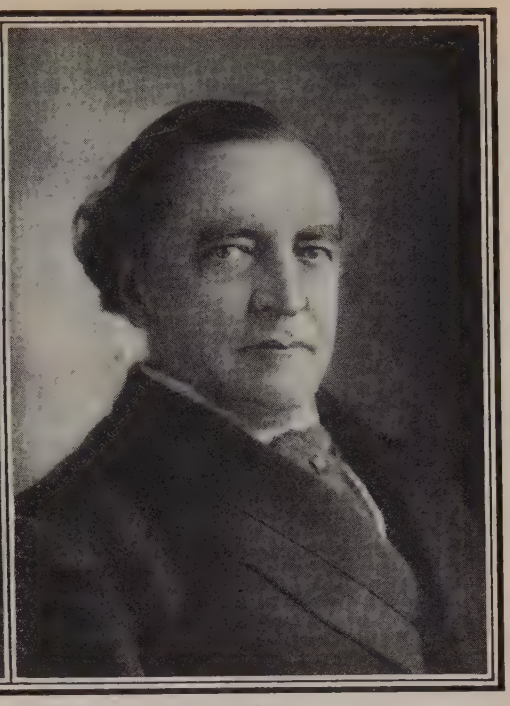
THE LATE SENATOR S. D. M'ENERY, OF LOUISIANA



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THE LATE SENATOR JOHN W. DANIEL, OF VIRGINIA

June 23.—Ex-Governor John H. McGraw, of Washington, 60.

June 25.—William Henry Brown, formerly chief engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 74.... Rev. Dr. Samuel P. Leeds, a prominent Congregational clergyman, 85....Vice-Adm. Juan Williams, known as "the father of the Chilean navy."

June 26.—Prof. Cyrus Thomas, an eminent authority on North American Indians, 85.

June 27.—Charles Mason Beach, a prominent Connecticut financier, 84.

June 28.—United States Senator Samuel Douglas McEnery, of Mississippi, 73....Dr. John Henry Haynes, a well-known archaeological explorer in Babylonia, 61. William Neilson McVickar, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Rhode Island, 67....Dr. Henry Harris Beach, a prominent Massachusetts surgeon, 66....Lucius W. Hoyt, dean of the law department of the University of Denver, 50....Samuel A. Crozer, of Pennsylvania, a millionaire manufacturer and land-owner, 85.

June 29.—United States Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia, 67....The Duke of Alencon, a grandson of King Louis Philippe, 66.

July 1.—Edward H. Terrell, formerly minister to Belgium, 62....Ex-United States Senator Thomas B. Turley, of Tennessee, 65....Ex-Congressman Frank C. Wachter, of Maryland, 49.... Ove Gude, Norwegian minister to the United States, 56....Capt. Robert Marshall, the English dramatist, 47....Joseph Thomas, the inventor of the hoop skirt, 83.

July 2.—Frederick James Furnivall, the English Shakespearean scholar, 85....Brig.-Gen. Charles F. Robe, U.S.A., retired, 69.

July 3.—George Pierce Garrison, professor of history at the University of Texas, 56....Commander Benjamin F. Wood, U.S.N., retired, formerly chief engineer of the navy, 79....Charles McArthur, Unionist member of Parliament from Liverpool, 66.

July 4.—Melville Weston Fuller, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, 77....Prof. Giovanni Virginio Schiaparelli, discoverer of the canal-like markings on the planet Mars, 75.... Bourgault Ducoudray, the French composer and authority on musical history, 70....Adolphe Defarge, a member of the French Senate and an advocate of free education, 74.

July 7.—William J. Rolfe, the noted Shakespearean scholar, author, and editor, of Massachusetts, 83....Mrs. Anna Josephine Savage, a well-known writer and lecturer on woman's suffrage, 67.

July 10.—Johann Gottfried Galle, the German astronomer who first observed the planet Neptune, 98....Major Richard M. Venable, a noted Confederate officer, lawyer, and public-spirited citizen of Maryland, 71.

July 11.—Henry Dexter, founder of the American News Company, 97.

July 13.—Leslie D. Ward, vice-president of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, 65.

July 16.—Henry O'Reilly Tucker, publisher of the Troy *Daily Press*, 70.

July 18.—Congressman Samuel L. Gilmore, of Louisiana, 51....Prof. Henning Matzen, of the University of Copenhagen, a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

July 20.—Louis H. Bristol, attorney for Yale University, 79.

SOME CARTOONS OF THE MONTH

THE GENTLE SHEPHERD

From the *Journal* (Minneapolis)

The administration's measures have come safely into the fold of accomplishment. The President and the Republican party are to be congratulated on the enactment into law of so large a portion of the party program. This substantial record will stand the party in good stead in the approaching Congressional campaign. To what extent the new tariff law will act as a "hobble skirt" (see cartoon on this page) and impede the party's progress toward victory, remains to be seen.

THE POLITICAL HOBBLE SKIRT

From the *Evening Post* (Chicago)

THE PRESIDENT (APROPOS OF THE TARIFF BILL):

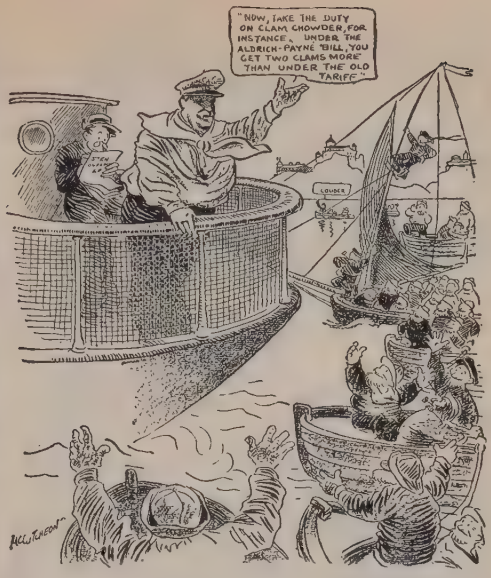
"And, just to think, I might have had some say-so about that one, too, if I had thought of taking a positive stand sooner."

From the *Sun* (Baltimore)

A BACK BREAKER
(Referring to the large appropriations by the recent Congress)
From the *Herald* (New York)

A HARD PUZZLE
Filling the Supreme Court vacancies
From the *Evening News* (Newark)

NO CHASM—OF COURSE NOT!
From the *Inter-Ocean* (Chicago)



MR. TAFT CAMPAIGNING ALONG THE MAINE COAST
(Apropos of the President's trip on the *Mayflower* in July)
From the *Daily Tribune* (Chicago)

The cartoonists, in midsummer politics, have had their eyes on Beverly and Oyster Bay. They have also been summing up the work of the recent session of Congress. The varied topics on these pages are typical. Mr. Taft's vacation is depicted as a tariff crusade and a puzzling over appointments. Sagamore Hill is in active eruption, and the echoes of Congressional "insurgents" and "regulars" in recent combat are resounding everywhere.

"BETSY AND I KILLED THE B'AR!"
(The party measures in the recent Congress were successfully put through by the combined efforts of both "progressives" and "standpatters")
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis)

GOVERNOR HARMON'S STEPPING STONE—A HOP, SKIP AND—A SPLASH!

From the *Leader* (Cleveland)

MISERY LOVES COMPANY

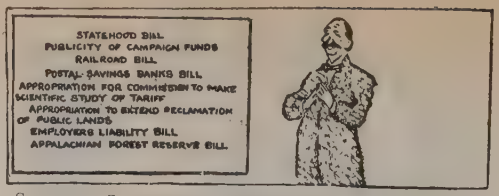
(Both great parties seem to be having their factional troubles)

From the *Inter-Ocean* (Chicago)

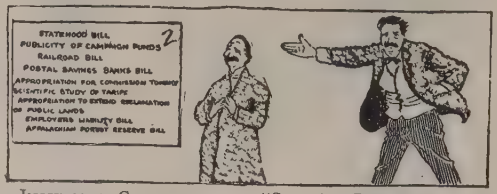
BUT THERE'S NO AMBASSADORSHIP VENISON

THE SOUTH (apropos of consular appointments): "You won't have to holler but once, Ph'lan. We've been waitin' a long time for a little taste o' cold squirrel."

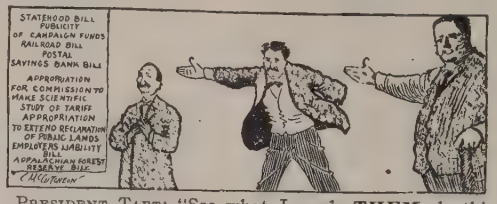
From the *Sun* (Baltimore)



STANDPAT CONGRESSMAN: "See what **I** did this session."



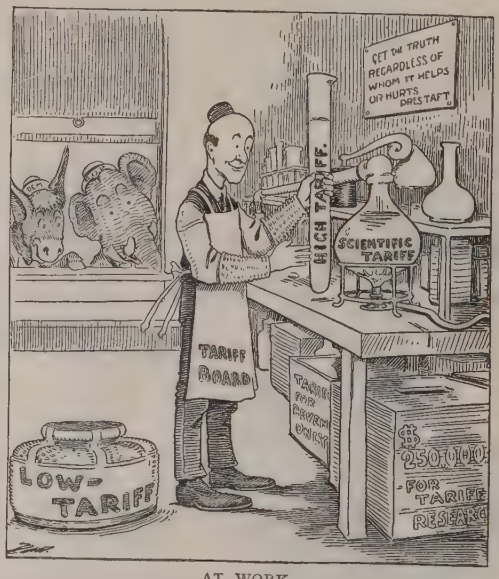
INSURGENT CONGRESSMAN: "See what I **MADE** him do this session."



PRESIDENT TAFT: "See what I made **THEM** do this session."

From the *Tribune* (Chicago)

The cartoons on this page deal with a variety of topics, including Governor Harmon's political future, the factional differences in the two great parties, and the humorous Republican situation portrayed in Mr. McCutcheon's cartoon from the Chicago *Tribune*.



AT WORK

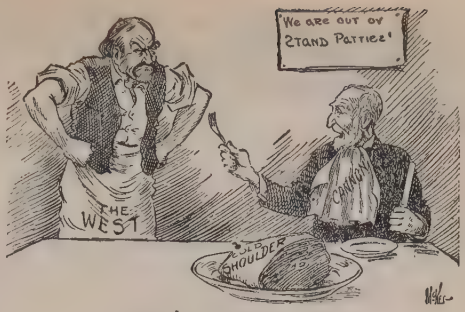
(The new tariff board has been prepared for business by a congressional appropriation)

From the *Journal* (Minneapolis)

PROTECTING THE FLOCK

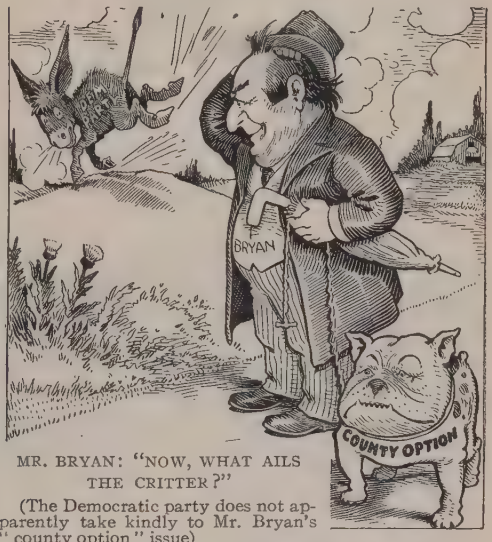
(Referring to Speaker Cannon's speeches in the West last month defending the "stand patters" and attacking the "insurgents")

From the *World* (New York)



KICKIN' AT THE VITTLES

From the *Sun* (Baltimore)



MR. BRYAN: "NOW, WHAT AILS THE CRITTER?"

(The Democratic party does not apparently take kindly to Mr. Bryan's "county option" issue)

From the *Journal* (Minneapolis)

ANOTHER DARING AVIATOR

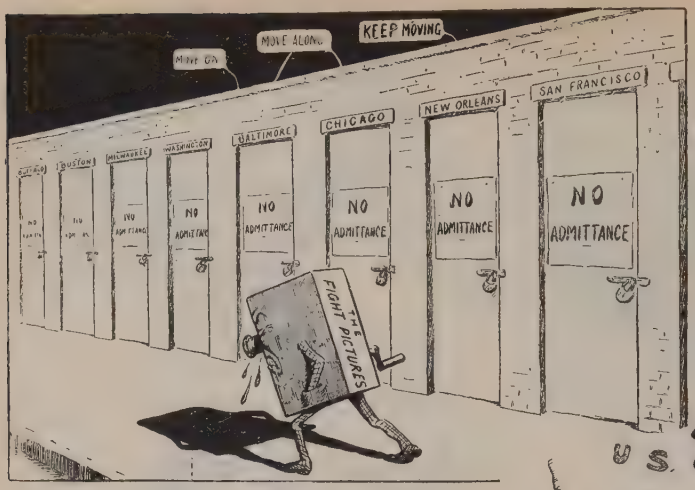
(Senator Lodge's campaign for re-election will turn largely on the Payne-Aldrich tariff issue)

From the *Traveler* (Boston)

PAINTING THE LILY!

(Referring to Senator Lodge's speeches in defense of the Payne-Aldrich tariff)

From the *World* (New York)



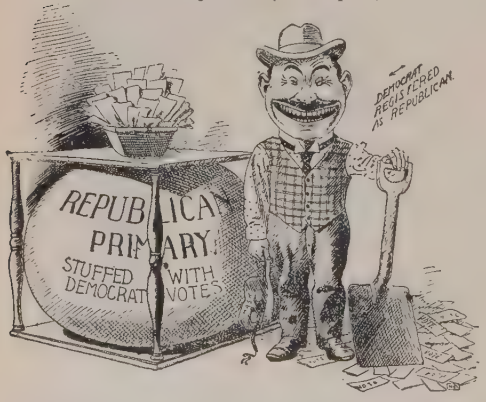
"MOVING" PICTURES!

(Referring to the fact that many cities have prohibited the showing of moving pictures of the Jeffries-Johnson prize-fight)

From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn)

THESE CAN "COME BACK"

From the *Journal* (Minneapolis)



"SHALL THE PEOPLE RULE?—WELL, I GUESS YES!"

(One view of the workings of the direct primary in Oregon)

From the *Oregonian* (Portland)

The case of Engineer Pittman, an American citizen imprisoned by Madriz in Nicaragua, has caused considerable interest. As the cartoonist suggests, there may be "trouble ahead for somebody" if this sort of thing continues. In the cartoon at the bottom of this column Uncle Sam refers to the recent treaty between Japan and Russia.

TROUBLE AHEAD FOR SOMEBODY!

From the *Herald* (Washington)

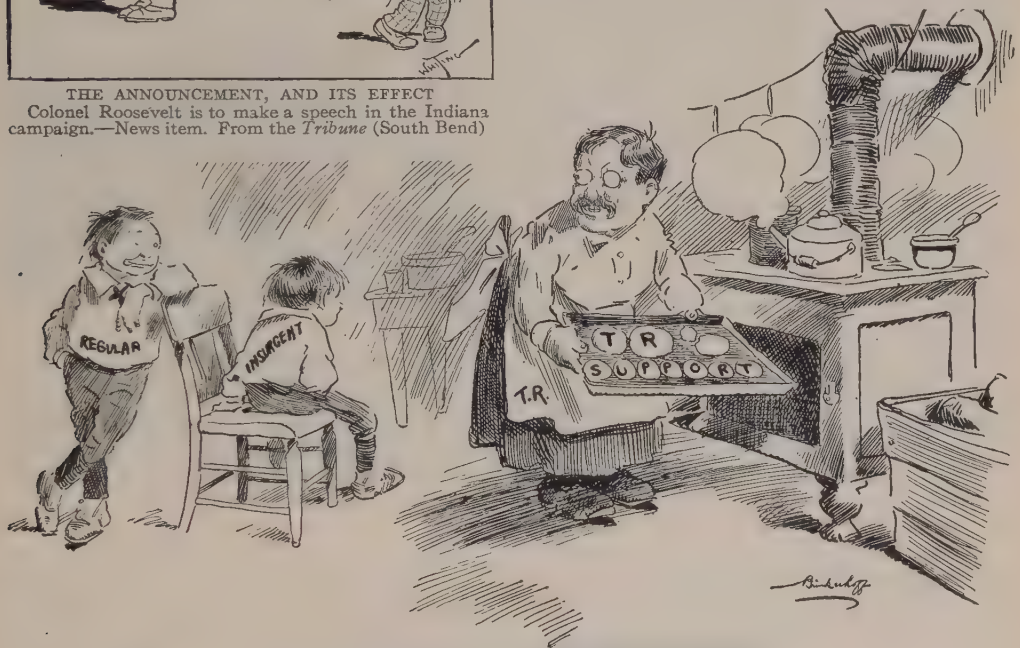
WROUGHT BETTER THAN HE KNEW

UNCLE SAM: "And a short time ago I had to separate them in a fight."

From the *American* (Baltimore)

THE ANNOUNCEMENT, AND ITS EFFECT
Colonel Roosevelt is to make a speech in the Indiana campaign.—News item. From the *Tribune* (South Bend)

Ever since Colonel Roosevelt returned to his home at Oyster Bay, there has been a stream of callers. Many of the visitors have been political candidates, either of the "insurgent" or "regular stripe, and all would doubtless have been happy to receive assurances of support from the distinguished Republican of Sagamore Hill. Whether Mr. Roosevelt would exhibit a leaning toward either the "insurgents" or the "regulars" became a burning question.



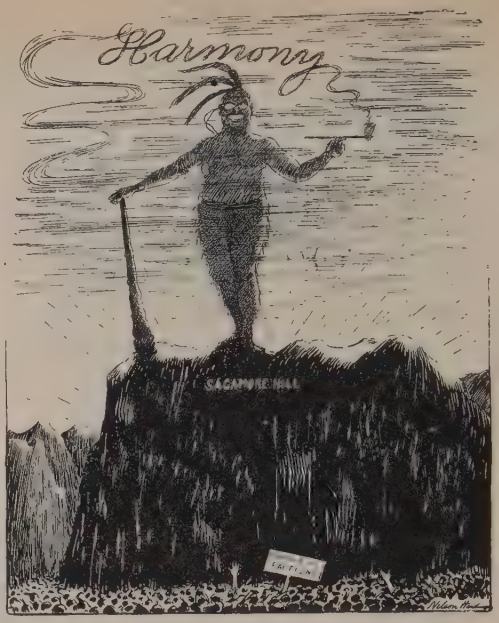
"WELL, WHAT ARE YOU BOYS HANGING AROUND FOR?"
From the *Leader* (Cleveland)

SENATOR BEVERIDGE WILL HAVE A GOOD STARTER
(Colonel Roosevelt is to speak in Indiana)
From the *Pioneer Press* (St. Paul)

THE JUDGMENT OF A SOLOMON
From the *World-Herald* (Omaha)

From the *World* (New York)

Colonel Roosevelt continues to remain the cartoonists' favorite subject. During the past month an immense number of cartoons on the Colonel's activities appeared in the newspapers and periodicals. The question whether or not he would endorse the Payne-Aldrich Tariff, the pilgrimages to Oyster Bay, his relations to the Republican party and—not the least in importance,—what Uncle Sam intends to do with his boy who has been graduated from the Presidency—are some of the topics on which the cartoonists love to dilate.

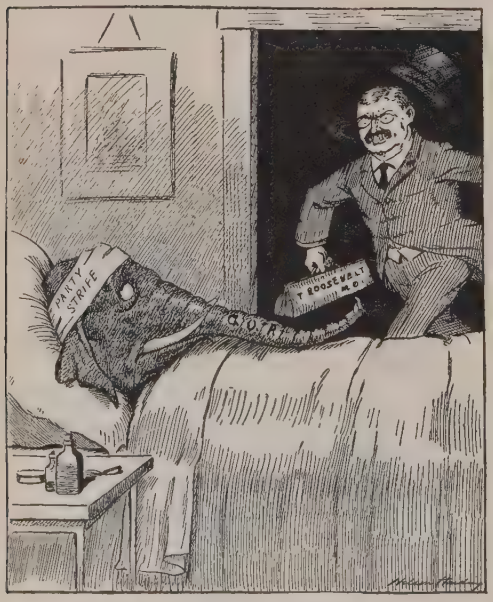


THE PEACEMAKER

"GITCHE MANITO, THE MIGHTY,
CALLS THE TRIBES OF MEN TOGETHER,
CALLS THE WARRIORS TO HIS COUNCIL
BY THE SIGNAL OF THE PEACE-PIPE."

(Apropos of Colonel Roosevelt's numerous visitors, from all factions of the Republican party.)

From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn)



HURRY, DOCTOR!

From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn)

WHAT TO DO WITH THE BOY

From the *Leader* (Cleveland)

COLONEL ROOSEVELT WITH HIS DOGS IN THE BARNYARD AT SAGAMORE HILL

ROOSEVELT THE HUSBANDMAN

BY HENRY JAMES FORMAN

TIME was when the newspapers believed they were indulging in good-humored fun if they referred to Sagamore Hill as in any way a notable spot in the United States. Yet there is no question but to-day it is at least as well known as Monticello, Hawarden, or Karlsruhe. Within the last nine years the owner of Sagamore Hill has become the greatest figure of the present generation and perhaps one of the greatest in history. It is no wonder, therefore, that the public manifests an interest in the little estate at Oyster Bay, in its owner, and in the daily life he leads there. And, truly, the life which Theodore Roosevelt leads upon his hill is in itself so absolutely wholesome and so typically American that we cannot but envy it. It is a sane and a healthy outdoor life, the kind most of us who are city-pent constantly yearn for. Quiet that life could easily be upon the sun-drenched hill, but politics, that exacting occupation of Mr. Roosevelt's, pursues him even here and now in his retirement, and breaks in upon his tranquillity.

"Of all the public men who have come to see me since my return," Colonel Roosevelt said to the writer, "only Governor Hughes was especially invited. The others all asked to come here. This, of course, does not include personal friends who have visited us."

The Colonel, as people now love to call him, also made mention of the colony of correspondents representing a dozen newspapers and press associations who have settled in Oyster Bay this summer and constantly demand news.

But despite all this Mr. Roosevelt contrives to have considerable peace and quietude upon his hundred-acre estate at Sagamore Hill. Oyster Bay is, after all, not a noisy metropolis. It has always been a smallish, drowsy village near Long Island Sound, without either accommodation or invitation for the stranger. Lately

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MOST OF THE FIREWOOD USED AT SAGAMORE HILL IS CHOPPED BY MR. ROOSEVELT HIMSELF

the town has acquired a new hotel and an opera house, but even these adjuncts have altered it but little, and to this day it lies grilling in the sun, very still and very silent. A number of New York families have summer residences here, but these are chiefly along the road that leads out from the village proper toward what is called the Cove. And from this road at right angles branches off a road that runs along the bay and leads on to Sagamore Hill and to some of its neighbors. To the house Mr. Roosevelt has had hewn a road of his own, steep and winding through a really noble bit of forest land.

Seventy of those one hundred acres are covered with splendid old oak and chestnut trees, birch, locust, and hickory. The massive foliage and the abundance of underbrush make of this no mere tended grove with gravel footpaths, but a genuine piece of woodland that really brings nature to the owner's very door. Perhaps sixty yards before the house the road becomes an avenue of maples planted by Mr. Roosevelt himself twenty-five years ago. On the slopes about the house, where the trees are but few, there are merely green lawns and a tennis-court without any attempts at elaborate exotic garden-making. Beyond the house on the right as you approach lie the vegetable gardens, the farmland, the stables, lofts and granary, and more woodland. The house itself, externally at least, is merely a pleasant looking, what Stevenson called, "flanging," wooden country house peculiarly American, with its long porches painted gray and with striped awnings. The house stands upon the highest point in Oyster Bay, yet so thick is the wood about it that no other houses can be seen from its porches and lawns. Altogether it is very simple and charming.

"My children are the fourth generation living here at Oyster Bay," says Mr. Roosevelt proudly, "and the ninth in America. We are all devoted to this place."

And it is no wonder. For the place affords all the real pleasures, that is the simple ones, of country life. All of us, no matter how many generations of our forbears were city-dwellers, have something of the farmer in us, or as we were won't to translate in our Latin primers, of the husbandman. Now, Mr. Roosevelt has undoubtedly a good deal of the husbandman in his make-up. A keen-minded acquaintance of the writer's declares that fifty years hence, when Sagamore Hill will be a national preserve, the curator will point out the carefully-guarded "last hayrick that Theodore Roosevelt helped to make." The man was in earnest. For the time when men, and especially newspaper men, spoke ironically of "the modern Cincinnatus," or "our own Cincinnatus," when they heard of Mr. Roosevelt's pitching hay, is gone by. It is gone by for the simple reason that Mr. Roosevelt cared nothing for the irony. He enjoyed pitching hay and he has gone

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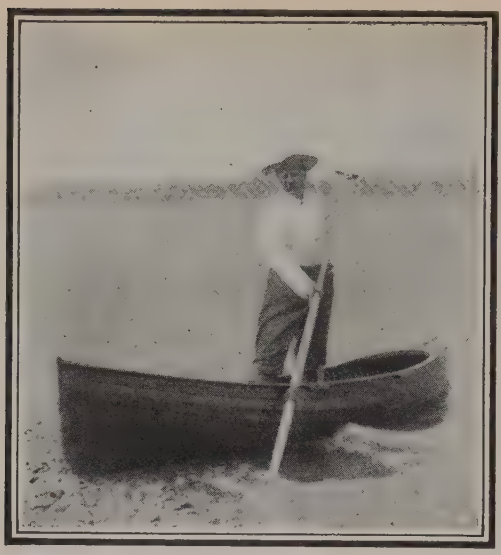
COLONEL ROOSEVELT ON HIS VINE-COVERED PORCH



MR. ROOSEVELT IS VERY FOND OF BOATING

right on pitching hay, regardless of whether anybody saw him and smiled or not.

"We were unable to get an extra hired man this year," Mr. Roosevelt said the other day, "so I had to help bring in the hay. We have just brought in the last load."

To work two afternoons in the hayfield under a baking sun, side by side with his own farm laborers, scarcely sounds like an attempt at a Cincinnatus pose. Facts like this have had much to do in endearing Mr. Roosevelt to the great masses of the American people. When we reflect how a European potentate or great man, as the phrase goes, would return to his estate after such a triumphal tour through Europe, after such a reception in his own country as Mr. Roosevelt had, we inevitably picture all manner of luxury, a train of flunkies, and the like. The picture of Mr. Roosevelt's working side by side with his farm hands is surely a more bracing one and a far more admirable. At least it is so in America, where the majority happily still believes in that type of summer holiday, rather more than in that spent about the Newport Casino.

But it is rather the daily life in the country home of our only living ex-President that we wish here to sketch. For even he cannot make hay every day. Mr. Roosevelt is not an early riser in the sense of rising at five o'clock. The family breakfasts between seven and eight, after which he takes up his correspondence or some article upon which he is writing. Twice a week a stenographer comes from the city and takes dictation. Twice a week Mr. Roosevelt motors into the city and keeps office hours and transacts a mass of business, journalistic, political, personal. It has already been said that callers do penetrate to Oyster Bay and that they occupy there some of Mr. Roosevelt's time.

Still, there are mornings when he feels he can make holiday, and on such days his chief delight is to take Mrs. Roosevelt out in a rowboat on the Sound, paddle in a leisurely way round Lloyd's Neck, toward Huntington Harbor, and have the luncheon they brought with them in some quiet sylvan spot by the placid waters. At times they portage the boat over Lloyd's Neck, which takes off a considerable part of the distance. Some days they take a long ride together upon the quiet roads of this region, though automobiles are making these roads less and less quiet. Upon days like those both look as among the happiest of their life. Mr. Roosevelt does not like his family to figure in the public prints, but it surely can do no harm to say that the first thing that strikes you about this family is its constant and sustained cheerfulness, and the ex-President has more than once said to friends that "Mrs. Roosevelt is the sanest woman he has ever known." The occasional little junkets or picnics the Roosevelt family has during the summer at Lloyd's Neck are celebrations in which both the children and

HE LOVES TO MAKE HOLIDAY IN A BOAT ON THE SOUND

grown-ups delight, and into which all enter with the keenest zest. In the days when Mr. Roosevelt was President those picnics were all but national holidays, as disgruntled visitors who could not see Mr. Roosevelt declared. Nevertheless, the Roosevelt family enjoyed its little junketings.

But, of course, there are more days when there are no picnics, or long rides, or any rowing-expeditions; days when the mornings are spent at indoor work and the afternoons therefore necessarily spent out of doors, chiefly upon the farm. It is no great farm, to be sure, only some thirty acres being under cultivation; still it affords Mr. Roosevelt opportunity to engage in a pursuit which is both wholesome and agreeable, at least to him. He has said more than once that he wishes all Americans could live as he does in the country, and many of us no doubt echo his wish. Noah Seaman, the resident farmer at Sagamore Hill, could very probably, at a pinch, farm the little estate unaided. But that is not the point. Many a man potters about a garden who could afford to keep, and often does keep, a gardener. The joy in that work appeals to Mr. Roosevelt—perhaps more than to Mr. Seaman—and he has all he can of that joy.

Aside from the hay, the little farm produces rye and oats and corn, wholly for private consumption. All this has to be mown and gar-

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THE SUPERINTENDENT'S HOUSE

nered, and to this work, too, Mr. Roosevelt sometimes lends a hand. This grain is mostly for the Sagamore Hill stock. Of the hay Mr. Roosevelt frequently sells a part to neighbors, but the rest of the farm produce and vegetables remain on the hill. There are only five horses and three cows on the place, so they are amply provided for with fodder throughout the year. A whole population of chickens enlivens the barnyard and these also are maintained on home produce. Altogether Sagamore Hill presents a lively picture of a small American farm.

Noah Seaman, who has been with Mr. Roosevelt for many years, is the bucolic administrator of this domain. He lives there the year round and is devoted to his employer. Recently, when Mr. Roosevelt returned from abroad, Mr. Seaman was among the first to step aboard the *Kaiserin Auguste Victoria* to greet his master in the bay. And Mrs. Seaman also has a share in the work. In addition, there is one "hired man." Formerly there had been here a colored gardener, Davis, who grew old in the service of the Roosevelts. Ten years ago he was pensioned off and until three months ago he lived in dignified retirement. Service with the Roosevelts seems to be valued. Two colored servants of the White House recently threw up their employment there and came to work for lower wages in the household of the ex-President.

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COLONEL ROOSEVELT'S HOUSE AT SAGAMORE HILL. A SIDE VIEW

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SAGAMORE HILL, THE RESIDENCE OF EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.

Besides the farm work, the piece of woodland also affords Mr. Roosevelt opportunity for exercise. He is a famous axe-man. Trees keep dying and firewood is constantly necessary, and this gives Mr. Roosevelt work for many an afternoon throughout the year. Whenever people in the road below hear the sound of an axe from Sagamore Hill, they know that it is far more likely to be produced by the ex-President than by his hired man. His superabundant energy and vitality require some severe form of exercise, and wood-chopping seems to answer the purpose exactly. Many a tree has fallen under his axe and many another is awaiting the same fate. Most of the firewood used at Sagamore Hill is chopped by the owner's hands.

"The same qualities," Mr. Roosevelt has often said in speeches during his administration, "are required to make a good president as those required to make a good neighbor." And no one at Oyster Bay can say that Mr. Roosevelt is not a good neighbor. It was his custom when his children were younger to send them each to the little rural schoolhouse known as the Cove School. It is such a village school as many of us remember—a small frame building on a brick foundation, a few wooden steps, a creeper or two growing about the windows, and low-ceiled rooms within, painted white. No one can help feeling pleased that the President of the nation (for he was President then) should be democratic enough to send his children to the village school. It would be easy for a campaign orator to grow maudlin over such a fact, but it is none the less pleasant for that. Both Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt were wont to attend the exercises and prize-distributions, and to this day Mrs. Roosevelt annually contributes the Christmas tree to the Cove School.

All this calls to mind an English humorous writer who sketched out his daily program as follows: rise at noon; breakfast at one; a stroll to the club; attention to mail; some afternoon calls; a ride in the park; dinner; a round of evening parties, and then to bed.

"But when do you do your literary work?" he was asked.

"Why, the next day, of course," was the reply.

Mr. Roosevelt is an eminently domestic man and very fond of his children. His daily life as we have sketched it thus far leaves but little room for the children. But Mr. Roosevelt does not leave them until the next day. The dinner hour and the evening Mr. Roosevelt always endeavors to devote to his family. All dress for dinner, even the small boys. Since it is the aim of this article to give a picture of the daily life at Sagamore Hill, these details are mentioned. But of course the evenings in Mr. Roosevelt's household differ but little from the evenings of any other cultivated American family. The large north room, built on when Mr. Roosevelt was President, is the favorite living room of the family during the evenings. It is hung with many trophies of the chase, heads of deer, elk, antelope and bear, and the floor is covered with skins. Under the ceiling on the walls is a frieze of eagles carved in wood. The room is brilliantly lighted and there the children chat and read, for books are abundant

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A VIEW OF SAGAMORE HILL FROM THE SLOPE OF THE LAWN TOWARD THE ROAD

in this household. The north room contains many shelves full of them, and so of course does Mr. Roosevelt's study in the right, as you enter. All the family is much given to reading. Mr. Roosevelt himself is a voracious reader in three languages, and long after the family has gone to bed, his study light is still burning and he sits poring over Maspero, or some other historian, or else he is at work on one of the many speeches that are constantly demanded of him. Now and then he takes a turn on the long porches of his house which is so closely curtained by the thick, silent wood. To the north he can see the still waters of the Sound with the faint haze of night showing in the moonlight.

EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT EXERCISE. FROM A SNAPSHOT PRIVATELY TAKEN

OBERAMMERGAU: A THIRD VISIT

BY W. T. STEAD

IN 1890, in 1900, and in 1910 I made the pilgrimage to Oberammergau to witness the presentation of the Passion Play by the peasants of the Bavarian Alps.

If I attain threescore years and twelve, and my health does not fail me, I shall see the play once again. But whether that good fortune is in store for me or not, I do not suppose that my verdict in 1920 would differ from my verdict to-day. For my verdict to-day is the same as was that which I pronounced in 1890, when I saw it for the first time, and in 1900, when I saw it again after the lapse of ten years. The play is good, as wholly good as any mortal institution can be. It is good for the players, good for the audience, good in itself. And anyone who has the means and the opportunity of seeing it, and yet does not see it, neglects a means of grace ready to his hand, and loses both an intellectual stimulus and a spiritual inspiration. After which emphatic, comprehensive and unqualified benediction upon Oberammergau and its Passion Play, I will proceed to describe more in detail my impressions during my latest, if not my last, visit to the valley of the Ammer.

THE CHRISTUS (ANTON LANG) IN THE PASSION PLAY

I.—THE FAERIE LAND OF OLD ROMANCE

"How far are we from the Middle Ages?"

"Just thirty-six hours by direct route from Charing Cross. You change at Munich for Oberammergau, and there you are."

But at Oberammergau you find yourself in a still more remote epoch than the Middle Ages. You are in the faerie land of old romance, a region adjacent to the enchanted region in which the knights of King Arthur rode on their perilous quests. And the tragic story of the mad genius of a monarch, who crested his mountains with palaces, and then sought death in the depths of the lake at their foot, links on the Oberammergau of to-day with the mythical Prince Ethiko, who, as the Roman Empire crumbled into ruin, sought to save his soul in those remote valleys.

Prince Ethiko was the King Arthur, or the Parsifal, of the Bavarian highlands. He is reported to have disdained to pay homage to the Carlovingian kings, to whom he was related, and to have died at Oberammergau in the year 910. Says the local chronicler:

> Ethiko began to hate that world in which the arrogance of the court and its minions held the ruling sway, and a great love for the lonely wilderness took hold of him; the wilderness in which crossbow, arrow and spear were emperor, where the bravery of man was daily challenged by the mighty bear and the hungry wolf, where the high mountains took him nearer to his God. With twelve devoted knights he founded a castle in the mountain solitude, and there he lived with them in cloistral seclusion, another Parsifal upon Montsalvat.

Where'er we turn 'tis haunted, holy ground. A few miles up the valley stands the far-famed monastery of Ettal, where a company of Benedictines guarded the relics of saints brought from the Catacombs. As the site of Durham Cathedral is said to have been chosen by a cow, that of Ettal was selected by a horse. The Em-

THE PROCESSION ON PALM SUNDAY

(Children of Oberammergau who act in the play)

peror Louis the Bavarian, on his pilgrimage to Rome, vowed to build a cloister to the Virgin Mary, if she would but see him through his troubles. A venerable monk, by way of arles-penny to seal the vow, gave the Emperor an image of the Virgin to be placed in the cloister which he was told must be built at Ampfrang, in Bavaria. On his return to Germany the Emperor was led by an Oberammergau huntsman to the Ettal valley. There, says the legend, he found the Ampfrang. When he reached it his eyes beheld naught but a great wilderness and a mighty forest into which his guide led him; and so they came to a great fir-tree before which the Emperor's horse fell thrice upon its knees, and would move on no further; this was a visible sign that here the cloister was to be built. And so the building of the monastery began. It was a notable monastery in its way, for it accommodated not merely twenty-two Benedictine monks, but thirteen knights with their ladies and their retinue. I suppose the knights formed the garrison, for Ettal, like Durham Cathedral, was "half church of God, half castle 'gainst," not the Scot, but the lawless banditti which lurked in the forest.

Oberammergau was of great importance in those days, standing as it did on the great trade route which led from Venice to Augsburg. From the year 1332 "the modest folk of Oberammergau" had an imperial charter to store all merchandise passing through their valley. The road was much frequented in those days. The swiftest messenger could get through to Venice from Nurnberg in about ten days. How long merchants needed for their caravans is not stated.

The prosperity of Oberammergau lasted until the Reformation let loose the scourge of religious war. Protestantism never gained a hearing in these secluded valleys. But even there they caught the flying surge from the storm waves which beat upon the northern lands. The Swedish troops under Oxenstjern plundered Ettal monastery, and only spared Oberammergau on the payment of ransom. After the Sewedes came the plague, and after the plague the Spanish War of Succession. The soldiers of Austria and France and of the Empire fought in the valley of the Ammer, and on one occasion the unlucky villagers had to fly to the hills and to bury such possessions as they could save in the caves of the mountains. In 1741, when the War of Succession had broken out anew, no fewer than 13,000 soldiers passed through Oberammergau in two days. During the whole of the war the villagers were compelled to provide free quarters to the combatants to whichever side they belonged.

When the Revolution flooded Europe with

MARY THE MOTHER OF CHRIST

the armies of France Oberammergau did not escape. There was a battle between French and Austrians at Unterammergau. The Austrians, as was their wont, broke and fled. The French devotees of Liberty, Fraternity, and Equality improved their victory by looting Oberammergau; they skinned the village to the bone. For months the French remained in military occupation of the valley, which they only evacuated when peace was made in 1801. Four year later, when war broke out again, the unlucky Ammergauers saw their village the cockpit of contending armies. This time it was the men of Tyrol who revolted against being placed by the French under the Bavarian yoke. But whatever was the cause of the quarrel, or whoever were the disputants, the luckless villagers always went to the wall. The seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were centuries of intermittent warfare and disaster; nor did their ill-luck turn till 1818, when fire, famine, and war had done their worst. In the parish church I saw a quaint picture in memory of the men of Oberammergau who had fallen in defense of the liberties of their country against French domination. It was interesting to see that names both of Zwinks and Langs figured conspicuously in this beaderoll of patriots. Since that day Oberammergau has been spared the horror of war, although her people went with other German contingents to the French battlefields of 1870. Her subsequent history is one of the continuous peaceful development of her two specialties—wood-carving and the Passion Play.

Oberammergau is much the same to-day as I found it in 1890. The electric railway is now working, and the interdict upon motor-cars has been removed. A huge garage, accommodating two hundred cars, has been put up on the road to Ettal. Motor omnibuses belonging to the Post-office ply in every direction. Many new houses have been built, and Herod's old house of 1890 has been transmogrified out of all recognition. The Ammer has been embanked with the proceeds of the Passion Play, which, however, did not prevent the village, like all other villages in the region, being badly flooded last month. I was there on June 12. It rained enough to make the roads dirty, but no more. The wind was warm. When I left the next day the snow on the mountain tops melted, and the whole of the Central European highlands from Innsbruck to Berne was flooded. No lives were lost at Oberammergau. Fifty houses were flooded, but the performance of the Passion Play was not interrupted.

CAIAPHAS AND ANNAS

CHRIST WITH MARTHA AND MARY AT BETHANY

II.—THE PASSION PLAY, 1910

The Passion Play is as well played as ever it was. I cannot give it higher praise. Anton Lang, who in some of his portraits resembles Tennyson, is an admirable Christus; quite as good, to my thinking, as Joseph Mayr, who is said to have died of a broken heart in 1903 over the loss of the *rôle* in 1900. Most of the players have changed *rôles*. Johannes of 1890 and 1900 is now Joseph of Arimathea. But Judas is still the same Judas of 1890 and 1900—the realistic Zwink, who, although the best comedian in the village, never allows a trace of humor to soften the sternness of his tragic rendering of the traitor's part. His daughter Ottilie is the Madonna, and Maria Mayr is the Magdalen. The Choragus is still the same as in 1890. Thomas Rendl, who was Pilate in 1890, has been succeeded by Sebastian Bauer, who this year is Burgomaster. Caiaphas of 1900 is now Annas. Hans Mayr, the Herod, is an artist and a dealer in artistic work.

Mrs. Louise Parks-Richards, in her entertaining "Pilgrimage to a Modern Jerusalem and a New Gethsemane," describes with much spirit and fidelity the method of selecting the players. The first step is taken in October, 1907, when six persons are elected by vote of the villagers. These six persons when chosen are added, together with the parish priest, to the fourteen members of the town council, and thus is constituted the Passion Play Committee, which regulates everything, and which chooses all the players. The committee meets in secret and votes by ballot. Its first step is to apply to the Bavarian Government for permission to give the performance. On June 3, 1908, that permission arrived saddled with the usual conditions as to sanitation and the allocation of one-third of the profits to charitable objects and public improvements.

The committee then began to hold its weekly meetings every Wednesday evening. It elected its secretary first, then it chose Mr. Ludwig Lang to be director of the play, and after that appointed the schoolmaster to be director of the orchestra and a young wood-carver leader of the band. It was not until March, 1909, that the female singers of the village were subjected to the preliminary rehearsal, after which the chorus was chosen. After committees on the press, music, photographs, buildings, lodgings, tickets, etc., had been elected, the supreme question—the choice of the players—came on for decision on September 27, 1909. There are 122 persons with speaking parts to be selected, and 260 others who act but who do not speak. The staff of the Passion Play is made up as follows:

1 General Director.
1 Leader of the Orchestra.
1 Leader of the Band.
1 hairdresser.
3 watchmen for the dressing rooms.
1 chief cashier.

58 musicians.
41 singers.
122 players who speak.
260 players who only act.
2 prompters.
25 scene-shifters.
14 dressers.
50 cashiers.
1 auditor.
60 door-keepers and ushers.
2 cannoneers.
24 fire-watchmen.
12 watchmen for the village.

There is not much difficulty in allocating the minor parts. But the excitement over the election of the players for the leading *rôles* is intense. Players grow into their parts and part from them with anguish. But age, advancing with decennial strides, renders it necessary to change the cast in the majority of cases. But no one surrenders a leading *rôle* without tears. The chief parts among the women are the Madonna and the Magdalen. Among the men, Christ, Peter, John, Judas, Caiaphas, Annas, Nathaniel, Pilate, and Herod.

The manner of their selection is in this wise. Ludwig Lang, the director, explains to the committee the necessary qualifications for each of the *rôles* to be allocated. Needless to say this is more or less a formal business. Every member of the committee from his youth up has been familiar with the indispensable requisites for each personation. Boys are prospective Apostles and girls prospective Madonnas and Magdalens before they reach their teens. But at Oberammergau everything must be done decently and in order. As soon as the director has finished, the members of the committee hand in written nominations. Each of these is taken in turn, discussed, and voted upon by secret ballot. It needed five meetings of the committee before the sixty-five leading speaking performers were provisionally selected and all was ready for the final vote.

On October 12, 1909, the committee assembled at eight in the morning at the Rathhaus. They then attended High Mass in the parish church, and returned to the council chamber to decide who was to be who in the play.

The nominations were taken *seriatim*. About some there was little or no discussion, others gave rise to prolonged debate; but at the end the matter went to the vote, each member dropping a white or black ball into the urn as each candidate came up for decision. The balls were counted, and from that ballot there was no appeal. Three months later understudies are selected, but of these one hears nothing.

The parts being allocated, Director Lang proceeds to design the costume, which his sister Josepha, an old lady of seventy-seven, cuts out and makes up with the assistance of the girls of the village. Mr. Lang designed all the six hundred costumes worn this year. Most of the materials were ordered from Paris, Berlin, and Munich; but some of the stuff had to be procured in Jerusalem and in Damascus. Considering the effect produced and the number of the performers, the sum of $5000 paid

THE PRIESTS CONSPIRING

for material seems very small. The parts are formally allotted to the performers on December 8 and 12, when each one has to sign a cast-iron contract pledging himself to unconditional obedience on pain of instant dismissal.

At the beginning of the year undress rehearsals begin, and are continued nearly every night either at the Rathhaus or at the rehearsal theater over the way. No festivities, no carnivals, no public weddings are allowed in Oberammergau from January to September in the Passion Play year. The first music rehearsal in the Passion Play Theater took place on March 13, when the snow had to be shoveled off the stage to make room for the chorus. The first complete dress rehearsal was given next, to which all Oberammergauers were free to attend. The rehearsal for the press took place on May 11, and the first public performance on the 16th. There are seven performances in July, nine in August, and five in September. As the demand for seats is so great it is probable that the number of these performances will be doubled.

The committee had spent up to January last no less than $375,000 preparing to accommodate the multitude which is even now concentrating

JOHN (ALFRED BIERLING)

THE PARTING OF CHRIST FROM HIS MOTHER

from the four quarters of the world upon this Bavarian village. In 1900, 220,000 persons visited Oberammergau, which in that year had only 3200 beds and couches, supplemented by 1500 straw mattresses for use in barns. Now Oberammergau rejoices in the possession of 4224 spare beds, and all wholesale lodgings are forbidden. Not more than three beds may be placed even in the largest room.

Oberammergau is trimmed up a bit, but it is still, as it was of old, a precious relic of the Middle Ages, in which a whole community regard it as a religious duty to look as like the Apostles and their contemporaries as the knowledge of the historian and the skill of the artist can enable them to do. It is not merely the men and women of our Lord's passion who meet you in the street. Cain and Abel, Adam and Eve, Abraham and Isaac, and Jacob and Joseph, to say nothing of Ahasuerus and Vashti and Esther, Naboth and Job, Micaiah and Ahab—in fact, there are not many notables in the Old Testament history who do not figure

PONTIUS PILATE AND THE PRIESTS

in the tableaux in the Passion Theater. The long hair of the men—when the play is over the hair in the village barber's shop covers the floor to a height of two feet—is only the outward and visible sign of the fact that they are all living into their parts all day long. I do not say that Judas, Cain, and various other sons of Belial live up to the high level of their sinful prototypes. But the glamor of the Passion Play is over them all. There is a certain proconsular dignity about the Burgomaster Pilate, a regal note about King Herod, and there is a much greater resemblance between the Twelve Apostles of Oberammergau and the disciples of the Master than there is between the fishermen of Galilee and the Popes, the prelates, and the priests who pride themselves upon their apostolical succession.

ANTON LANG WITH HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN

DR. JOHN R. MOTT, CHAIRMAN OF THE "CONTINUATION COMMITTEE" OF THE WORLD MISSIONARY CONFERENCE

(Mr. Mott, who was the presiding officer at the business sessions of the Edinburgh Conference, has been closely identified with religious work among students ever since his graduation from Cornell in 1888. He has been the moving spirit in the extension of the Young Men's Christian Association among universities, colleges, and professional schools, throughout the world,—a movement which now enrolls in its various branches 135,000 students and teachers. His repeated tours of the world in the interest of this organization have brought him into close touch with missionary enterprises in many lands. Edinburgh University has conferred on Mr. Mott the degree of LL. D.)

THE EDINBURGH CONFERENCE: A FORWARD LOOK

BY CHARLES H. FAHS

FROM the beginning to the end of the ten days of remarkable meetings in connection with the World Missionary Conference which was held at Edinburgh on June 14–23, through all discussions and debates, the conviction grew ever deeper that the time had come for the missionary societies of Protestant Christendom to come into a larger coöperation with one another. This conviction was expressed in the reports of practically all the eight commissions, these reports having been in preparation for nearly two years. Each commission numbered about twenty experts on the particular phase of the missionary problem with which it had to deal, was international in its personnel, and took practically the whole

world as its field of investigation. One commission was on "Carrying the Gospel to all the Non-Christian World"; its correspondents numbered upwards of 500. Another commission was on "The Church in the Mission Field," and one typewritten set of copies of the replies to its questionaires received from missionaries throughout the world made a pile several feet in thickness. Another commission was on "Education in Relation to the Christianization of National Life." A fourth was on "The Message of Christianity to the Non-Christian Religions." A fifth was on "Missions in Relation to Governments." A sixth was on "The Home Base." A seventh was on "The Preparation of Missionaries." Practically all of these commissions gave it as their conviction as a result of their investigations that the time had come for more of federated effort and a greater development of unity. In view of such a consensus of opinion it might have been expected that Commission Eight, that on "Coöperation and the Promotion of Unity," should have brought in the strongest possible finding on the subject. This was none other than that the World Missionary Conference should perpetuate itself through a Continuation Committee. The functions that the Commission on Coöperation and the Promotion of Unity proposed for this Continuation Committee were the following:

(1) To maintain in prominence the idea of the World Missionary Conference as a means of coördinating missionary work, of laying sound lines for future development, and of generating and claiming by corporate action fresh stores of spiritual force for the evangelization of the world.

(2) To finish any further investigations, or any formulation of the results of investigations, which may remain after the World Missionary Conference is over, and may be referred to it.

(3) To consider when a further World Missionary Conference is desirable, and to make the initial preparations.

(4) To devise plans for maintaining the intercourse which the World Missionary Conference has stimulated between different bodies of workers, *e.g.*, by literature, or by a system of correspondence and mutual report, or the like.

(5) To place its services at the disposal of the home boards in any steps which they may be led to take (in accordance with the recommendation of more than one commission) towards closer mutual counsel and practical coöperation.

(6) To confer with the societies and boards as to the best method of working towards the formation of such a permanent international missionary committee as is suggested by the commissions of the conference and by various missionary bodies apart from the conference.

(7) To take such steps as may seem desirable to carry out, by the formation of special committees or otherwise, any practical suggestions made in the reports of the commissions.

The motion for the adoption of the resolution providing for the appointment of this committee was passed by the conference of 1200 delegates—500 from the missionary societies having headquarters in the United States and Canada, 500 from the societies with headquarters in Great Britain, and 200 from the societies with headquarters on the Continent of Europe, in South Africa, and in Australasia, representing in all about 160 organizations—without a dissenting vote. The mission boards of Protestant Christendom have found a way, therefore, to work as a unit in respect to certain lines of development.

The Continuation Committee met during the two days immediately following the conference, and elected Dr. John R. Mott as chairman, and Dr. Eugene Stock and Dr. Julius Richter as vice-chairmen. Mr. Newton W. Rowell, K.C., of Toronto, was appointed treasurer. It was decided that these four officers, together with Sir Andrew Fraser, the Rev. R. Wardlaw Thompson, D.D., the Rev. Arthur J. Brown, D.D., the Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D., and Count Moltke should form the executive committee. The Continuation Committee appointed Mr. J. H. Oldham as its secretary, and invited him to devote his whole time to this work.

Immediate steps are to be taken towards conferring with the missionary societies in Europe and America concerning the possibility of bringing into existence a body which can serve as a medium of communication between missionary societies and governments in matters affecting the common interests of different missions working in a particular area. The committee purposes to carry still further certain investigations begun by the commissions of the conference and to undertake still other investigations which the proceedings of the conference indicate to be necessary. To this end nine special committees, having for chairmen members of the Continuation Committee, have been appointed to investigate and report on various subjects, including:

1. Unoccupied fields.
2. The creation of a board of study with reference to the training of missionaries.
3. The development of training schools for missionaries.
4. Christian education in the mission field.
5. Christian literature.
6. The securing of uniformity in statistical returns.
7. The appointment of an international committee of jurists to draw up a brief statement of recognized principles underlying the relations of missions to governments.
8. The best means of securing a larger place for missionary information in the secular press.
9. The advisability of publishing in whole or in

part the evidence received by the commission on the missionary message.

Mr. John R. Mott, chairman of this Continuation Committee, was chairman of the world conference during all debates, and also chairman of Commission One, that on "Carrying the Gospel to all the non-Christian World" which made perhaps the most elaborate report of all to the World Conference. The commission included—as an integral part of that report, a Statistical Atlas of Christian Missions, indicating by statistical tables and by elaborate maps the present staff, work, and distribution of the missionary forces of Christendom, including the Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Russian Orthodox Churches. The London *Times* said editorially at the close of the World Conference that it "seemed to have owed much to the remarkable personality of the young American whom public opinion designated to the chair. Mr. John R. Mott is henceforth to be recognized as a born master of assemblies. Himself the product of Cornell University, he has learned to know men and to be known in almost every academic center in the world." Mr. Mott, by his election to the chairmanship of the Continuation Committee, now comes into a premier position with respect to all the Protestant world, so far as the promotion of federative movements and enterprises is concerned. Mr. Mott's appraisal of the World Conference, given before a group of leading laymen of the Scottish Churches just after the delegates had begun their homeward journeys, was: "The conference has created an atmosphere, an attitude, a tendency, a spirit, a Christlike disposition, a Christlike willingness and determination to discover the will of God and to do it together."

THE CITY ROOF GARDEN

BY FRANCIS ARNOLD COLLINS

THE long-neglected roof space of a variety of buildings, both private and institutional, is being turned to good account. For all the congestion of the cities the most attractive floor, for more than half the year, is the least used. By climbing a few additional feet a change of air and outlook may be gained equal to several degrees of latitude. The roof garden is a welcome oasis in the desert of city roofs.

During the present summer seven roof gardens have been thrown open to the public atop the New York public libraries. A considerable space has been tented over and the sides

A HOSPITAL ROOF UTILIZED FOR THE BENEFIT OF CHILDREN

ONE OF THE ROOF GARDENS OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM

ONE OF THE FASHIONABLE HOTEL ROOF GARDENS OF NEW YORK

AN APARTMENT-HOUSE ROOF GARDEN

(Grant's Tomb is seen on the left)

screened with shrubbery and vines. Books are carried up from the lower floors by electric elevators. The success of the library roof has been instantaneous, and plans looking to utilizing the roofs of half a hundred similar buildings are under way.

The settlement workers of the slums count their roof-gardens as one of their most valuable assets. The space is completely enclosed with wire netting, and baseball diamonds or basket ball courts, even tennis courts, are laid out. The space is in constant demand the year round. The evenings are devoted to classes in gymnastic work, to folk dances by the children, and other educational features.

All of the newer public school buildings in New York are built with roof gardens, often very extensive ones. The space is wired in and floored with smooth tiles. Even in the dead of winter there are willing volunteers to sweep this space of snow and escape from the crowded streets below. The same idea has been borrowed by several of the model tenement houses in the crowded sections. The parapet is carried high enough to afford some shade, and permanent furniture, such as pergolas and stone benches, are added. Several of the new apartment houses also set aside this roof space for the convenience of tenants.

The hotels have doubtless carried this idea further than any other class of buildings. One New York hotel has lifted a bewildering group of gardens skyward, where 5000 people may be accommodated. There are great open-air dining rooms, orchestras, promenades, avairies, balconies, and cascades, suggesting the inevitable comparison with the Hanging Gardens of Babylon.

The office building has been quick to adopt these gardens to the extent of installing open-air restaurants. For the tenants below with rapid elevator connections it is the next thing to eating under the same roof. Within a minute of their office desks they may find better air and probably an extended view of water and open country.

The theatre roof garden is no longer a novelty in New York, and the idea has been widely imitated. A perpendicular journey of a hundred feet will often transport one to a different

atmosphere and a sense of remoteness from city streets equal to a journey of as many miles. Suggestions are already heard that churches might avoid the necessity of closing in the summer months by borrowing this idea, and it seems very probable that in a few years we may attend services not inappropriately under the open sky.

The private roof gardens, where the family may escape into the open air, have been surprisingly slow in appearing. They are simple to construct, easy of access, and afford perfect privacy. The idea is rapidly gaining favor. The sides of the roofs are usually enclosed with vines or potted plants, a shelter is raised against the sun, and hammocks are swung. A special bedstead is supplied with curtained sides, like those of our forefathers, to lend privacy to this open-air sleeping.

Nowhere is the roof garden so welcome, however, as in the city hospitals. Several such wards are in common use in New York throughout the year. In winter, no less than in summer, the open-air treatment is often invaluable. These roofs have been visited by representatives of many hospitals throughout the country and their plans are being closely imitated.

The tuberculosis roof camp is a later development. Sufferers from the malady, especially in its earlier forms, are invited to spend the day in these camps, where they receive medical attention and are fed free of cost. Several of these roof gardens are crowded throughout the year, and hundreds of lives have been saved by this reclaiming of a small fraction of our waste roof space.

A BASEBALL FIELD ALOFT

PROFESSOR GEORGE E. HALE

(The distinguished American astronomer and astrophysicist, director of the Mount Wilson Solar Observatory of the Carnegie Institution. His notable discoveries include an explanation of the sun-spots, which solves the problem that has baffled astronomers since the days of Galileo. The unique equipment of this observatory is described below.)

THE SOLAR OBSERVATORY ON MOUNT WILSON

BY HERBERT T. WADE

WHEN the members of the International Union for Coöperation in Solar Research assemble on August 29 at Mount Wilson, California, as the guests of the Solar Observatory of the Carnegie Institution, these astronomers and physicists from the leading observatories and universities of the world will have an opportunity to examine a scientific station unique in its nature and equipment and to-day the chief source of our knowledge of solar phenomena. Indeed, for most of these visiting scientists their interest in this observatory will be heightened by an intimate acquaintance with its work; for the discoveries of its director, Prof. George E. Hale, and his colleagues are familiar wherever astronomical literature is read.

This solar observatory is one of the departments of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, and is supported from the endowments of that great agency for the furtherance of science. The outlay for land, buildings, and equipment up to August 31, 1909, aggregated $403,611.31, while the grant for the fiscal year 1909 amounted to $104,000. But when judged merely as a scientific investment the returns have proved more than commensurate and have justified most amply this large expenditure of money.

The success of such a scientific undertaking depends very largely on the master mind controlling it; therefore, any description of the Mount Wilson Observatory must begin with reference to Prof. George E. Hale, its founder

and director. Graduating from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1890, he spent some time in astronomical research and observation at the Harvard Observatory under Prof. E. C. Pickering, and it was here that he first tried the spectroheliograph, an instrument of his own design that later was to furnish such wonderful information about the sun's surface. The apparatus had been devised by him at the Kenwood Observatory, Chicago, a small astronomical observatory provided by his father to facilitate the young astronomer's early observations, which long had been made with simple or home-made instruments.

The success of the spectroheliograph and other investigations supplemented by studies in Europe early brought Hale the favorable notice of astronomers. After learning that there were in existence disks of glass suitable for the lenses of a telescope greater than any previously constructed, he became specially interested in the foundation of an adequate observatory for the University of Chicago. The result of his activity and interest was that the late Mr. Yerkes agreed in 1892 to provide such a telescope and observatory, and Professor Hale was entrusted with the design of the observatory and the direction of its work, holding in the meantime the chair of astrophysics in the University of Chicago. Often, even to scientific men, a large plant and unusual instruments prove an embarrassment, but such was not the case with either the great Yerkes telescope or the observatory at Williams Bay, and immediately astronomical progress and discovery made possible by its increased facilities followed.

The progress of the various investigations confirmed Professor Hale's belief in the importance of solar studies as his work with spectrograph and spectroheliograph went forward. He saw that great advances might be anticipated if instruments of new type and great power, so designed as to permit sun and stars to be studied by laboratory methods, could be provided at some unusually favorable site. Already at the Yerkes Observatory his plans had become extended and widened, especially with the success of the new instruments, notably the spectroheliograph, and the excellent work of the 40-inch refractor.

Gradually the problem shaped itself into eventually securing material for the study of stellar evolution, bearing in mind, as Professor Hale has expressed it, that the sun is a star, comparable in almost every respect with many other stars in the heavens but placed so near the earth that all of the phenomena of its surface and atmosphere can be studied with facility. Or, expressing the converse of this proposition, the more distant stars are really suns which may be either older or younger in their development than the great central body of the solar system, and gaining some knowledge of them in connection with the sun we may be

THE SNOW HORIZONTAL TELESCOPE OF THE MOUNT WILSON SOLAR OBSERVATORY

(The cœlostat is mounted on a masonry pier which, like the remainder of the instrument, is protected from the direct rays of the sun by the ventilated covering)

A WINTER SCENE ON MOUNT WILSON

(The house of the horizontal telescope covered by snow)

able to trace the evolution of worlds. The scheme for a solar observatory as it was formulated by Professor Hale comprised (1) solar investigations to contribute toward our knowledge of the sun both as a typical star and as the central body of the solar system; (2) photographic and spectroscopic studies of the stars and nebulæ bearing directly upon their physical nature and especially with reference to their development; (3) laboratory investigations for the interpretation of solar and stellar phenomena.

Inasmuch as such an observatory was thus restricted in its functions, it could be constructed and equipped primarily for solar research, though the term "solar observatory" is used in a broad sense. In addition to purely solar work both its program and equipment would be designed for certain investigations of stars and nebulæ which have a fundamental bearing on any general study of the problems of stellar evolution. Accordingly, the plan was broached to the trustees of the Carnegie Institution, to whom the late Dr. S. P. Langley had already recommended the establishment at a very high altitude of an observatory for the study and measuring of solar radiation.

The entire question of a solar observatory was taken under advisement by a special committee of astronomers, appointed by the trustees of the Carnegie Institution, of which Professor Hale was a member, and a general outline of operations was formulated. The first essential was the mountain site for the observatory, and astronomers made examinations of many available stations where altitude, atmospheric conditions, and geographical position might prove satisfactory. From temporary stations or permanent observatories the observing conditions in various parts of California, Arizona, and even Australia were tested, with the hope of finding some point where in addition to the clearness secured by a high altitude there would be continued fair weather with transparent sky. This was particularly requisite for solar work, as the plan of campaign involved continuous photographic studies with daily observations, where any changes occurring from day to day could be noted, and where both night and day observations must be taken into consideration. The altitude was essential to eliminate as much as possible the effects of dust, low-lying clouds, haze, and atmospheric disturbances. But mere altitude was subordinate to other considerations, and what was required specially was some location with long periods of continuous clear weather which are generally accompanied by uniformity of atmospheric conditions.

To protect the mountain from the direct heat of the sun it was desirable that both summit and

slopes should be covered with foliage, and this of course precluded an altitude above timber line. Gradually, by a process of elimination, the choice narrowed to southern California, where fewer clouds, a steady barometer, and winds of very low velocity characterized a climate that was marked by an extended period of fair weather following a rainy season.

The choice fell upon Mount Wilson, and in 1904 a long lease of the summit with the rights of approach was secured. Mount Wilson is one of the heights of the Sierra Madre Mountains, 5886 feet above sea-level, and is situated in north latitude 34° 13′ 26″ and in west longitude 118° 3′ 40″. The construction and equipment of the various buildings were begun at once, and the climatic and other conditions were found to be all that was claimed or desired. In the near vicinity were the cities of Pasadena and Los Angeles, with their available supplies and foundries where castings could be obtained for the observatory instrument shop. From here communication could be had with the entire world, and the astronomers, while sufficiently isolated, were in no way cut off from urban advantages.

From the very beginning the buildings at the summit were designed and constructed exclusively for scientific work, that is, to house the apparatus and afford temporary accommodation for the observers and their necessary associates and attendants. The base of the mountain is but 6½ miles from Pasadena, and thence a trail now developed into a substantial mountain road leads to the summit, a distance of 9¼ miles further.

The visitor to the Mount Wilson Observatory unacquainted with modern astronomy and astrophysics must be prepared for new experiences when he looks about this unique institution with its extraordinary equipment. Bearing in mind the great refracting telescopes of the Lick and Yerkes observatories, familiar to the layman from photographs, he will look in vain for instruments or buildings of the ordinary type. In fact, he will be surprised to learn that the first permanent, and even now one of the most important telescopes of the Mount Wilson Observatory, is stationary and is housed in a long iron and canvas covering, and is mounted on massive masonry, independent piers rising out of the mountain. In other words, the telescope is fixed and horizontal, and, instead of pointing it at the sun or any other heavenly body, we must employ a mirror and reflect the light from the object under observation into the telescope. This idea was first suggested by Léon Foucault, the French physicist, and has figured extensively in eclipse and solar photography. It consists essentially of using a siderostat, or movable plane mirror driven by clockwork and revolving once in every twenty-four hours on an axis parallel to the axis of the earth, or a line connecting the north and south poles, so that it will always face the sun and so move as to reflect its light to a telescope lens or concave mirror mounted in some convenient position.

THE CŒLOSTAT AND SECOND MIRROR OF THE SNOW HORIZONTAL TELESCOPE

(The light of the sun is reflected from these mirrors into the long covered structure and along the axis of the telescope)

This arrangement originally presented several difficulties, which, however, have been largely obviated by the use of a cœlostat where a movable plane mirror revolves once in forty-eight hours and reflects its beam to a second but fixed plane mirror, whence it is reflected into the telescope proper. Now the size of an image furnished by a telescope depends upon its focal length, which in turn is conditioned by the curvature of the lens or mirror, while the brightness of the image depends upon the angle of aperture or the diameter, that is, its capacity for gathering rays of light. With a telescope of the usual type, of long focal

THE VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL TELESCOPES

(Two unique instruments of the Mount Wilson Solar Observatory. In the vertical telescope the cœlostat at the top of the tower reflects the beam of light vertically to the spectroscopic apparatus below)

length, and especially a refractor, or one where a lens forms the image, the mounting and the mechanism to impart motion to a lens of sufficient size becomes a serious problem, with engineering difficulties almost as great as the optical considerations. Furthermore, when it is desired to use in connection with the telescope various photographic or spectroscopic devices the problem is even more complicated. With the fixed horizontal telescope these difficulties are in great part avoided.

The successful use of the horizontal telescope in total eclipse photography early led Professor Hale to plan a large telescope of this kind for the Yerkes Observatory, and funds for that purpose were duly provided by Miss Snow of Chicago. The instrument was built at the Yerkes Observatory by Prof. G. W. Ritchey, and was first tested there, but with the development of the Mount Wilson Observatory it was first borrowed and finally purchased by the trustees of the Carnegie Institution. An independent pier carries the cœlostat, which has a movable plane mirror 30 inches in diameter and a second or fixed mirror 24 inches in diameter reflecting the beam of light through a covered canvas structure to one of two concave mirrors of the telescope. The first of these is of 60 feet focal length, and can form an image of the sun 6.7 inches in diameter, while the more distant is of 143 feet focal length and gives a solar image 16 inches in diameter on which minute details may be studied with facility. The illustration shows the general appearance of the instrument with its protective coverings, and attention must be directed to the complete ventilation whereby the entire instrument is maintained at nearly the temperature of the outside air, though the direct heat of the sun is kept off. The image of the sun thus furnished is available for further study, such as the investigation of the spectrum of one of the sun-spots or faculae, or the comparison of spectra seen in different parts of the sun's disk. Employing a spectrograph, which, like the other parts of the apparatus, is mounted on a pier, the spectrum produced by the dispersion of the light by a train of prisms or a diffraction grating is recorded on a photographic plate with all the characteristic lines clear and sharp and available for the most minute comparisons and studies.

With the Snow telescope was also used most effectively the spectroheliograph already mentioned, which in the hands of Professor Hale has so wonderfully increased our knowledge of the sun. In this instrument with the spectrum produced by the light from any given part of the sun a second slit is arranged so as to cut off the entire spectrum except the light from a single specified line. The image of the sun is then

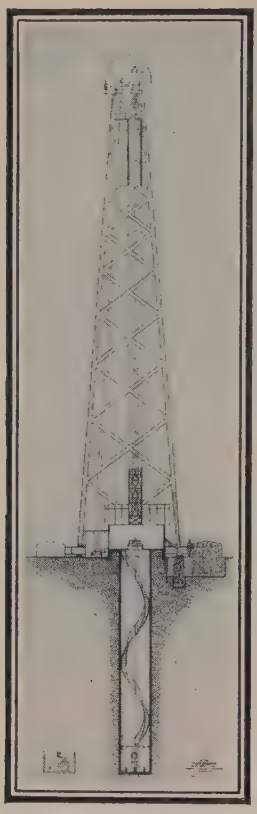


DIAGRAM SHOWING SECTION OF THE 175-FOOT VERTICAL TELESCOPE

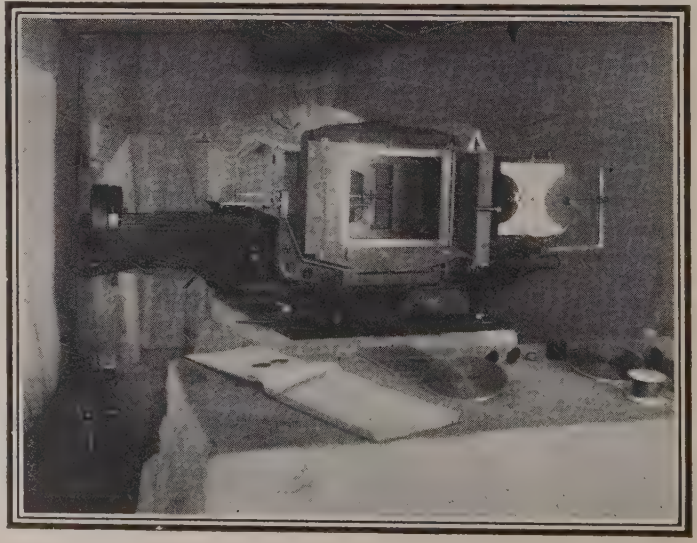
(With constant temperature chamber in rock for mirrors and gratings)

caused to move across the first slit, and the photographic plate at the proper distance behind the second plate is caused to move in unison with it, or in actual practice, as has been found most convenient, the image and plate remains stationary and the slit system moves. The result is that a photograph can be made of the surface of the sun in light of a single color or wave length and appropriate to some element, as, for example, one of the lines of calcium or hydrogen. With this device at the Kenwood Observatory Professor Hale was first able to photograph the wonderful solar prominences or stupendous clouds of incandescent vapors which previously had been photographed only at the time of solar eclipses when the moon entirely covered the disk of the sun.

If the horizontal telescope is at variance with the layman's idea of an instrument to study the heavens, what will he think of still another class of telescopes mounted on lofty spider-legged towers, of which the only existing examples stand on Mount Wilson? These are the vertical telescopes which experience with the horizontal instrument showed might prove advantageous. For the first of these a tower of steel 65 feet in height was constructed, with a platform on top where the cœlostat was mounted so that the beam of light was reflected vertically downward through a lens at or near the platform. The framework of the tower is founded firmly in the solid rock and a vertical chamber 30 feet deep is excavated in the ground so as to provide a constant temperature for the mirrors, gratings, prisms, and other spectroscopic adjuncts.

So successful was this novel telescope that arrangements for the construction of a still larger instrument, comprising a tower 170 feet above the ground, were made, and it is now nearing completion. This instrument contains all of the essential features of the smaller tower telescope, but is designed to secure the fullest protection from the wind, which is the only source of vibration. Accordingly, the tower was erected with a second or enclosing tower, which was mounted on independent foundations and does not touch the inner tower at any point. The outer tower carries a dome covering the instruments, which are mounted on the interior structure, and also a small electric elevator giving access to the platform. The well beneath the tower is 78 feet in depth and 10 feet in inside diameter, with concrete walls. With this new telescope a combined spectrograph and spectroheliograph, much more powerful than any previously constructed, is to be used.

These instruments are especially for solar research, but in the study of stellar evolution, as we have seen, other suns than the one so near and familiar must be taken into consideration, and accordingly we need a telescope of great light-gathering power to bring near to us the distant stars and nebulæ and enable us to study their spectra. Fortunately it is quite possible to construct reflecting telescopes which



THE FIVE-FOOT SPECTROHELIOGRAPH OF THE SNOW TELESCOPE

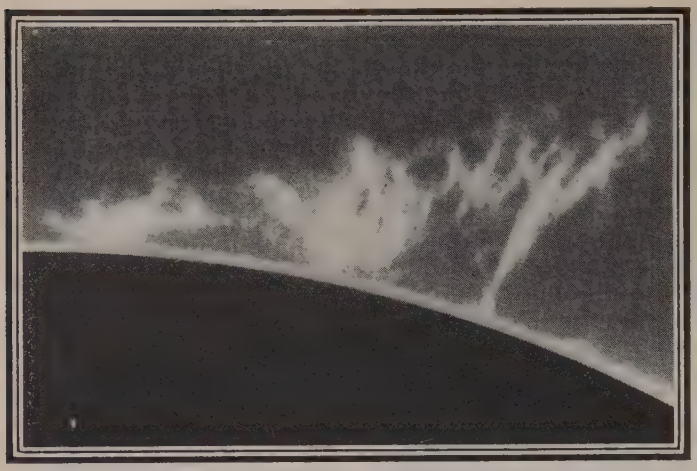
DOME OF THE 60-INCH REFLECTING TELESCOPE ON THE SUMMIT OF MOUNT WILSON

are much better adapted for this purpose than even the most powerful refractors.

Improvements in the construction of refracting telescopes led to a diminished use of reflectors, yet during recent years some notable examples have been constructed, and when the late Prof. James E. Keeler assumed the direction of the Lick Observatory, he devoted himself to the photography of the nebulæ, using the 3-foot Crossley reflector of that institution. He achieved wonderful success in this work, obtaining some striking photographs of the nebulæ which indicated their general character and formation. By this work and that of Professor Ritchey with a 2-foot reflector at Yerkes Observatory, the availability of a well constructed reflecting telescope for modern astronomical photography was demonstrated. In 1896, before this work had been done, Professor Hale decided to have a reflecting telescope of 5 feet aperture. It was begun at the Yerkes Observatory by Professor Ritchey, who had already shown his skill as an optician. A plate of glass 60 inches in diameter, 8 inches in thickness, and weighing one ton, was secured from the French Plate Glass Works at St. Gobain, and the task of grinding and polishing was finally completed at the large instrument and optical shop of the Solar Observatory in 1908. Such a disk of glass is of course only a foundation for the actual reflecting surface, which is a film of polished silver deposited on it. The construction of the heavier parts of the mounting for this great mirror was undertaken by the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, the builders of battleships for the United States Government, after designs prepared by Professor Ritchey, but all of the smaller and more delicate parts were built in the observatory instrument shop. This 60-inch reflector is housed in a dome of special design with a massive foundation for the telescope and an underground chamber for spectroscopic work.

When it had been finally installed in the observatory, as shown in the accompanying illustration, and was ready for work, in December, 1908, mirror and mounting were tested and the new instrument straightway was put in commission. Since it was the largest photographic telescope in the world, interest naturally attached to its performance. Both optically

THE 60-INCH REFLECTING TELESCOPE



SOLAR PROMINENCES 85,000 MILES HIGH

(Photographed with the Snow Telescope and five-foot spectroheliograph, Aug. 21, 1909)

and mechanically it was pronounced most satisfactory, and no difficulties were experienced from flexure, imperfect driving, or from other causes which are so often encountered in large telescopes. The figure of the mirror, which had been worked to a true parabolic shape with infinite pains by Professor Ritchey, was found essentially perfect, while the supporting system worked most satisfactorily and was so firm and massive that the huge 5-foot disc was not distorted whatever the position of the telescope. Successful in every respect, the instrument was at once put into use and a series of beautiful photographs of the nebulæ were secured, as well as spectrograms of distant stars, for which the telescope was used in connection with a spectroscope and a photographic camera. The images of stars, planets, and nebulæ on a clear night are excellent, those of the stars being very sharp and small, while the nebulæ show a wealth of detail. The great Nebula in Orion and other nebulæ appear with extraordinary variety of detail, while globular star clusters are brought out by the great light-gathering power of the instrument, so that an enormous number of individual stars are made visible.

Complete as is the success of the 60-inch reflector, it is of particular significance in view of the attempt to achieve a corresponding increase with a telescope 100 inches in diameter, for which Mr. John D. Hooker, of Los Angeles, presented to the Carnegie Institution $45,000 for the purchase of a disk of glass and its working into a concave mirror. The French glass-makers have been put on their mettle, and after several unsuccessful attempts have made special preparations for the making of a suitable disk, and a 100-inch grinding machine has been built at Pasadena, so that the new telescope seems assured.

In the whole scheme of the Solar Observatory the importance of physical methods has always figured prominently, and in fact in what has been termed the "New Astronomy" the labors of the physicist are conspicuous. Thus, astrophysics is a combination of the two branches of science, and no better example of its twentieth-century application can be found than at Mount Wilson. The presence of elements in sun and stars revealed in their spectra now has reached a point where the conditions under which these elements occur must be investigated. Accordingly, photographs made of solar or stellar spectra with telescope and spectrograph must be compared with photographs of spectra produced in the laboratory, where the conditions of production are known and may be controlled. And for that reason a physical laboratory in close connection with the observatory is not merely a convenience but a necessity for modern astrophysical investigation, such as that carried on at the summit of this California mountain. Thus, if a study is being made of the iron lines in the solar spectrum it is possible to compare it simultaneously with the spectra of iron in the electric furnace or from the arc between iron electrodes. Indeed, many important investigations can be carried on in this laboratory, the prime purpose of which, however, is to permit solar and stellar phenomena to be experimentally imitated and then interpreted.

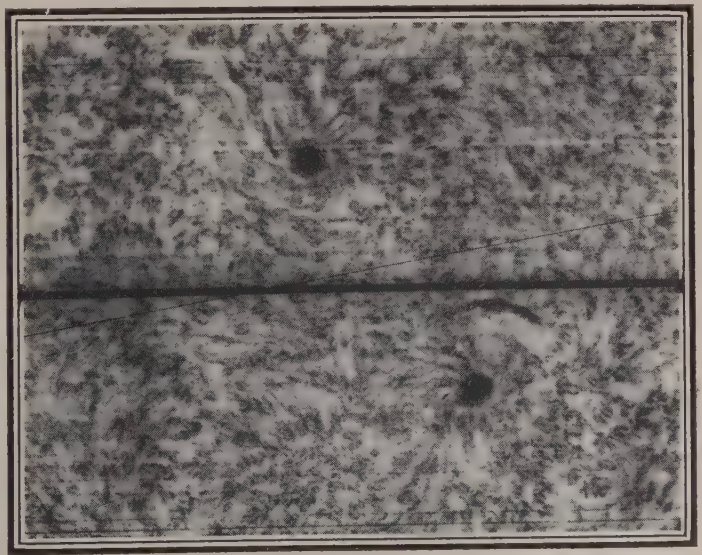
On the top of the mountain there is also maintained a station of the Astrophysical Observatory of the Smithsonian Institution. Here the solar energy received at the earth is measured and recorded by bolometer and pyrheliometer, just as at Washington, and in connection with the solar data material is being collected for the investigation of a number of interesting problems, especially those bearing on climatic conditions on the earth. Likewise, there is maintained as a part of the solar observatory a small magnetic observatory where variations in terrestrial magnetism are recorded by automatic instruments. Now, all of these problems, solar, terrestrial, and magnetic, are closely related, and for their study a continuous

record is maintained. Thus a large sun-spot is seen and photographed; the amount of solar radiation recorded at this time may vary materially from the normal, as may also magnetic conditions, possibly to the extent of the occurrence of a so-called magnetic storm. All the phenomena, accordingly, are recorded simultaneously and may be studied in connection with other data. Various shops, dwellings, and subordinate buildings are also placed at the summit of Mount Wilson, as well as an astrophysical museum where the more striking and interesting photographs are available for the inspection of visitors.

The plant below in the valley at Pasadena is hardly of secondary interest to the observatory itself. Here are the headquarters of the director, the administrative offices and the computing division, in addition to the large physical laboratory and the instrument shops. The study and measuring of the photographic plates can be done quite as well away from the observing station on the mountain, and the members of the Computing Division reside permanently in Pasadena. The members of the observatory staff also have their homes in Pasadena, from which they go up to the summit for their tours of duty or for special observations. There is maintained a computing staff of expert workers to measure plates and reduce observations under the direction of Professor Seares, a number of opticians and mechanicians, and several research investigators under the direction of Dr. King, superintendent of the main physical laboratory where spectroscopic and other related studies are undertaken. The equipment of the instrument shop and the physical laboratory is quite as complete as that of the observatories and other buildings at the summit. It was here that the study of the Zeeman effect producing a doubling or separation of the lines in a spectrum under the influence of a powerful magnetic field was studied by Dr. King under many conditions, and the identity of the phenomena with those discovered by Professor Hale in the sun-spots was clearly demonstrated. Here the electric furnace with temperatures running up to 3000° C. (5400° F.) may be brought into play in the study of the spectra of metals.

With this elaborate observatory and adjuncts, in hardly more than six years an organization of astronomers and astrophysicists has been effected for the prosecution of solar research, an instrumental equipment unexcelled for its purpose has been assembled, and more has been learned of the nature of the sun than has ever been forthcoming from any single observatory.

As a result of observations with the spectroheliograph and after a systematic investigation of the spectra of the sun-spots, it was found that they were electric vortices and that magnetic fields were produced by the rapid revolution of electrically charged particles. The motion of the sun, especially its rotation at different levels of its atmosphere, the motion of the sun-spots, the formation and motion of clouds of vapor or "flocculi" above the sun's surface, the nature of the "faculae" or bright spots, all have been fully investigated. When the areas of the calcium "flocculi" are measured on the spectroheliograph plates there is obtained an index to solar activity which, when compared by Dr. Bauer with the records of the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism of the Carnegie Institution, was found to bear a relation to the variation of the earth's magnetic intensity. Another interesting achievement was the discovery by Professor Hale and Mr. Adams that with the 30-foot spectroheliograph of the tower telescope the "flash" spectrum could be photographed without a solar eclipse. The flash spectrum, like the solar prominences, is observed ordinarily only at times of solar



RIGHT AND LEFT-HAND VORTICES SURROUNDING SUN-SPOTS

INTERIOR OF THE PHYSICAL LABORATORY AT PASADENA

(Showing slit end of vertical spectrograph and magnet used in study of Zeeman effect. Electric arcs, electric furnaces, pressure pumps, and electro-magnets are available for spectroscopic studies)

eclipses when the moon cuts off the main disk or photosphere.

When an 18-foot spectrograph was used with the 60-inch reflector some interesting photographs were made by Mr. Adams and Mr. Babcock of stellar spectra sufficiently large to permit of study of physical conditions. The first definite result was the determination of the pressure in the atmosphere of Arcturus, a yellow sun or first magnitude star with a light power equal to about 230 such suns as ours, and distant 43 light years, or 256,000,000,000,000 miles. The 60-inch reflector used photographically, has also revealed in the nebulæ and star clusters an enormous amount of detail hitherto unrecorded, while to the eye of an observer the globular star clusters appear at least three times as large in diameter as in the largest refractors, while many times as many stars may be counted. The 60-inch instrument has also been found particularly useful in an investigation by Prof. J. C. Kapteyn, of the University of Groningen, who has been studying the reduction of the intensity of the light of distant stars by an absorbing medium. Professor Kapteyn, who is one of the foremost authorities on the distribution of the stars and the structure of the stellar universe, is one of the research associates of the Solar Observatory, spending each year several weeks at Mount Wilson. The preliminary results of his investigations, while not final, are confirmatory of his theory, which promises to have a most important bearing on modern astronomy. Other American and foreign astronomers, in one capacity or another, have worked at Mount Wilson, and have aided Professor Hale and his associates in their many activities.

At the time of the St. Louis Exposition, in 1904, at the suggestion of Professor Hale, an International Union for Solar Research was formed by the visiting astronomers, in order to secure coöperation and decide on the most effective plans of work. Successful meetings were held at Oxford in 1905 and at Meudon in 1907, and this year the astronomers are to make their pilgrimage to Mount Wilson. In this gathering will be included a number of the world's greatest astronomers and physicists, from whom appreciation and friendly criticism of the work of the Solar Observatory will doubtless give fresh impetus to its efforts. On the other hand, the lessons and the experiences of the visiting scientists will act to advance solar research in their own observatories and universities. It is indeed a feeling of intense gratification for Americans to realize that in one branch at least of original scientific investigation and research the United States stands quite at the head, and that few astronomical discoveries of recent years can rank with the notable work of Professor Hale and the Mount Wilson Solar Observatory.

FEWER AND BETTER DOCTORS

A Plan for the Reconstruction of American Medical Education[1]

BY ABRAHAM FLEXNER

[Complaints of the low standards of medical education in this country have been common enough in the past, but not until the Carnegie Foundation completed its nation-wide survey of conditions did we have a body of data sufficiently exact to form the basis of any scientific attempt at reconstruction. That investigation, conducted by Dr. Abraham Flexner, has clearly shown, in the opinion of President Henry S. Pritchett, that there has been for many years an enormous over-production of ill-trained doctors, and that instead of the 155 schools of medicine now existing one-fifth of the number, properly supported and distributed, can produce all the physicians required, much better trained than they can now be in schools commercially managed and dependent on fees for support. Dr. Flexner, in the report recently published, not only points out the weak spots in American medical education, but makes practical suggestions for improvement. Following is that part of his report which outlines a scheme of reconstruction for the United States and Canada.—The Editor.]

THE necessity of reconstructing our methods and system of medical education is apparent from whatever point of view the subject may be approached. We already possess something like three times as many doctors as the country needs; we are producing between two and three times as many doctors annually as the country can assimilate; more than two-thirds of the medical schools in the United States lack the financial strength to give an effective education in medicine along modern lines. The necessity of a reconstruction that will at once reduce the number and improve the output of medical schools may, therefore, be taken as conclusively proved. A considerable sloughing off has already occurred. It would have gone further but for the action of colleges and universities which have by affiliation obstructed nature's own effort at readjustment. Affiliation is now in the air. Medical schools that have either ceased to prosper, or that have become sensitive to the imputation of proprietary status or commercial motive, seek to secure their future or to escape their past by contracting an academic alliance. The present article undertakes to work out a schematic reconstruction which may suggest a feasible course for the future. It is not supposed that violent measures will at once be taken to reconstitute the situation on the basis here worked out. A solution so entirely suggested by impersonal considerations may indeed never be reached. But legislators and educators alike may be assisted by a theoretical solution to which, as specific problems arise, they may refer.

This solution deals only with the present and the near future,—a generation, at most. In the course of the next thirty years needs will develop of which we here take no account. As we cannot foretell them, we shall not endeavor to meet them. Certain it is that they will be most effectively handled if they crop up freely in an unencumbered field. It is therefore highly undesirable that superfluous schools now existing be perpetuated in order that a subsequent generation may find a means of producing its doctors provided in advance. The cost of prolonging life through this intervening period will be worse than wasted; and an adequate provision at that moment will be embarrassed by inheritance and tradition. Let the new foundations of that distant epoch enjoy the advantage of the Johns Hopkins, starting without handicap at the level of the best knowledge of its day.

A FEW BASIC PRINCIPLES

The principles upon which reconstruction would proceed have been established in the course of this report:

(1) A medical school is properly a university department; it is most favorably located in a large city, where the problem of procuring clinical material, at once abundant and various, practically solves itself. Hence those universities that have been located in cities can most advantageously develop medical schools.

(2) Unfortunately, however, our universities have not always been so placed. They began in many instances as colleges or something less. Here a supposed solicitude for youth suggested an out-of-the-way location; elsewhere political bargaining brought about the same result. The State universities of the South and West most likely to enjoy sufficient incomes are often unfortunately located: witness the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa, of Georgia at Athens, of Mississippi at Oxford, of Missouri at

[1] From "Medical Education in the United States and Canada," a report of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

Columbia, of Arkansas at Fayetteville, of Kansas at Lawrence, of South Dakota at Vermilion; and that experience has taught us nothing is proved by the recent location of the State University of Oklahoma at Norman. Some of these institutions are freed from the necessity of undertaking to teach medicine by an endowed institution better situated; in other sections the only universities fitted by their large support and their assured scientific ideals to maintain schools of medicine are handicapped by inferiority of location. We are not thereby justified in surrendering the university principle. Experience, our own or that of Germany, proves, as we have already pointed out, that the difficulty is not insuperable. At relatively greater expense, it is still feasible to develop a medical school in such an environment: there is no magnet like reputation; nothing travels faster than the fame of a great healer; distance is an obstacle readily overcome by those who seek health. The poor as well as the rich find their way to shrines and healing springs. The faculty of medicine in these schools may even turn the defect of situation to good account; for, freed from distraction, the medical schools at Iowa City and Ann Arbor may the more readily cultivate clinical science. An alternative may indeed be tried in the shape of a remote department. The problem in that case is to make university control real, to impregnate the distant school with genuine university spirit. The difficulty of the task may well deter those whose resources are scanty or who are under no necessity of engaging in medical teaching. As we need many universities and but few medical schools, a long-distance connection is justified only where there is no local university qualified to assume responsibility. A third solution—division—may, if the position taken in previous chapters is sound, be disregarded in the final disposition.

ONLY ONE SCHOOL ASSIGNED TO A TOWN

(3) We shall assign only one school to a single town. As a matter of fact, no American city now contains more than one well supported university,[1]—and if we find it unnecessary or impolitic to duplicate local university plants, it is still less necessary to duplicate medical schools. The needless expense, the inevitable shrinkage of the student body, the difficulty of recruiting more than one faculty, the disturbance due to competition for hospital services, argue against local duplication. It is sometimes contended that competition is stimulating: Tufts claims to have waked up Harvard; the second Little Rock school did undoubtedly move the first to spend several hundred dollars on desks and apparatus. But competition may also be demoralizing; the necessity of finding students constitutes for medical schools which ought to elevate standards, the main obstacles to their elevation: witness the attitude of several institutions in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Chicago. Moreover, local competition is a stimulus far inferior to the general scientific competition to which all well equipped, well conducted, and rightly inspired university departments throughout the civilized world are parties. The English have experimented with both forms: a single school in the large provincial towns; a dozen or more in London; and their experience inclines them to reduce as far as possible the number of the London schools. Amalgamation has already taken place in certain American towns: the several schools of Cincinnati, of Indianapolis, and of Louisville have all recently "merged." This step is easy enough in towns where there is either no university or only one university. Where there are several, as in Chicago, Boston, and New York, the problem is more difficult. Approached in a broad spirit it may, however, prove not insoluble; coöperation may be arranged where several institutions all possess substantial resources; universities of limited means can retire without loss of prestige,—on the contrary, the respect in which they are held must be heightened by any action dictated by conscientious refusal to continue a work that they are in no position to do well.

LOCAL CONDITIONS TO BE REGARDED

(4) A reconstruction of medical education cannot ignore the patent fact that students tend to study medicine in their own States, certainly in their own sections. In general, therefore, arrangements ought to be made, as far as conditions heretofore mentioned permit, to provide the requisite facilities within each of the characteristic State groups. There is the added advantage that local conditions are thus heeded and that the general profession is at a variety of points penetrated by educative influences. New Orleans, for example, would cultivate tropical medicine; Pittsburg, the occupational diseases common in its environment. In respect to output, we may once more fairly take existing conditions into account. We are not called on to provide schools enough to keep up the present ratio. As we should in any case

[1] Chicago is almost an exception, as Northwestern University is situated at Evanston, a suburb.

hardly be embarrassed for almost a generation in the matter of supply, we shall do well to produce no doctors who do not represent an improvement upon the present average.

The principles above stated have been entirely disregarded in America. Medical schools have been established regardless of need, regardless of the proximity of competent universities, regardless of favoring local conditions. An expression of surprise at finding an irrelevant and superfluous school usually elicits the reply that the town, being a "gateway" or a "center," must of course harbor a "medical college." It is not always easy to distinguish "gateway" and "center": a center appears to be a town possessing, or within easy reach of, say 50,000 persons; a gateway is a town with at least two railway stations. The same place may be both,—in which event the argument is presumably irrefragable. Augusta, Georgia, Charlotte, North Carolina, and Topeka, Kansas, are "centers," and as such are logical abodes of medical instruction. Little Rock, St. Joseph, Memphis, Toledo, Buffalo, are "gateways." The argument, so dear to local pride, can best be refuted by being pursued to its logical conclusion. For there are still forty-eight towns in the United States with over 50,000 population each, and no medical schools: we are threatened with forty-eight new schools at once, if the contention is correct. The truth is that the fundamental, though of course not sole, consideration is the university, provided its resources are adequate; and we have, fortunately, enough strong universities, properly distributed, to satisfy every present need without serious sacrifice of sound principle. The German Empire contains eighty-four cities whose population exceeds 50,000 each. Of its twenty-two medical schools, only eleven are to be found in them: that is, it possesses seventy-three gateways and centers without universities or medical schools. The remaining eleven schools are located in towns of less than 50,000 inhabitants, a university town of 30,000 being a fitter abode for medical study than a non-university town of half a million, in the judgment of those who have best succeeded with it.

HOW MANY NEW DOCTORS ARE NEEDED?

That the existing system came about without reference to what the country needed or what was best for it may be easily demonstrated. Between 1904 and 1909 the country gained certainly upwards of 5,000,000 in population; during the same period the number of medical students actually decreased from 28,142 to 22,145, *i.e.*, over 20 per cent. The average annual production of doctors from 1900 to 1909 was 5222; but last June the number dropped to 4442. Finally, the total number of medical colleges which reached its maximum—166[1]—in 1904 has in the five years since decreased about 10 per cent. Our problem is to calculate how far tendencies already observable may be carried without harm.

We have calculated that the South requires for the next generation 490 new doctors annually, the rest of the country, 1500. We must then provide machinery for the training of about 2000 graduates in medicine yearly. Reckoning fatalities of all kinds at 10 per cent. per annum, graduating classes of 2000 imply approximately junior classes of 2200, sophomore classes of 2440, freshman classes aggregating 2700,—something over 9000 students of medicine. Thirty medical schools, with an average enrolment of 300 and average graduation classes of less than 70, will be easily equal to the task. As many of these could double both enrolment and output without danger, a provision planned to meet present needs is equally sufficient for our growth for years to come. It will be time to devise more schools when the productive limit of those now suggested shall come in sight.

PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS

For the purpose here in mind, the country may be conceived as divided into several sections, within each of which, with due regard to what it now contains, medical schools enough to satisfy its needs must be provided. Pending the fuller development of the States west of the Mississippi, the section east will have to relieve them of part of their responsibility. The provisional nature of our suggestions is thus obvious; for as the West increases in population, as its universities grow in number and strength, the balance will right itself: additional schools will be created in the West and South rather than in the North and East. It would of course be unfortunate to overemphasize the importance of State lines. We shall do well to take advantage of every unmistakably favorable opportunity so long as we keep within the public need; and to encourage the freest possible circulation of students throughout the entire country.

THE EASTERN STATES

(1) New England represents a fairly homogeneous region, comprising six States, the population of which is increasingly urban. Its

[1] Not including osteopathic schools.

population increased 1908–9 somewhat less than 75,000, requiring, on the basis of one doctor to every increase of 1500 in population, 50 new doctors. About 150 physicians died. Seventy-five men would replace one-half of these. In all, 125 new doctors would be needed. To produce this number two schools, one of moderate size and one smaller, readily suffice. Fortunately they can be developed without sacrificing any of our criteria. The medical schools of Harvard and Yale are university departments, situated in the midst of ample clinical material, with considerable financial backing now and every prospect of more. It is unwise to divide the Boston field; it is unnecessary to prolong the life of the clinical departments of Dartmouth, Bowdoin, and Vermont. They are not likely soon to possess the financial resources needed to develop adequate clinics in their present location; and the time has passed when even excellent didactic instruction can be regarded as compensating for defective opportunities in obstetrics, contagious diseases, and general medicine. The historic position of the schools in question counts little as against changed ideals. Dartmouth and Vermont can, however, offer the work of the first two years with the clinical coloring made feasible by the proximity of a hospital, as is the case with the University of Missouri at Columbia; with that they ought to be content for the time being.

(2) The middle Atlantic States comprise for our purpose New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. Their population grows at the rate of 300,000 annually, for whom 200 doctors can care; 230 more would fill one-half the vacancies arising through death: a total of 430 needed. Available universities are situated in New York City, Syracuse, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Baltimore. The situation is in every respect ideal; the universities located at New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore are strong and prosperous; those of Syracuse and Pittsburg, though less developed, give good promise. Without the sacrifice of a single detail, these five university towns can not only support medical schools for the section, but also to no small extent relieve less favored spots. The schools of Albany, Buffalo, Brooklyn, Washington,[1] would on this plan, disappear,—certainly until academic institutions of proper caliber had been developed. Whether even in the event of their creation they should for some years endeavor to cultivate medicine is quite doubtful. Appreciation of what is involved in the undertaking might well give them pause. Meanwhile, within the university towns already named there would be much to do; better state laws are needed in order to exterminate the worst schools; merger or liquidation must bring together many of those that still survive. The section under consideration ought indeed to lead the Union; but the independent schools of New York and Pennsylvania are powerful enough to prove a stubborn obstacle to any progressive movement, however clearly in the public interest.

[1] Except Howard University, which, patronized by the Government, is admirably located for the medical education of the negro.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS IN THE SOUTH

(3) Greater unevenness must be tolerated in the South;[2] proprietary or nominal university departments will doubtless survive longer there than in other parts of the country because of the financial weakness of both endowed and tax-supported institutions. It is all the more important, therefore, for universities to deal with the subject in a large spirit, avoiding both overlapping and duplication. An institution may well be glad to be absolved from responsibilities that some other is better fitted to meet. Tulane and Vanderbilt, for example, are excellently situated in respect to medical education; the former has already a considerable endowment applicable to medicine. The State universities of Louisiana and Tennessee may therefore resign medicine to these endowed institutions, grateful for the opportunity to cultivate other fields. Every added superfluous school weakens the whole by wasting money and scattering the eligible student body. None of the Southern State universities, indeed, is wisely placed: Texas has no alternative but a remote department, such as it now supports at Galveston; Georgia will one day develop a university medical school at Atlanta; Alabama, at Birmingham,—the university being close by, at Tuscaloosa. The University of Virginia is repeating Ann Arbor at Charlottesville; whether it would do better to operate a remote department at Richmond or Norfolk, the future will determine. Six schools are thus provided:[3] they are sufficient to the needs of the section just now. The resources available even for their support are as yet painfully inadequate: three of the six are still dependent upon fees for both plant and maintenance. It is doubtful whether the other universities of the South should generally offer even the instruction of the first two years. The scale upon which

[2] The South includes eleven states, *viz.*, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas.

[3] A seventh, Meharry, at Nashville, must be included for the medical education of the negro.

these two-year departments can be now organized by them is below the minimum of continued efficiency; they can contribute nothing to science, and their quota of physicians can be better trained in one of the six schools suggested. Concentration in the interest of effectiveness, team work between all institutions working in the cause of southern development, economy as a means of improving the lot of the teacher—these measures, advisable everywhere, are especially urgent in the South.

NORTH CENTRAL STATES AND MIDDLE WEST

(4) In the North Central tier—Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois—population increased 239,685 the last year: 160 doctors would care for the increase; 190 more would replace one-half of those that died: a total of 350. Large cities with resident universities available for medical education are Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland, and Chicago. Ann Arbor has demonstrated the ability successfully to combat the disadvantages of a small town. The University of Wisconsin can unquestionably do the same, with a slighter handicap, at Madison whenever it chooses to complete its work there. Indiana University has undertaken the problem of a distant connection at Indianapolis. Four cities thus fulfil all our criteria; two more develop the small town type; one more is an experiment with the remote university department. Surely the territory in question can be supplied by these seven medical centers. Chicago alone is likely to draw a considerable number of students from a wider area. It has long been a populous medical center. Nevertheless the number of high-grade students it just now contains is not large. If the practice of medicine in this area rested on a two-year college basis, as it well might, there would to-day be perhaps 600 students of medicine in that city. Coöperative effort between the two universities there and the State university at Urbana would readily provide for them.

(5) The Middle West comprises eight States, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, with a gain in population last year of 216,036, requiring 140 more physicians, plus 160 to replace half the deaths; a total of 300. To supply them, urban universities capable of conducting medical departments of proper type are situated in Minneapolis and St. Louis; and both deserve strong, well supported schools. For Minneapolis must largely carry the weight of the Dakotas and Montana; St. Louis must assist Texas and have an eye to Arkansas, Oklahoma, and the Southwest. The University of Nebraska, now dispersing its energies through a divided school, can be added to this list; for it will quite certainly either concentrate the department on its own site (Lincoln, population 48,232), or bring the two pieces together at Omaha, only an hour's distance away. The University of Kansas will doubtless combine its divided department at Kansas City. The State University of Iowa emulates Ann Arbor at Iowa City. These five schools must produce 297 doctors annually. Their capacity would go much farther. Oklahoma[1] and the Dakotas might well for a time postpone the entire question, supporting the work of the first two years, which they have already undertaken, on a much more liberal basis than they have yet reached. With the exception of St. Louis, all these proposed schools belong to State universities, and even at St. Louis the coöperation of the State university may prove feasible. A close relation may thus be secured between agencies concerned with public health and those devoted to medical education. The public health laboratory may become virtually part of the medical school,—a highly stimulating relation for both parties. The school will profit by contact with concrete problems; the public health laboratory will inevitably push beyond routine, prosecuting in a scientific spirit the practical tasks referred to it from all portions of the State. The direct connection of the State with a medical school that it wholly or even partly maintains will also solve the vexed question of standards: for the educational standard which the State fixes for its own sons will be made the practice standard as well. Private corporations, whether within or without its borders, will no longer be permitted to deluge the community with an inferior product.

THE FAR WEST

(6) Seven thinly settled and on the whole slowly growing States and Territories, form the farther West: New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Arizona. Their increase in population was last year about 45,000. They contain now one doctor for every 563 persons. In view of local conditions, let us reckon one additional doctor for every additional 750 persons: 60 will be required. And, further, let us make up the death-roll man for man: 60 more would be needed—altogether 120. There are at the moment in this region only two available sites, Salt Lake City and

[1] Should it be possible for the State University of Oklahoma, by engaging in clinical work at Oklahoma City, to get and to retain a monopoly of the field, the step would doubtless be advisable even now.

Denver. At the former the University of Utah is situated; the latter could be occupied by the University of Colorado, located at Boulder, practically a suburb. The outlying portions of this vast territory will long continue to procure their doctors by immigration or by sending their sons to Minneapolis, Madison, Ann Arbor, Chicago, or St. Louis.

(7) The three States on the Pacific coast, California, Oregon, Washington, are somewhat self-contained. They increased last year by 53,454 persons, requiring 36 more physicians; 50 more would repair one-half the losses by death: a total of 86. Available sites, filling the essential requirements, are Berkeley and Seattle. The former, with the adjoining towns of Alameda and Oakland, controls a population of 250,000 or more; the medical department of the University of California concentrated there would enjoy ideal conditions. At present the clinical ends of two divided schools share San Francisco, and the outlook for medical education of high quality is rendered dubious by the division. With unique wisdom the University of Washington and the physicians of Seattle have thus far refrained from starting a medical school in that State. They have held, and rightly, that in the present highly overcrowded condition of the profession on the coast, there is no need for an additional ordinary school; and the resources of the university are not yet adequate to a really creditable establishment. The field will therefore be kept clear until the university is in position to occupy it to advantage.

THE SITUATION IN CANADA

(8) In Canada the existing ratio of physicians to population is 1:1030. The estimated increase of population last year was 239,516, requiring 160 new physicians; losses by death are estimated at 90. As the country is thinly settled and doctors much less abundant than in the United States, let us suppose these replaced man for man: 250 more doctors would be annually required. The task of supplying them could be for the moment safely left to the Universities of Toronto and Manitoba, to McGill and to Laval at Quebec; Halifax, Western (London), and Laval at Montreal have no present function. At some future time doubtless Dalhousie University at Halifax will need to create a medical department. The future of Queen's depends on its ability to develop halfway between Toronto and Montreal, despite comparative inaccessibility, the Ann Arbor type of school. As for the rest, the great northwestern territory will, as it develops, create whatever additional facilities it may require.

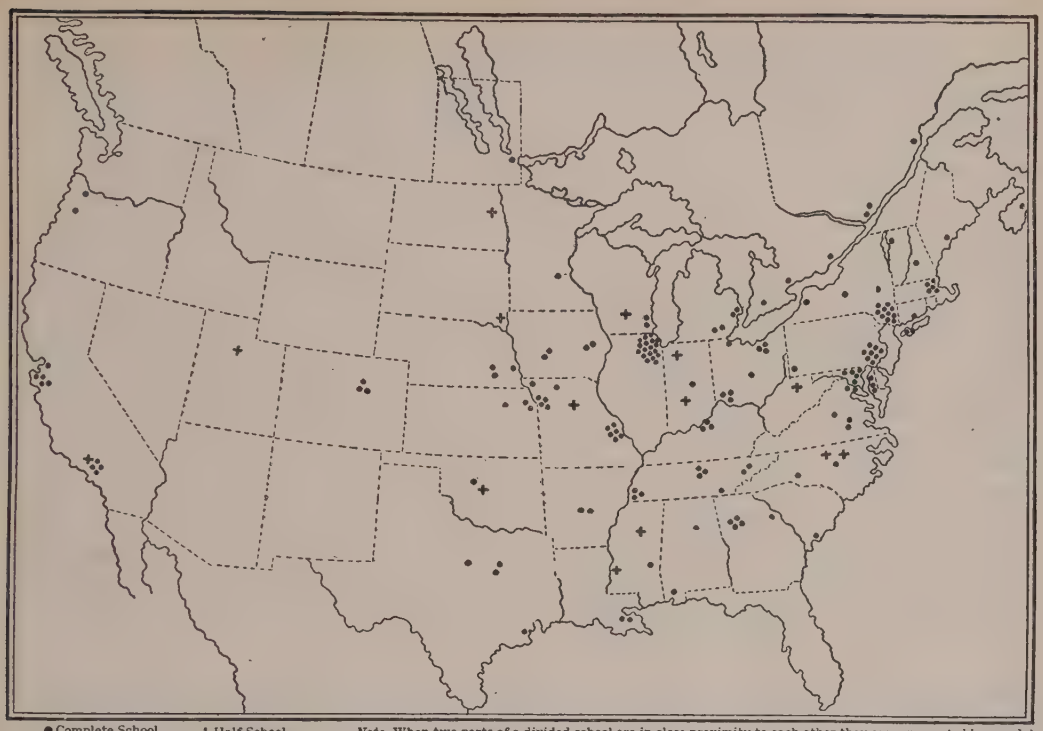
In so far as the United States is concerned, the foregoing sketch calls for 31 medical schools with a present annual output of about 2000 physicians, *i. e.*, an average graduating class of about 70 each. They are capable of producing 3500. All are university departments, busy in advancing knowledge as well as in training doctors. Nineteen are situated in large cities with the universities of which they are organic parts; four are in small towns with their universities; eight are located in large towns always close by the parent institutions. Divided and far distant departments are altogether avoided.

Twenty States[1] are left without a complete school. Most of these are unlikely to be favorably circumstanced for the next half century, so far as we can now judge. Several may, however, find the undertaking feasible within a decade or two. The University of Arkansas might be moved from Fayetteville to Little Rock; Oklahoma, if its rapid growth is maintained, may from Norman govern a medical school at Oklahoma City; Oregon may take full responsibility for Portland. Unfortunately, of the three additional schools thus created, only one, that at Little Rock, would represent conditions at their best. There is therefore no reason to hasten the others; for their problem may, if left open, be more advantageously solved.

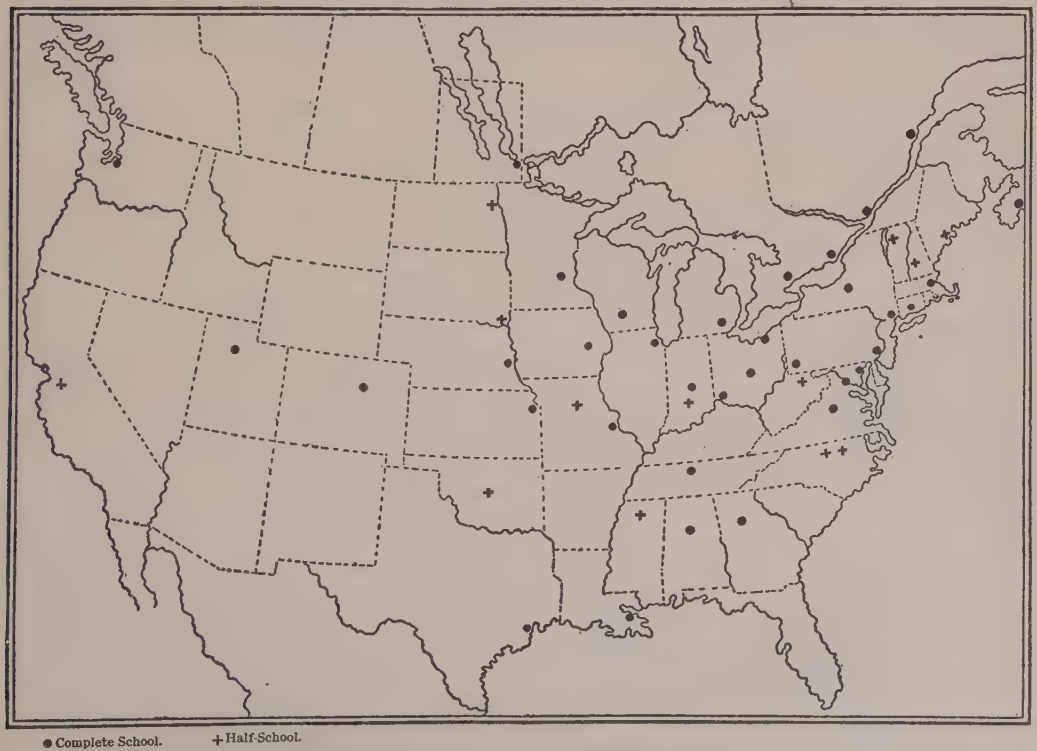
SURVIVALS THROUGH MERGERS

To bring about the proposed reconstruction, some 120 schools have been apparently wiped off the map. As a matter of fact, our procedure is far less radical than would thus appear. Of the 120 schools that disappear, 37 are already negligible, for they contain less than 50 students apiece; 13 more contain between 50 and 75 students each, and 16 more between 75 and 100. That is, of the 120 schools, 66 are so small that their student bodies can, in so far as they are worthy, be swept into strong institutions without seriously stretching their present enrolment. Of the 30 institutions that remain, several will survive through merger. For example, the Cleveland College of Physicians and Surgeons could be consolidated with Western Reserve; the amalgamation of Jefferson Medical College and the University of Pennsylvania would make one fair-sized school

[1] They are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Kentucky, Arkansas, Oklahoma, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Oregon. One school will not long content the State of Texas.



THE NUMBER, LOCATION, AND DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL SCHOOLS



THE SUGGESTED NUMBER, LOCATION, AND DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL SCHOOLS

on an enforced two-year college standard; Tufts and Harvard, Vanderbilt and the University of Tennessee, Creighton and the University of Nebraska, would, if joined, form institutions of moderate size, capable of considerable expansion before reaching the limit of efficiency.

In order that these mergers may be effective, not only institutional, but personal ambition must be sacrificed. It is an advantage when two schools come together; but the advantage is gravely qualified if the new faculty is the arithmetical sum of both former faculties. The mergers at Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Nashville, have been arranged in this way. The fundamental principles of faculty organization are thus sacrificed. Unless combination is to destroy organization, titles must be shaved when schools unite. There must be one professor of medicine, one professor of surgery, etc., to whom others are properly subordinated. What with superabundant professorial appointments, due now to desire to annex another hospital, and again to annexation of another school, faculties have become unmanageably large, viewed either as teaching, research or administrative bodies.

Reduction of our 155 medical schools to 31 would deprive of a medical school no section that is now capable of maintaining one. It would threaten no scarcity of physicians until the country's development actually required more than 3500 physicians annually; that is to say, for a generation or two, at least. Meanwhile, the outline proposed involves no artificial standardization: it concedes a different standard to the South as long as local needs require; it concedes the small town university type where it is clearly of advantage to adhere to it; it varies the general ratio in thinly settled regions; and, finally, it provides a system capable without overstraining of producing twice as many doctors as we suppose the country now to need. In other words, we may be wholly mistaken in our figures without in the least impairing the feasibility of the kind of renovation that has been outlined; and every institution arranged for can be expected to make some useful contribution to knowledge and progress.

STATE REGULATION JUSTIFIED

The right of the State to deal with the entire subject in its own interest can assuredly not be gainsaid. The physician is a social instrument. If there were no disease, there would be no doctors. And as disease has consequences that immediately go beyond the individual specifically affected, society is bound to protect itself against unnecessary spread of loss or danger. It matters not that the making of doctors has been to some extent left to private institutions. The State already makes certain regulations; it can by the same right make others. Practically the medical school is a public service corporation. It is chartered by the State; it utilizes public hospitals on the ground of the social nature of its service. The medical school cannot then escape social criticism and regulation. It was left to itself while society knew no better. But civilization consists in the legal registration of gains won by science and experience; and science and experience have together established the terms upon which medicine can be most useful. "In the old days," says Metchnikoff,[1] "any one was allowed to practice medicine, because there was no medical science and nothing was exact. Even at the present time among less civilized people, any old woman is allowed to be a midwife. Among more civilized races, differentiation has taken place and childbirths are attended by women of special training who are midwives by diploma. In case of nations still more civilized, the trained midwives are directed by obstetric physicians who have specialized in the conducting of labor. This high degree of differentiation has arisen with and has itself aided the progress of obstetrical science." Legislation which should procure for all the advantage of such conditions as is now possible would speedily bring about a reconstruction quite as extensive as that described.

Such control in the social interest inevitably encounters the objection that individualism is thereby impaired. So it is, at that level; so it is intended. The community through such regulation undertakes to abridge the freedom of particular individuals to exploit certain conditions for their personal benefit. But its aim is thereby to secure for all others more freedom at a higher level. Society forbids a company of physicians to pour out upon the community a horde of ill-trained physicians. Their liberty is indeed clipped. As a result, however, more competent doctors being trained under the auspices of the State itself, the public health is improved; the physical well-being of the wage-worker is heightened; and a restriction put upon the liberty, so-called, of a dozen doctors increases the effectual liberty of all other citizens. Has democracy then really suffered a set-back? Reorganization along rational lines involves the strengthening, not the weakening, of democratic principle, because it tends to provide the conditions upon which well-being and effectual liberty depend.

[1] *The Nature of Man* (translated by Chalmers), p. 300.

HOW NEW YORK DEALS WITH HER PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANIES

BY LYMAN BEECHER STOWE

THREE years ago the people of New York State rose in their might and demanded that their public service companies cease to be exploited for the benefit of a few at the expense of the many. Under the leadership of Governor Hughes this vague popular demand was focused and crystallized into the Public Service Commission law which came into effect on July 1, 1907. This law seeks to protect the public against the public service companies, the public service companies against the public; and, most important of all, it seeks to protect both the public and the public corporations against their common enemy,—the speculator. It aims, in short, to make the public service company serve the public, which means the service of patrons and stockholders alike and in equal degree.

Under the provisions of this law Governor Hughes appointed two commissions of five members each,—one for the City of Greater New York, known as the Public Service Commission for the First District, the other for the rest of the State, known as the Public Service Commission for the Second District. All transportation, gas, and electrical companies exercising public franchises within the borders of the State are responsible to one of these two commissions. The commissions may demand that rates be reasonable and to all alike for like service, that service be adequate and safe, that the accounting methods of all public corporations doing a like business be uniform and so kept as to reveal rather than conceal their actual financial condition, and finally that capitalization represent present values instead of future hopes. Aside from this regulative work the Commission for the First District has also the duty of laying out, constructing and operating, or securing the construction and operation, of rapid-transit routes for Greater New York. Some of the results of the three years' work of the Commission for the First District will here be briefly outlined. The Commission for the Second District, although dealing with a different class of problems, is solving them under the same law and is applying to their solution the same principles.

Lincoln once said that sending troops to McClellan was like "shoveling flies across a barn-yard." The average citizen of New York formerly had reason to feel about addressing complaints to public service companies as did Lincoln about sending troops to McClellan. The courts have held that a corporation is a person within the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment, but the average citizen is a very small person compared with the average public service corporation. A public service commission enables the small individual person to treat with the great corporate person on something like equal terms.

COMPLAINTS ARE REACHING HEADQUARTERS

There are about 10,000 complaints handled annually by the Commission for the First District. Of this number about one-third are settled in a manner substantially meeting the desires of the complainant. About one-quarter are found to be baseless or ill-founded. All trivial complaints are treated informally. In fact, all complaints are thus treated in so far as is practicable. Every complaint received is promptly acknowledged. It is then transmitted to the company against which it is lodged with a request that the cause of complaint be removed within ten days or an explanation sent to the complainant and to the commission. If such explanation is not satisfactory the matter is investigated by the experts of the commission. After such investigation the commission makes its recommendations. If the recommendations are accepted and followed the matter is closed; if not, and if the matter is of sufficient importance, a public hearing is held at which both sides have opportunity to present their case untrammeled by court rules of evidence. The commission then dismisses the complaint or serves an order upon the company to satisfy it within a given time. The penalty for disobeying an order of the commission may be as much as $5000 a day for a transportation company or $1000 a day for a gas or electrical company. The fact that the commission has this manda-

tory power makes its use necessary only in extreme and important cases. By far the greater number of cases are readily and satisfactorily adjusted by friendly correspondence. There is very little wielding of the big stick.

On March 21 a sleep-robbed citizen complained of the great and unnecessary noise made by the surface cars which passed his door over uneven tracks and an unused switch. Six days later he wrote the commission as follows: "The matter complained of is now being attended to, and I avail myself of this opportunity to say that after a residence of practically fifty years in New York City I am astonished and more than gratified at the prompt, courteous, and effective consideration which has been accorded my complaint by a public body. I had not thought it possible."

Another man complained of a dangerous crossing where one of his sons had narrowly escaped being run over. Within two months, on the mere suggestion of the commission, the company had installed a system of interlocking gates which gave complete protection. A man who had complained of indecent overcrowding on a crosstown car line recently wrote the commission: "I notice a great improvement has been made in traveling over this line; in fact, this morning it was really a pleasure to come over on the line, as I was able to get a seat." As the result of the complaint of a passenger who had been obliged to stand on an exposed elevated platform in a drenching rain while awaiting a train this platform is now fully protected by a canopy. Such instances as these could be cited practically *ad infinitum*. Not only are complaints addressed to the commission thus satisfied, but those sent to the companies direct now receive a degree of prompt and courteous attention previously unknown. The corporations now encourage complaints to come to them direct. When it cost nothing to be polite they were often rude, but now that it costs something to be rude they are generally polite.

INCREASING THE SUBWAY'S CAPACITY

About 400,000 people daily used the New York Subway when it was opened in 1904. The number has now risen to between 800,000 and 1,000,000. Actually to keep pace with such an increase in patronage was beyond the bounds of possibility. It recalls the impossible tasks that were set the superhuman heroes of mythological tales. Some two years ago, after an exhaustive examination, the consulting engineer of the commission made recommendations for expanding the Subway to its maximum capacity. The last of these recommendations,—the lengthening of the station platforms so as to accommodate longer trains,—is now under way. On the order, or by the suggestion of the commission, guards were provided to help load and unload the trains, a speed control was installed at express stations which made it possible for the trains to follow one another into the stations with much greater rapidity, and side doors were placed on express trains to expedite loading and unloading. These improvements have increased the capacity over 10 per cent. The lengthening of the platforms may increase it as much again. By order of the commission also the electric lights in the cars were increased from ten to sixteen candle power, so that "he that rides may read." In opposing this suggestion the general manager urged that such powerful lights might injure the eyes of the traveling public. The commission was unshaken and the more powerful lights were installed.

RELIEVING SURFACE-CAR CONGESTION

The commission found that 20 per cent. of the surface cars in the city were withdrawn daily for repairs. Thereupon it ordered all the cars to be thoroughly overhauled and put in the best possible condition. After this had been done 5 per cent. only were daily withdrawn for repairs. Naturally one of the first problems the commission attacked was the notorious Brooklyn Bridge crush. Among other causes it was found that a certain line of cars which was doing only 16 per cent. of the bridge business was furnishing 62 per cent. of the breakdowns and consequent delays. After this company had repaired its cars by order of the commission it caused 13 per cent. only of the delays. This was merely a typical incident among the measures taken to relieve the congestion.

After an exhaustive investigation the commission ordered all the surface cars in New York City equipped with fenders and wheel guards of the type which the experts of the commission had found by experiments to be the most effective. The accident figures show the results. In the year 1907–'08 there were 508 persons fatally injured by the street surface railways of the city. The next year this figure had fallen to 380,—128 less lives lost,—or a reduction of something over 30 per cent. This meant a saving to the companies on damage claims of about $1,000,000 and a saving to the community in the prevention of economic loss of over $2,000,000. To these cold figures must naturally be added the human saving in sorrow

and trouble. And these estimates were made before the commission's orders had as now been completely carried out.

THE CONEY ISLAND FARE CASE

In the matter of transit rates this commission has little to do because of the prevailing 5-cent fare established by custom and statute. The only important rate case was recently decided adversely to the complainants, who demanded that the rate of fare between New York City and Coney Island be reduced from 10 to 5 cents. In order to decide this question on the basis of full knowledge of all the facts the commission made a valuation of the physical properties of the operating companies concerned and found the relation between the capitalization and the value of the properties. The commissioner who wrote the prevailing opinion said in concluding: "The trend of the testimony offered would indicate that this Coney Island business is not profitable to the companies, and there is nothing that would justify the commission in ordering a 5-cent fare. This is more apparent when it is also borne in mind that companies in a solvent and prosperous condition best serve the welfare of the public, both as travelers and investors, and it is in their interest as well as that of their many employees that they should be maintained in this condition." This quotation well illustrates a policy of the commission which is as objectionable to the small but noisy band of demagogues who believe it is the high purpose of the commission "to soak the corporations" as it is gratifying to the normal, fair-minded citizen.

While it is important to remedy bad conditions, it is vastly more important to remove the causes which create such conditions. The manifest evils which the commission has remedied would inevitably and perpetually recur were it not for its more fundamental work in removing their causes by prescribing uniform and proper methods of accounting and by the prevention of stock watering. The evils which flow from the unregulated issue of stocks and bonds by public service companies were emphatically shown by the facts disclosed in the investigation of the commission into the affairs of the traction companies under its jurisdiction. This investigation showed that the bankrupt condition of the Manhattan traction companies was due primarily at least to leases under which excessive rentals were paid, to the piling up of bonded indebtedness with consequent increase of fixed charges, and to the juggling of accounts by which unearned dividends were paid while the roads and equipment were allowed to deteriorate.

The commission has prescribed a system of accounting for the corporations under its jurisdiction, which establishes uniformity between all companies of the same class, which shows clearly and accurately the specific source of all income and the purpose of every expenditure, which prevents the charging of items to wrong accounts, which requires the setting aside of an amount sufficient to keep the property up to a proper standard, which prevents the taking of an undue amount out of earnings and spending it on extensions, and which insures that every charge to capital account shall represent 100 cents on the dollar in money actually spent in creating the property of the corporation. Compare this with conditions in former days which permitted huge sums for lobbying at Albany, euphemistically termed "acceleration of public opinion," to be charged to "construction account." Under the former system, if chaos may be called a system, the public service companies to a large extent fell a prey to the predatory speculator who milked them for his own benefit at the expense of the property of the security-holders and the service of the patrons. Not a stock or a bond may now be issued without the approval of the commission. The speculator has fallen upon evil days. "He prefers darkness rather than light." All the light there is is now shed upon the financial transactions of the public service companies.

PREVENTING THE EVIL OF STOCK WATERING

In 1908 the Interborough Rapid Transit Company applied to the commission for permission to execute a mortgage for $55,000,000 with which to meet certain notes which would shortly fall due. Before granting the application the commission stipulated that the company include in the mortgage its interest in the elevated railways as well as the Subway, and in other respects so strengthened the security and safeguarded the interests of the prospective purchasers that, in the opinion of leading bond brokers, the securities issued sold more readily and at a higher rate than would otherwise have been possible. In fact, it is generally true that securities bearing the approval of the commission find, other things being equal, a more favorable reception in the market than other securities.

Last year the Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad Company applied to the commission for permission to issue bonds to the amount of $372,000, the proceeds to be applied to im-

provements. On investigation the commission discovered that a large part of the funds was to be used for mere replacements, in distinction from actual improvements. That is, instead of adding to the value of the property, they would merely offset depreciation. Under a proper system of accounting depreciation should be met out of a depreciation fund, which should, in turn, be set aside annually from earnings. For instance, a considerable part of the proposed expenditure was for the laying of new tracks. The old rails weighed but 60 pounds; the new ones were to be 90-pound rails. Now the advantage of the heavier over the lighter rails was an improvement, a real addition to the value of the property and properly chargeable to capital account. Hence, upon the excess value of the 90 over the 60-pound rails, the company might legitimately issue securities and to that extent increase its obligations. The commission finally authorized the issue of bonds of a par value of $107,000 instead of $372,000, and stipulated that they should be sold for not less than .80.

VALUATION TO PRECEDE BOND ISSUES

Last year the bondholders' committee of the first consolidated mortgage on the Third Avenue Railroad Company applied to the commission for approval of the issue of over $68,000,000 of securities for a new company to be organized to take over the property. The company is now in the hands of a federal receiver. In denying this application the decision of the commission recites: "It is proposed to issue over $68,000,000 in new securities; yet there is practically nothing on record regarding the value or amount of assets or property back of these securities. This omission is particularly striking in view of the fact that the Third Avenue Company is in the hands of a receiver and admittedly unable to pay the interest upon its bonded indebtedness, to say nothing of dividends upon its stock. Yet it is proposed to increase the capitalization of the company by nearly $15,000,000, of which not more than $6,500,000 will go to improve the tangible property. It would seem that before any sound and permanent basis of reorganization could be determined it would be essential to have some definite idea of the actual value of the property. The applicants may have such information, but no inventory, partial or complete, appraisal or estimate even has been presented to the commission. In the absence of such important data, the commission is wholly unable to reach the conclusion that a company unable to pay fixed charges and dividends upon $58,560,000 of securities should be superseded by one having $73,516,800 of stocks and bonds." The same applicants have now pending before the commission a second plan of reorganization which contemplates the issue of $14,000,000 less of securities. In the meantime, both the applicants and the commission have made an exhaustive valuation of the property.

The opponents of government regulation have insistently urged that under its throttling influence it would be difficult, if not impossible, to secure new capital. The fact that the approval of this commission has been sought for a total of $290,568,800 of securities since 1907 does not tend to confirm this contention. Of this amount approval has already been granted for $76,422,000.

OTHER WORK OF THE COMMISSIONS

More than half the time and an amount closely approaching 70 per cent. of the expenditures of the Public Service Commission for the First District is devoted to the development of rapid-transit facilities for New York City, but as this work is purely local and quite unrelated to the regulative duties of the commission, mention of it may properly be omitted in this sketch.

As successor to the State Commission of Gas and Electricity and the State Inspector of Gas Meters this commission has achieved fundamental reforms in the field of gas and electricity which can only be referred to in passing. No gas or electrical meter may now be installed until tested and sealed as correct by the commission. In former days the State Inspector would have, say, a half-dozen meters tested out of a lot of three or four hundred and if found correct he would accommodatingly approve as correct the entire number. This was like testing a half-dozen eggs on a farm and then guaranteeing the freshness of all the eggs in the county in which the farm was located. Last year alone the commission tested 357,793 gas meters, of which 4,088 were tested on the complaint of the consumers, and of this number 2,443 were found to be fast. When a meter is fast beyond the slight deviation allowed by law the company must pay the expense of the test, while if it is slow the consumer must bear the expense. At the instance of the commission the companies annually return thousands of dollars to consumers who have been overcharged through the exactions of fast meters.

When all is said the chief value of the Public Service Commissions lies not so much in what they do as in what they keep other people from doing. The value of a watchman is meas-

ured not so much by the number of burglars he catches on the premises as by the much larger number who do not even approach the premises because of his presence. So long as the Public Service Commission law remains upon the statute books and is as now honestly and intelligently administered, the public service corporations of the State will be managed in the interest of their security-holders and their patrons and not for the enrichment of speculators.

HOW WISCONSIN REGULATES HER PUBLIC UTILITIES

BY JOHN R. COMMONS

(Professor of Political Economy in the University of Wisconsin)

PHYSICAL valuation is the basis of the Wisconsin law regulating public utilities. Almost every part of the law is shaped with reference to this fundamental principle. Given, physical valuation as a starting point, the other features logically and necessarily follow.

First in importance is the "elasticity," or, rather, the adjustability of the law to all the conditions and facts of each public utility. Instead of laying down rigid rules, as has been customary, the law creates a commission and staff of scientific investigators. These are commanded to "investigate and ascertain" for each public utility what is the "reasonable value" of the service which it renders to the public. To do this, the commission is given the most extensive powers, the widest freedom of action, and, particularly, the strongest protection against the courts.

GOVERNMENT BY "REVIEW" INSTEAD OF BY INJUNCTION

Every public utility is required to bring all of its side of the case before the commission, and is prevented from holding back any evidence to be afterwards presented in court as a means of overthrowing the orders of the commission. This is accomplished by an ingenious rule of procedure which deserves to be ranked as the most important measure yet devised for separating the judicial from the administrative functions of government. It is substantially a device for avoiding "government by injunction," by substituting a "review" for an injunction. If a public utility company offers in court any evidence not offered to the commission, the court is required to send the case back to the commission, and the commission is authorized again to investigate and to amend its orders in the added light of the withheld evidence. In this way the commission becomes practically the referee or master in chancery to the court. Its record is made the record of facts to which the court is practically confined, and the court does not try the case *de novo*, as it does in the injunction procedure.

THE COMMISSION GETS THE FACTS

Moreover, the investigation by the commission is more complete and reliable than the investigation by a court or referee. The commission is not tied down by strict rules of evidence; it considers documents, writings, statements, and facts which would be ruled out of court; it does not limit itself to the evidence produced by the parties, but makes investigations on its own initiative. The latter is of great importance to the public, because in nearly all cases the municipalities are poorly represented before the commission, and their attorneys and experts are no match for those of the private companies.

Finally, the inferences from the facts drawn by the commission, and the order issued to the company on the basis of these inferences, will scarcely be overthrown by the court. On these points the Supreme Court of the State has recently declared itself (in the case of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company):

> Doubtless the court may for the purpose of comparison and to aid it in ascertaining how far the order diverges from a reasonable standard take evidence of and consider such criterion. But this is only for comparison. The court cannot legally adjudicate or declare this statutory standard. . . . The words "clear and satisfactory evidence" [required to show that the order is unlawful or unreasonable] were used in the law of this state to describe a degree of proof greater than a preponderance of evidence and such as was necessary in order to establish fraud by that party to an action upon whom the burden of proof rested. . . . Were this court sitting as a railroad com-

mission, it would not have made the order in question. . . . But this is far from saying that we find the order to be unreasonable or that it appears to us by clear and satisfactory evidence that the order is unreasonable.

INTANGIBLE VALUES RECOGNIZED

Again, physical valuation conciliates the managers and owners of the utilities and secures their coöperation. It overlooks all the invidious questions of high finance and stock watering, and looks only for what the company has actually been doing for the service of the public. This has cleared up the atmosphere remarkably regarding the real meaning of the word *value* itself,—a word that has amazingly muddled the courts, lawyers, economists, and everybody in the past.

Value has two meanings:—*power over others*, and *cost of service to others*. Physical valuation means nothing more or less than the cost of construction or reconstruction of the physical property. Very early in the investigations the companies avoided the first meaning of value, and with it the contention that they were entitled to any values based on stocks, bonds, or the capitalization of net earnings. This eliminated at once the claim of a value for such intangibles as franchises and "good will." Such values represent the power to exploit the consumer by extortionate or unreasonable charges. But there are other intangible values that represent *costs* incurred by investors, and these have been recognized and given a definite meaning. In fact, the outcome of physical valuation according to three years of investigation, is the recognition of a very large element of intangible value entitled to profits just as much as physical value. But, in every case, this intangible value is based on a cost incurred by the owners.

The figures of a recent case will show what is meant.[1] The cost of reconstructing the physical plant in its existing condition was estimated to be $650,018. But 12 per cent., or $78,002, was added to this as an estimate for "superintendence, loss of interest on capital during construction, and contingencies." Another amount of $49,674 was added for "stores, supplies, and additional working capital," although the balance sheet showed only $35,328 of stores, supplies, and cash on hand. Here were two allowances made by the commission amounting to $92,948, or 14 per cent., for what some opponents of physical valution call "intangibles," and this is included under the term "physical value."

But this is not all. The company and its experts claimed additional intangibles on account of sums expended in order to get business, the doing of free work, the giving away of appliances or their sale at less than cost and profit, the solicitation of business, advertising, demonstrations and education of the public, loss of profit during the period of building up the business, losses in operating expenses during the unprofitable period, etc. So much of these as represented costs, or losses, or deficits, were conceded by the commission. To them has been given the term "going value," indicating intangible values based on costs, as against "good will" or "franchise value," indicating intangible values based on earnings.

The question then turns only on the amount to be allowed for going value. The company's experts in the foregoing case figured it out at anywhere from $218,000 to $130,000. The commission decided that it was not more than $168,908. Thus, in a case where the existing physical property, the stores, supplies, and cash on hand, amounted to $685,346, the commission allowed additions of $261,256 for intangible elements. Consequently the total capital of $946,602, on which the company is allowed to earn profits, consists of 72 per cent. physical value and 28 per cent. intangible value. Although these valuations are very liberal, they were all based consistently on the principle of *costs* rather than *value*, and they therefore represent the amount of sacrifice which investors have incurred for the service of the public.

In another case[2] the commission rejected going value and mentioned several reasons for rejection, such as bad management, bad judgment, impure and inadequate service, excessive salaries, etc. It intimated that, "instead of the physical structure being enhanced in value, the same may be depreciated by such considerations."

This, then, is the outcome of the Wisconsin law, which in one section requires the commission to "value all the property of every public utility actually used and useful for the convenience of the public," and in another section requires it to "publish" the "value of the physical property" along with the value of "all the property." Whether this results in reducing rates so that they will yield a profit only on bare physical value, depends on circumstances as discovered by investigation. "Going value" in one case may be *gone value* in another.

REGULATION OF MUNICIPAL PLANTS

In Wisconsin, the municipally-owned plants are placed under the same regulation as private

[1] Madison Gas & Electric Company, decided March 8, 1910.

[2] Appleton Water Works Company, decided May 14, 1910.

ones. They are required to keep the same forms of accounts and they cannot increase their rates or charges without the approval of the commission. This has produced interesting results. Municipalities have been compelled to separate their water works accounts from the other municipal accounts, to apportion common expenses according to the amounts properly belonging to the water works, and to carry depreciation accounts. Not much, however, has yet been done with municipal undertakings in the way of regulation. The city of Madison asked permission to increase certain rates paid by private consumers. The commission found that, notwithstanding the existing rates were not high compared with other places, and were lower than those of most privately operated plants, yet they were high when measured by the proportion of revenues paid by private consumers. Over one-half the water delivered was furnished to the city, and to schools, churches, and public buildings free of charge. In other words, private consumers were paying for free services to tax-payers, schools, and churches. The commission refused consent to increase their charges.

THE COMMISSION CRITICISED

Various criticisms have been made upon the work of the commission. Some of these relate to increases in rates allowed by the commission where competing companies had been cutting rates below the cost of production. Others relate to delays in rendering decisions. But these delays have been necessary on account of the enormous work of improving the service, standardizing the units of measurement, and dealing with the hundreds of cases that came in when the law was first in force.

It is not appreciated that when all of the gas companies of the State (except gasoline) have brought the heating power of gas up to 600 units, the commission has really effected a great reduction in rates. This has been the almost unknown but most important work of the commission, whether in light, heat, power or transportation. It has been done almost solely through investigation and conference without the necessity of issuing orders. In certain cases the commission has held back from issuing an order to reduce rates until the company could bring the quality of its service up to the standard.

Another criticism turns on the violation of the home-rule principle of municipal government. This has been especially urged by municipal officials. It may be remarked here that one of the greatest advantages of the law has been the abolition of free service and discriminating rates. In a village of 1,400 inhabitants the electric company was found to be granting special rates to 42 out of a total of 99 consumers. Says the commission after an investigation of discriminations throughout the State:

> No provision of any law has ever struck more directly at evils in utility enterprises than this, nor has anything ever been done in the regulation of quasi-public business in this state which more fundamentally affects the moral sense of the citizen of Wisconsin. In this respect the utilities law has brought about a quiet revolution, just as it is effecting a revolution in the business methods of many of the plants.

The Public Utilities law should be distinguished from the Railroad law. In fact the Railroad Commission operates under a score or more of laws. Although the basis of physical valuation is the same for all, yet there are differences in details. The commission has jurisdiction over everything that can be designated as a public utility, including water power and the conservation of the headwaters of the Wisconsin River. Considering its wide scope, the amount of work accomplished since the creation of the commission in 1905 is extremely creditable. By far the largest amount of work has been that of standardizing the service, bringing backward companies and municipalities up to reasonable standards of service, accounting and management, and getting the data for valuations.

On the matter of services is where its value has been of greatest benefit to the largest number of people. For the first time in the history of the country, gas meters are now on an accurate basis, and the report on this subject, based on investigations and tests by a national committee coöperating with the commission and published in the proceedings of the American Gas Institute, constitutes the criterion henceforth for companies, municipalities, and meter manufacturers. Similar work has been done for other utilities. The commission has recently begun an investigation of express company rates and services, upon petition of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. Altogether, its work has been that of laying the foundations for regulation, and there has been nothing of the drastic or revolutionary attacks on corporations which were charged against Governor LaFollette and those who carried through the law five years ago. So sound and reasonable have been its acts, that corporations have adopted them, in the great majority of cases, without the necessity of a formal order.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS—A PROBLEM OF TO-DAY

BY CHARLES L. CHUTE

AN industrial accident, as the term is generally used, is one which happens to a person while employed and at work for another, occurring more or less directly because of the work done, the tools or materials employed, or the risks, ordinary or extraordinary, of the occupation. Of course there have been such accidents since the earliest times, but the present industrial accident problem is a very modern one. Industry in almost all branches has been made more dangerous to the worker by the introduction of steam and electric power and by the development of high-speed machinery and rapid transit. Within the past twenty-five years the problem has come to the fore in this country. The increasing complexity of modern industry and the development of new and highly dangerous trades, such as that of the electric-lineman and the structural steel worker on our constantly growing "skyscrapers," have greatly increased the risks of work and the number of accidents.

Slowly we are becoming convinced that in the case of a great many of these accidents, caused by increased risks, the industry, and through it society, should bear a much larger proportion of the burden and loss than our present laws require. Hence we have to-day in this country a problem of legislative and social adjustment demanding solution.

Without doubt accidents have increased and are increasing. From 18,000 to 20,000 fatal, and from 700,000 to 800,000 non-fatal industrial accidents, according to the estimate of a careful statistician,[1] occur in the United States every year. A majority of the victims are supporting families. This has been proved by every statistical study. Hence the problem is a very serious one, and many more than the actual victims are concerned.

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS

That a great many of the accidents of industry are caused by "the hazards of the trade" is proved by the great increase in accidents corresponding with greatly increased risks.

Statistics in this country are incomplete, but the official tables of the German government covering many thousands of accidents ascribe from 40 to 50 per cent. of all industrial accidents to nobody's negligence, but to trade risks. Tables of the State Labor Bureaus of Wisconsin and Minnesota arrive at practically the same conclusion.

American workmen are admittedly careless and reckless, but the conditions of modern industry incline to make them so. The nature of the work and the speed enjoined force men to take risks. Witness the structural steel worker on our great buildings and bridges; he cannot afford to be careless for an instant, but must constantly take risks. Seldom is a large building erected in New York City without workmen being killed and many injured.

In many occupations the men are forced to take *unnecessary* risks, safeguards are disregarded, defective material plays its part. In such cases, under the laws in force in every State for most occupations, the employer is held liable only if the victim proves that he himself was entirely free from blame, but in the larger number of the accidents caused by a negligent foreman or careless fellow-workman the victim must stand all the loss. In but few cases can the employer be proved to be solely to blame; in fewer still, according to recent careful case studies, does the victim appear to be wholly and alone to blame through his own gross negligence.

The causes are complex, often hard to get at, and accidents are "just accidents" in many cases. Hence a movement is now sweeping this country to bring our States into line with the countries of Europe, in practically all of which accidents are dealt with on the "compensation" basis. In England, Germany, Austria, and in twenty-one other foreign countries, including all the leading industrial nations except Switzerland, which at the present time is coming into line, all accidents of industry are dealt with without regard to who was at fault, except where willful or gross negligence is *proved* against the victim.

TREATMENT OF ACCIDENT VICTIMS

The greatest interest in current discussions centers in the treatment of victims and their

[1] F. L. Hoffman in Bliss' "Encyclopedia of Social Reform," 1908.

families after an accident. An accident means a loss,—deprivation of income and loss of earning power. It is thoroughly established by the recent studies of State Commissions, of State and National Departments of Labor, and of private societies, that in the majority of cases almost all of this loss is now falling upon the victims of accidents and upon their innocent families,—upon those least able to bear the burden.

The New York State Commission on Employers' Liability created by the Legislature obtained full information in regard to compensation received from employers by the families of 152 settled cases of married men killed while at work in New York State during 1907 and 1908. In these, 36.8 per cent. of the families received nothing whatever, and another 42.8 per cent. received $500 or less, a sum which in most cases barely covered funeral expenses. The New York Labor Department recently investigated 902 injury cases and found that in 404, or 44 per cent., nothing was paid by the employer. In Pittsburg a careful study of one year's accidents was made as a part of the "Pittsburg Survey," and it was found that in 355 cases of men killed in industry, all of whom were supporting others, 57 per cent. of the families were left by the employers to bear the entire income loss, in about half the cases receiving nothing and in the others never receiving more than $100,—bare funeral expenses.

WHAT HAPPENS TO THE FAMILY?

When a workman is killed or laid up for a long time and there is little or no compensation from the employer we may expect to find suffering and hardship inflicted on the families of the poorer workers. Fifty cases of families suffering through industrial accidents in New York City have recently been investigated and all important facts regarding the accidents obtained. Nearly all of these families were cases coming to the attention of two large private charitable societies. In forty of these cases the aid from private charity was required after and because of the accident. The stories found in the charitable society records were verified by visits to the families, to lawyers, employers, and others, and illustrate the whole industrial accident situation in this country to-day. These "annals of the poor" were found neither short nor simple.

THE STORY OF A MOTHER'S SACRIFICE

A workman fell from a scaffold on a building while at work. It was admitted that defective boards caused the fall, but he helped to construct the scaffold. Hence his claim for damages was not good. Funeral expenses were offered by the contracting company, a large and wealthy concern, but the offer was refused and suit brought. The man left a widow and six small children, the oldest being eleven. The wife was of a courageous and independent spirit, for she went to work at once, taking in washing, acting as janitress, and keeping lodgers. She managed to keep all her children by this work, for she received only a small amount of aid from one charitable society. However, the strain was too great, and the mother died a little over one year from her husband's death. It was the unanimous testimony of the relatives that her death was largely due to weakness from overwork. Lawyers settled the family's case against the contracting company for $250. One-half of this went to the lawyers. The money was received in time to help pay the mother's funeral expenses. The little children were distributed among the relatives; three are living in New York to-day with the mother's sister, who is a poor woman with five children of her own. Hence the evil effects of an accident that occurred four years ago are still felt and will be felt for many years to come.

WHAT IS ADEQUATE COMPENSATION?

Much of the suffering, the pain, and the loss resulting from accidents of industry is unavoidable, but this extreme deprivation and poverty forced upon the family by the sudden removal of the wage-earner is avoidable. The case which has been cited is not a sporadic instance, but one among a large number and variety of true stories of family suffering. This may be largely avoided by an adequate and fair payment to the family upon the wage-earner's death. It is but simple justice for society to see that this is paid when one of her producers is killed or injured by the hazards of his employment.

What is an adequate payment to the family of a man killed in industry? This would naturally depend on several factors, as, for instance, number of dependents, wages of the man, etc. England in her excellent compensation scheme has fixed it at three years' wages with a maximum of £300. Germany grants a burial benefit equal to one-fifth of the yearly wages and a pension for life to the dependents varying from 20 to 60 per cent. of the yearly earnings. Other European countries have equally liberal uniform rates. In England the employer alone pays the compensation, in fatal cases for every accident, in injury

cases unless serious and willful misconduct by the workman is proved. In Germany the employer, through his Insurance Association, pays all compensation in death cases and all after the thirteenth week in injury cases. Before that the Workmen's Sickness Societies and the Employers' Insurance Associations share the payments. All accidents without regard to negligence are compensated; there is only one exception to the rule: accidents proved to be willfully inflicted by the workman himself. Such cases are, of course, extremely rare.

The law proposed by the New York State Employers' Liability Commission which finally passed the Legislature during the last week of May, this year, and is known as the law providing "workmen's compensation in certain dangerous employments," calls for approximately four years' wages with a maximum of $3,000 in case of death. In case a man is injured he will receive 50 per cent. of his wages during disability for not over eight years, not to exceed ten dollars a week.

It is generally admitted that benefits must be higher in America than in the countries of Europe to correspond with a higher standard of living among our workmen and the higher cost of living here.

INADEQUATE COMPENSATION ILLUSTRATED

From the foregoing comparison of standards which have been set it is quite evident that the 79.6 per cent. of the 152 families of married men killed at their work recently studied in New York State who received $500 or less (mostly less) did not receive adequate payment. Here is a true case illustrating the effect of inadequate compensation.

A machinist was killed by being caught in a belt in an electric power-house in New York City. Fellow-workmen testified that the belt should have been better guarded. The company was sued, but on account of the destitute condition of the family, consisting of a wife and four children, the case was speedily settled for $1,000. It might seem that this sum ought to relieve the family and perhaps enable them to become self-supporting, but when it is related how the money went the inadequacy of the sum is seen. The lawyer who secured the settlement took $250. By the court's decree $500 had to be put away for the children until they should become of age. The remaining $250 was spent in two years and the family became, to a large extent, dependent on charity.

The widow was a slight, delicate woman, but she went out to do washing and cleaning soon after her husband's death. The oldest child, a girl of ten, did most of the housework. The records of the charitable society chiefly interested showed that both overworked. Charity, and that from a number of societies and agencies, was the only thing that kept and is at the present time keeping this family together. There was no insurance on the man's life, and no near relatives to assist. Over $1,000 to date has been subscribed by charity to keep the family alive. This is a striking example of what may and often does follow a fatal industrial accident.

THE LAW'S LONG DELAYS

The problem of industrial accidents from its legal side and as the lawyer sees it reveals quite as much of family suffering and mal-adjustment as from the family's point of view. So unfavorable are our present employers' liability laws to the workman that in only a very small percentage of cases does he actually recover damages. But these laws are so uncertain in their application on account of the natural sympathy of juries with the injured man and the other uncertain factors of a court trial that in a great many cases there is at least a chance for the workman. Lawyers, often of the "shyster" breed, urge the workman to take this chance rather than accept a small sum from the employer and they in turn take the case on a commission basis, commonly demanding 50 per cent. of the proceeds. Then the case frequently drags on for a period of years. Meanwhile the family suffers. This is the usual course of events.

Take an actual case. G. was known as a sober, industrious workman. One day while working at his trade of steam-drillman he was instantly killed by a falling embankment. The employer paid funeral expenses only and then suit was brought. When investigated two years and two months after the accident the case had not yet come to trial, although the lawyer who had taken it up on a 50 per cent. contingent basis had done all he could to hasten it.

New York courts trying personal injury cases are commonly more than two years behind on their calendars; the number of cases to be tried is so large that the machinery is inadequate. After the case has come up there are usually appeals and stays so that not uncommonly four years elapse from the accident to final settlement, and then the result is most uncertain.

In an interesting case in which all the facts were obtainable from the court records and from interviews with the family and lawyer, a case of serious injury was finally decided in favor of the plaintiff after two appeals. Four

years and three months elapsed between the date of accident and the payment of damages.

These long years of waiting and suspense are quite as disastrous in their results to a family which has lost its main support as if there were no hope deferred, no payment expected.

The family of G., mentioned above, consisted of a wife, who was not strong, and five children, the oldest eleven. The wife was forced to go to work after the funeral, working in a laundry and acting as janitress. Her small wages were insufficient to support the family and had to be supplemented by private charity. One society is still giving a regular weekly pension and has expended nearly $200 upon this family to date. A church also has given regular aid.

This is only one example of the results of a system which makes a long court action necessary before a family can obtain any substantial relief or compensation for its great loss. Even a small sum paid at the time when it is needed:—right after the accident,—is infinitely better than a large sum several years later. Scores of such cases could be cited. Long delayed settlements resulting in much misery are commonly found by every investigator who has studied cases. Every lawyer specializing on negligence cases is face to face with the problem all the time. If he is a large-hearted man he often goes down deep into his pocket advancing money without security, and sometimes without hope of return.

THE PROPOSED REMEDIES

From the facts and family stories presented in this article it must be evident that something is decidedly wrong in our system of dealing with industrial accident victims. The evils of the present system are very great. There is the injustice and the suffering, there is the inequality and uncertainty for the injured party and for the employer as well. And there is another factor, not yet mentioned, which is considered by some the most serious evil of all: the antagonism between the employer and his workmen immediately created by an accident under present laws and resulting from a system which requires the workman to fight his employer in the courts in order to obtain uncertain damages.

What, then, are the remedies? Men of all classes who have studied this problem are unanimous in condemning our present laws and in calling for reform. Senator Root at the last meeting of the National Civic Federation characterized the whole system as "barbarous." Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, Governor Hughes and many others have condemned our unsuitable and unfair system of employers' liability in no uncertain terms. On the other hand nearly all leaders in this country have favored the remedy already referred to in this article:—uniform compensation for all accidents, fixed by law, the same to become a charge on the industry. Said Mr. Roosevelt, with characteristic emphasis, speaking at the Jamestown Exposition:—"It is neither just, expedient, nor humane; it is revolting to judgment and sentiment alike, that the financial burden of accidents occurring because of the necessary exigencies of their daily occupation should be thrust upon those sufferers who are least able to bear it, and that such remedy as is theirs should only be obtained by litigation which now burdens our courts. . . . Workmen should receive a certain definite limited compensation for all accidents of industry, irrespective of negligence. When the employer, the agent of the public, on his own responsibility and for his own profit, in the business of serving the public starts in motion agencies which create risks for others he should take all the ordinary and extraordinary risks involved, and though the burden will at the moment be his, it will ultimately be assumed, as it ought to be, by the general public."

In this speech Mr. Roosevelt was but voicing the opinions of most of the ablest students of this subject in the country to-day. The majority opinion seems to be for compensation somewhat after the English plan and for uniform State laws establishing the same.

There are those who advocate what is known as the "German," or compulsory, insurance system. Under this system employers are compelled to insure their workmen through insurance organizations closely supervised, or, in some countries (notably Norway), operated and controlled by the government. To the cost of this insurance the employees contribute more or less in some countries. A system of accident insurance to which both employers and workmen contribute was advocated by the National Association of Manufacturers at its annual meeting at New York in May.

VOLUNTARY COMPENSATION SCHEMES

There has been a larger development in this country of voluntary benefit and compensation schemes by individual employers than anywhere else in the world. Recently two of the largest manufacturing concerns in the country, the United States Steel Corporation and the International Harvester Company, have announced comprehensive schemes for the compensation of work accidents among their men.

Both of the companies offer compensation (or "relief," as the Steel Corporation prefers to call it) for all accidents, not caused by willful neglect or misconduct, according to a uniform and detailed schedule. The company pays all the cost. The workman is of course required to choose between the compensation offered by his employer and his legal right to bring suit.

The benefits offered by the Steel Corporation, while, in general, not as high as those advocated by the State Commissions which have studied the subject, are very carefully adjusted to the extent of the injury, to the number of children dependent upon the man killed or injured, and to the number of years of service in the company.

The plan of the International Harvester Company is very liberal in its provisions for injured men. The benefits compare favorably with any required in foreign countries.

These schemes are excellent as far as they go, and yet this must be said: they are purely voluntary, may be withdrawn at any time, and their control and management rests solely with the individual company. It is well objected, moreover, that the smaller and weaker firms will not and cannot institute such plans and that we shall never have uniform or proper protection of workmen generally without State and national legislation requiring it.

LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES TO-DAY

Hence uniform compensation laws have been strongly advocated in a number of States and in Congress. Such laws have been framed by the three State Commissions now sitting in New York, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. More recently the Legislatures of Illinois, New Jersey, and Ohio have passed bills providing for commissions to study this great problem and recommend legislation.

Congress can legislate for two classes of workmen only: for the men employed in interstate commerce, on railroads, steamship lines, etc., and for government employees of all kinds. For railroad employees engaged in interstate trade Congress has passed an advanced employers' liability law greatly modifying the old limitations on the workman's right of recovery. For artisans and workmen employed by the United States the Federal Compensation Act of 1908 was passed, granting low rates of compensation (maximum one year's salary) in case of death or injury.

Many States have modified the rigors of common law by employers' liability laws more or less to the benefit of the workman. A multitude of bills bearing on this question have been introduced in most of the State Legislatures and some are still pending. But only one State, Montana, has a compensation law now in force. This is the Montana Mining Act of 1909. By this act a State fund contributed to by both employers and workmen is created for paying fairly liberal benefits to miners killed or disabled.

The Legislature of New York State passed this year the two bills recommended by its Commission on Employers' Liability and Industrial Accidents. The first bill amends the present Employers' Liability Law, considerably to the benefit of the workman injured. It also makes possible a contract between any employer and his workmen by which the latter give up their uncertain rights to sue and accept instead *certain* compensation on a uniform scale —roughly, half wages for disability, four years' wages up to $3,000 to dependents in case of death.

The second bill, the compensation bill, has been already referred to. In certain specified dangerous trades, as railroading, construction of steel frame buildings, etc., compensation is granted for all accidents due to trade risk or to any fault or negligence of either employer or fellow workmen on the liberal scale already outlined. The passage of this bill marks an epoch in this country. If the constitutionality of these two bills is upheld after September, when they take effect, New York State will be in advance of any State in the Union in its treatment of the victims of industrial accidents.

These bills are limited in their application and do not offer compensation on as broad a basis as do the laws of most foreign countries. However, they may well be considered a good start in the right direction.

Other States are now preparing to follow the example of New York. An especially active campaign is now being carried on in Massachusetts. In Wisconsin two bills, proposed by the commission there at work, are receiving State-wide discussion. The State Commissions studying the problem are stimulating interest and waking up the country to a realization of the great wrong now done the workers. In formulating legislation to correct this we have the experience of all the countries of Europe, as well as of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand to draw upon. In general it can be said that the compensation system of dealing with accidents, without regard to negligence, has been universally successful wherever tried. All signs point to its speedy introduction into our State and National legislation.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

HANDCUFFS ON AMERICAN DIPLOMACY IN THE ORIENT

THE phrase which stands as the title of this article is one used by Mr. Thomas F. Millard in a paper entitled "America in China" contributed by him to the *Forum*, and of particular interest in view of the recently concluded agreement between Japan and Russia. Mr. Millard was a war correspondent in the Boxer rising and in the Russo-Japanese War; he has published a book on Oriental affairs, "The New Far East"; and he is at present the representative in China of the *American Magazine*. He maintains that Russia, Japan, England, and France are "actively trying to keep American interests out of China"; and he publishes what purport to be actual communications (in translations, of course) from Russia, Japan, and France, addressed to China "in the course of putting the screws upon China and the handcuffs on American diplomacy" in the Far East.

The present situation in the Middle Kingdom has arisen out of a preliminary agreement for constructing and financing the Chinchou-Aigun Railway, signed on October 2, 1909, at Mukden, by Viceroy Hsi-Liang for China, by Willard Straight for the American banking group who were to participate in the financing of the railway, and by Lord Ffrench for the firm of Pauling & Company. This agreement was ratified by an Imperial edict issued January 21, 1910. Russia and Japan, according to Mr. Millard, tried their hardest to prevent the issuance of the edict; but they were a little too late in their action. A short time previously they "had mutually agreed to reject" Mr. Secretary Knox's proposal "to neutralize internationally" all railways in Manchuria. Mr. Millard's view is that "the issue raised in these negotiations contains the possible genesis of a great war which may involve the United States," and that "in this matter Russia, Japan, England, and France acted by mutual agreement under a private understanding between those countries."

Mr. Millard reproduces ten diplomatic representations made to China between January 31 and March 4 of the present year, from which we extract the subjoined passages conveying to China what amounts to peremptory orders not to determine anything in connection with the Chinchou-Aigun Railway without the consent of the powers concerned:

> Jan. 31, from the Japanese Minister: "Before the Chinese Government determines anything, the consent of my Government must first be obtained. If the position of my country is ignored and a decision is made without referring the matter to my Government, it will be hard to estimate the seriousness of the trouble that may be caused in the relations of the two countries."
>
> Feb. 2, from the Russian Minister: "The Russian Government expects that China will not settle any such matter without first consulting Russia. Otherwise there will be trouble in the relationship between the two countries."
>
> Feb. 4, from the Russian Minister: "The opinion of Russia is that, in not notifying Russia and in not considering that in case Russia did not take a share she would oppose the undertaking, America is conscious of having made a mistake. . . . Russia expects that nothing will be settled without first obtaining the consent of Russia. In regard to all future railways in Manchuria which China may propose to build with borrowed capital, the Russian Government must first be consulted."
>
> Feb. 18, from the French Minister: "The Government of the French Republic desires to recommend to the Imperial Chinese Government not to conclude an arrangement on the subject of the railway line between Chinchou and Aigun without previously having come to an agreement with the Russian Government and the Japanese Government."

Later communications from the Russian and French ministers are to the effect that "wishing to get settled the question of railways in the north of China, originally brought up by the proposal of the United States to build a line," etc., their Governments suggest that the financiers "who proposed to China to build . . . should construct [instead of the Chinchou-Aigun road] the prolongation of the Kalgan Railway toward Urga and Kiakta."

Assuming the correctness of the translation of the diplomatic notes cited above, it is evident, as Mr. Millard observes, that "foreign nations have asserted the right to interfere in business transactions between American citizens and the Chinese Government, in express violation of treaties between the United States and China." He unhesitatingly declares his opinion that the issue raised in the matter of the Chinchou-Aigun railway, broadly viewed, is one which any self-respecting nation ought to go to war about. As for unfortunate China, she is not allowed to develop her railways, and cannot, therefore, defend her own frontiers.

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR

FROM a lengthy article in the *Hollandsche Revue* (Haarlem), reviewing an important work on this subject from the pen of one of the editors of the Dutch periodical, the *New Financier and Capitalist*, we condense the following leading points.

According to Dr. Edmund van Lippman, one of the leading authorities, the art of extracting sugar from the cane did not become known until somewhere between the third and sixth centuries.

India seems to have been the cradle of the sugar industry. Thence it spread to Persia, where an improved process of purification was discovered. The product was there cast into moulds resembling a loaf of bread, in which fact the origin of our designation "loaf sugar" is to be sought. As a result of the Arab invasion of Persia, sugar found its way into Arabia, whence again its culture was carried to Cypress, Rhodes, Sicily, and Egypt. In the last named country the preparation of sugar was greatly improved, and the Egyptian product became widely famous. From Egypt the industry spread along the northern coasts of Africa and so entered Spain, where, about the year 1150, some fourteen refineries were in operation. Columbus introduced the sugar cane into the New World, and, according to van Lippman, its culture there advanced so rapidly as soon to exceed that of every other country. The cultivation of sugar, however, did not merely spread westward, but was introduced also into China and the East Indian archipelago, and more particularly into Java. In the latter country the Hollanders found this industry already in full swing when they made their first landing there in 1596.

While sugar was produced from the cane in large quantities in the early centuries of our era and some process of purification was used, its refinement, in the sense in which we now use the word, was only discovered at Venice in the latter half of the sixteenth century.

This applies, of course, only to cane sugar. The saccharine value of beets was not realized until Andreas Sigismund Marggraf, of Berlin, recognized it in 1747. Its practical application, however, was not made until ten years later when Marggraf's pupil, Franz Karl Achard, at Cunern, in Lower Silesia, established the first beet-sugar mill. But the wretched means used for the extraction of the sap, and the inferior quality of the beets used, made this attempt a failure. It was not until Napoleon I. established the "Continental System," in 1806, which closed the harbors of continental Europe to English commerce, that life was infused into the languishing beet-sugar industry, although its full development had yet to wait for many years. This again was brought about by Napoleon. He did his best to raise the beet-sugar industry to the highest possible point. By decree of March 25, 1811, he offered one million francs in prizes and set apart 32,000 hectares (about 79,000 acres) for the production of beets, and established five schools for theoretical and practical instruction in the manufacture of sugar. As a result of this there were as early as 1828 fifty-eight refineries in France, with an annual output of 30,000 tons of sugar. From France the industry spread to surrounding countries, particularly to Germany and Russia. By constant improvement in the cultivation of the beet and means and methods of manufacture, Germany has for many years excelled all other countries in the production of beet sugar.

The competition between the production of sugar from the cane and that from beets has always been sharp. Improved methods of cultivation, the introduction of more effective machinery, and the combination and more economic use of capital caused the beet-sugar product, as early as 1882, to equal that extracted from the cane.

Subsequently, and up to 1888, the latter gained ground again, but since that year has never been able to equal its formidable rival in the quantity produced. However, the constantly increasing scale upon which cane sugar is being produced in Cuba,—where, according to statistics issued by the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, no less than 5,000,000 acres can be set apart for the cultivation of sugar cane, with a possible yield of 3.6 tons per acre, giving the enormous total of 18,000,000 tons of sugar,—may make it difficult, if not impossible, for the beet-sugar industry to hold its own.

The following table is of interest as showing the increase in the consumption, and therefore in the growth of the sugar industry in general, between the years 1875 and 1906. The estimates for the earlier period were made by Richard Kaufman, while those of the later period are taken from the *Indian Mercury*.

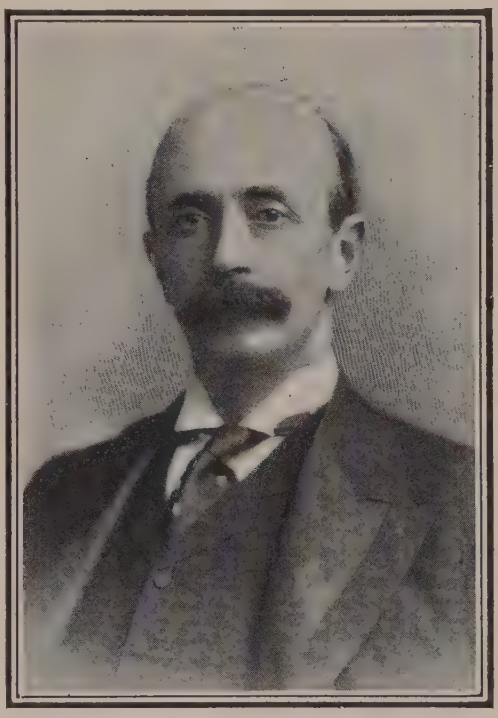
	1875	1906
Great Britain	62.59	77.66
United States	42.33	76.1
Denmark	27.5	71.06
Belgium	22.66	32.98
Netherlands	18.48	39.07
France	16.61	36.1
Germany	16.19	42.26
Switzerland	16.17	53.24
Austria-Hungary	8.8	22.84
Portugal	7.48	14.65 (1905)
Sweden and Norway	7.48	46.86
Russia	6.8	19.27
Spain	6.49	12.06 (1905)
Greece	4.62	8.23 (1905)
Turkey	2.38	8.51 (1905)
Italy	. . .	7.44

EARL GREY'S SUCCESSFUL ADMINISTRATION IN CANADA

THE high position of Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada is by no means a bed of roses. There are for its occupant great difficulties to be encountered, serious problems to be overcome or evaded, severe criticisms to be faced, and vigorous opposition to be met. He has, moreover, to follow men of wide experience in governing, of considerable skill in statecraft, and of conspicuously high personal character. As Mr. J. Castell Hopkins remarks, in the *Canadian Magazine*, few or none of the Governors-General "have passed through their periods of office without some unpleasant episodes created by personal and party complications, the stress of a society and political system in the making, the ebb and flow of an imperial spirit which varied with almost bewildering changes." In the case of Earl Grey, whether "it has been the possession of some subtle personal quality which makes for popularity and influence," or whether it is "that Canadians are becoming less touchy in the matter of imperial policy and British authorities possessed of a keener insight into Canadian conditions," the fact cannot be denied that Lord Grey's vice-regal administration "has proved a quiet but apparently uniform success, with a more continuous expression of public approval and with fewer elements of public friction during its term than in almost any preceding period." Lord Grey after his arrival in Canada (December 10, 1904) grew "steadily in popularity without appearing to strive after it"; and he exhibited more than once "a combination of two qualities essential to statecraft in Canada—caution and courage."

During his whole term of office there were certain lines of thought and utterance to which Lord Grey persistently adhered and which he "presented with success or at least a minimum of criticism." Of these:

> The first was a clear recognition of the fundamental fact that there are two distinct races embedded in Canadian history and sharing in Canada's development; the second a keen belief in and frequent reference to the splendid material progress of the Dominion and the most vivid optimism as to its future; the third was a vigorous enunciation of the desirability of Canadians sharing in imperial defence and helping, as soon as they were able, to bear the burdens in this respect of the motherland; the fourth was an unfailing, ever-pressed appeal to the higher instincts of the people in moral reform, political purity, and British ideals of life and citizenship; the fifth was quick and obvious recognition of the commercial, financial, and transportation needs of Canada.



EARL GREY

(Who will retire next year as Governor-General of Canada)

Within three months of his advent to office at Ottawa, Lord Grey skilfully touched upon the French-Canadian issue when addressing the Ottawa Saint Jean Baptiste Society, in the following words:

> I notice with much pleasure that an object of your society is to conserve your beautiful French language in all its purity, for the purpose of enabling you to render, in the most eloquent expressions the human tongue can command, the homage of your hearts to the British institutions under which you live, and under which you enjoy a measure of liberty and security which I do not believe would be obtainable for you under any other rule.

In this French-Canadian connection mention must be made of the Quebec Tercentenary, "the most conspicuous and picturesque event of Lord Grey's vice-royalty" and the most remarkable testimony to his tact. Originally intended to be a local and Provincial celebration of Champlain's founding of Quebec, the Governor-General "took hold of the

idea and enlarged it into a movement to establish a great national park on the scene of Montcalm and Wolfe's memorable battle and to turn a French-Canadian fête into a national and imperial and international demonstration."

Lord Grey is a firm believer in the present and future greatness of Canada. He has predicted for it within fifty years a greater population than that of Britain; he has described it as a treasure-chest rather than an ice-box; he has declared his belief that before the end of the new century Canada will equal the United States in everything that makes a great nation; and he considers the Dominion to be the largest area of unprospected mineral country in the world.

Lord Grey's administration was "remarkable for a great advance in friendly relations with the United States"; and the Governor-General himself was doubtless responsible for Mr. Choate's visit to Ottawa in 1906 and for the succeeding visit of Mr. Root; while his speeches, "at the right time and in the right place and with the right ring," at the negotiations in this present year for averting a tariff war with the United States were notable for their discrimination and high quality.

Canada is not an easy country to rule. Earl Grey has administered it wisely, successfully, and with the highest motives.

A POLITICAL BOSS IN SWITZERLAND

SWITZERLAND has for so long been regarded as the model republic that the mere suggestion of the existence of bossism, graft, and bribery within its borders is enough to take one's breath away. "A political boss in Switzerland—the thing is impossible!" one would naturally exclaim. Yet here, as in other cases, it is the exception that proves the rule. Only recently a writer in one of our magazines said: "It is the initiative and referendum that has made Switzerland a democracy. By reason of it the boss has disappeared; there is no bribery and there is no corruption." But Mr. George Judson King has discovered that Switzerland "has a political boss—just one—who holds the destiny of one canton within the closure of his fat fist." The canton in question is Fribourg, the only canton that has no initiative and referendum provision in its constitution, and its master is M. Georges Python. Mr. King decided to make a first-hand study of this man so unique in Swiss politics; and he has published the results of his investigation in the *Twentieth Century*. We read:

GEORGES PYTHON

> In company with a young professor of philosophy at the nearby university [of Fribourg], I sat down to wait. Presently, a portly, well-dressed man, who bore himself like a commanding general, went by and entered the inner office. It was M. Python. While we waited, the young professor imparted to me confidential information evidently calculated to impress me with the greatness of the man I was about to meet. "He is *master* of this canton, which he holds in the hollow of his hand," said he. "Nothing is done unless he first approves—appointments, election of candidates, all legislation—everything! Ah, he is a very powerful and a very clever man. The people have nothing to say—but he helps our university."

Mr. King, with his companion, was at length ushered into the presence of the autocrat, his impressions of whom he sets forth thus:

> My first thought was, "A typical ward heeler!" Of medium height; heavily built but not too fat; round head, thick neck, closely cropped hair, sensual face and cold inquiring eyes—he looked the part. He received us formally, as one sure of his power and accustomed to mastery. There was a certain curtness in his manner which warned the visitor to be brief. The professor stated that I was an American investigating the government of

Switzerland, and, after a few commonplace inquiries, I asked, "What is the voting strength of the various political parties in the canton of Fribourg?" M. Python, manipulator of elections for twenty-seven years, did not know. In response to another question he briefly outlined the form of government in his canton, and ended by stating, not without a certain satisfied air, as though the fact should give distinction to Fribourg in the eyes of an American, that it was the only canton in Switzerland which had no initiative and referendum. . . . I asked, "Why?" Python's manner became most amusing. . . . He raised both hands in the so-so gesture of a Jewish peddler selling goods "below cost," and said, "There has been no opportunity to vote upon the question." Evidently he had forgotten that not two years before 8500 citizens of the canton had petitioned his Grand Council to submit this very question to a decision of the voters, and that the petition had never been so much as noticed, because M. Python had said, "No."

M. Python evidently did not relish the turn the interview was taking; for when Mr. King was about to ask his opinion of the initiative and referendum the interview was "abruptly closed" and there was no further opportunity to put questions.

Later, Mr. King visited Dr. Gross, editor of a Liberal newspaper in Fribourg, from whom he learned that the canton "is in a sad plight," and "is looked upon as an old milestone in all free Switzerland." He gleaned also the following facts:

Python's power is derived mainly from a monopoly of the money market by his absolute control of the two largest banks. All public officials are of his choosing. He selects the university professors and all government employees, down even to the stone-cutters on the public roads. He gives fat jobs to members of the leading families of the canton, thus gaining their support or silencing their opposition. The night before election, crowds of men are kept in hotels and boarding-houses, and are promised jobs if they vote Python's way. A short time previous to election day many more men than usual are employed on the streets and in the public works. The electrical plant, estimated at 3,000,000 francs, actually cost the canton 12,000,000 francs.

At this, Mr. King was forced to laugh; and being asked by Dr. Gross his reason for doing so, replied: "It is so like America that I begin to feel at home."

SWITZERLAND'S UNIQUE PARLIAMENT

IN many respects the characteristics of Switzerland are unique. The configuration of her territory, with its beautiful mountains, alone places her in the proud position of a country without a rival; her history is the record of a succession of fights for freedom; her men are all soldiers, and she needs no navy; she has no fewer than six universities in a total population of about three and one half millions; and, last but not least of her peculiarities, is a parliament in which three languages are spoken and of which one of its members can say: "In spite of the conflicts of four parties and the use of three languages, violent scenes and uproar are things unknown in our two chambers. Nor has the suspicion of corruption ever been cast on their members."

This statement is made in the *Bibliothèque Universelle* (the Swiss review published at Lausanne) by M. F. Bonjour, National Councilor, who contributes to that periodical a most interesting article on the Swiss legislature. Describing the building in which the Parliament meets, he says:

The federal palace of Berne is the center of the political life of our country. Under its cupola the two legislative chambers simultaneously hold their sessions; and in the wings springing from the central building are housed the Federal Council, the executive, and the bureaus of a continually increasing administration. In 1870 the old federal palace, the western wing of to-day, sufficed for the requirements of the Parliament, the Federal Council, and its various services. Since then a second edifice, similar to the first, has been constructed. Seven years ago the palace known as that of the Parliament, was erected in the middle of and above the two wings, and still the needs of the administration were not completely satisfied: other buildings had to be acquired and transformed for its use. There has thus been created at Berne, in the exterior and recent quarters of the ancient and picturesque city, a federal architecture more remarkable for its solidity and monotony than for its originality and elegance. . . . If the exterior of the palace of the Parliament, in the style of the first Renaissance, evokes esthetic criticisms considerably divergent,—the interior, on the other hand, has a stamp of richness and grandeur less open to criticism.

M. Bonjour conducts his readers to the hall in which the National Council (German, *Nationalrath*) holds its sessions. Here one of the first things that strike the visitor is the distribution of the deputies.

It is useless to seek the Radicals to the left, the Conservatives to the right, and the Moderates in the center; for all parties are pell-mell. Aside from the Socialists . . . , no party assembles its members in a compact group.

There is thus a merging, so to speak, of points of contact between homogeneous elements;

and this is regarded by M. Bonjour as one of the contributing factors in the moderation of the assembly. The number of deputies in the National Council varies, one deputy being chosen for every 20,000 of population. Of the present number, 167, the Radical-Democrats count 103; the Catholic right, 34; the Liberal-Conservative center, 16; the group comprising the 7 Socialists and the "Politico-Social" faction, 12; and 2 members are not included in any classification.

The *mélange* of the various parties is not the only thing that strikes the visitor at a session of the Swiss National Council. He notices, more particularly perhaps, the bad acoustics of the hall. Although the latter is of small dimensions, it is impossible for a feeble voice or one that is not fairly sonorous to make itself heard. Everything has been tried to remedy this defect, but without success. M. Bonjour thinks that this inconvenience is probably one of the causes that rob the debates of that animation which characterizes those of other parliaments. Another factor of this phenomenon, more considerable still, is the absence of ministerial responsibility.

In France the issues of the great political debates are the very existence of the government. In the Swiss Parliament there is nothing to resemble these. The Federal Council is elected for three years. Once in office it cannot be overthrown by the votes of the chambers and it is certainly this that contributes to the absence from the debates of that dramatic character so striking elsewhere. "No lobby intrigues; no secret caucuses; no traps set in the path of the rulers. Parliamentary effort is expended in the mere discussion of legal projects, in motions, and in rare interpellations."

The question of languages has been settled at Berne in a very equitable and happy manner. Each orator speaks in his own tongue and so does the President. But, as it is necessary for the words of the last-named to be understood by all, they are translated into German or into French, as the case may be. Italian is comparatively rare in the chambers. When a speech is delivered in that language the occasion is quite a little "event." In the National Council reports are presented in both German and French.

The State Council (German, *Ständerath*) differs from its neighbor in regard to a few parliamentary customs. The State Council being four times less numerous than the other chamber, its discussions are naturally more quickly terminated and have less amplitude. Consequently, as the law obliges the two chambers to sit concurrently, it often happens that the State Council lacks business while the National Council supplements its morning sittings by afternoon sessions. The State Council consists of 44 members; the hall in which it meets is much smaller than that of the National Council; and the acoustics are no better. The rule is to speak seated.

THE ORIGINALS OF SOME OF MARK TWAIN'S CHARACTERS

THE identification of the originals of the characters in the works of popular writers has always excited the liveliest interest of the reading public; and not seldom have the votaries of the great fiction-mongers been doomed to disappointment in their endeavors to lift the veil which their favorite authors have so skillfully thrown around the creatures of their fancy. According to Mr. Homer Croy, writing in the *Bellman* (Minneapolis), Mark Twain "sometimes used a real character, and sometimes he did not. If a person in breathing life measured up to romance as given to us by the late Samuel L. Clemens, he went in just as he was; if he did not, Mark put on high lights and profiles as the case demanded."

The best known two of all Mark Twain's characters are probably Becky Thatcher and Huckleberry Finn; and concerning these Mr. Croy gives some interesting data. Of the former, he says:

> When young Samuel wore a blue hickory shirt and Laura Fraser wore pigtails down her back he gathered nuts and berries for her as they wandered their way to Miss Lucy Davis' private school at Hannibal, Missouri. But before they reached the little house where the classes met they had to separate, for it would never do for a boy and a girl to come to school together. Never! Even if their books were mixed up and they had the same kind of berry stains on their mouths it would never do.
>
> The world now knows her as Becky Thatcher, the lovable girl who was lost in the cave with Tom Sawyer when they found Injun Joe.

Mrs. Fraser is now living at Hannibal, Mo., where she is matron of a home for widows and orphans; and "she is loved and respected by all the people of her home town, for a truer, nobler woman never lived." Two years ago

she visited the Clemens home at Redding, Conn.; and for two days she and the great humorist were "companions and friends as of old."

They were sad and merry in turns as they thought over the days that were no more. On the morning of her departure Mrs. Fraser found on the dressing table of her room a splendid steel engraving of Samuel L. Clemens, and written across it these words: "To Laura Fraser, with the love of her earliest sweetheart."

It is not, we think, generally known that the account of the losing of Tom Sawyer and Becky Thatcher in McDowell's Cave was founded on fact. Mr. Croy states that Samuel himself, when a boy, was really lost in the cave for thirty hours. The narration of the incident brought unexpected results: a large cement firm was attracted to the place, and investigation showed "that the entire cave was formed of cement rock."

A plant was started, and it soon became the largest of its kind in all the West. It brought thousands of laborers to Hannibal, and with it came other industries which lifted the river town to the dignity of a city. In a word, Hannibal largely owes its present prosperity to Tom Sawyer.

Huckleberry Finn, as the world knows him, is now living at Paris, Mo. He was "a member of the Hannibal boys who made the nights merry for the natives."

HUCKLEBERRY FINN

BECKY THATCHER

He is B. C. M., better known as "Barney," Farthing.

Young Samuel Clemens, it must be known, was never a leader in the pranks of "the gang." . . . Rather he was the one to sit back and think out things to do, and then, by the gentle art of suggestion, get the other boys to do them. To this bunch of merrymakers belonged Barney Farthing. . . .

He, however, maintains that he is Huckleberry Finn with alterations, for his father was neither a fisherman nor the town drunkard. But there is where the fiction touch comes in. . . .

Just as surely as one boy could not have done all the things that Huckleberry Finn is attributed with is the fact that Barney Farthing did get mixed up in a whole lot of the things that did happen. Mark Twain took all his exploits, and then pieced them out with the adventures of other boys around the town until they made a wonderful and laughable whole.

Everybody whom young Clemens met at this period of his life became "material" for his books. Thus, Injun Joe was "a drunken half-breed Indian, who ran an express wagon, picking up odd jobs wherever he could." The aunt of Tom Sawyer, who helped the boys on their adventurous journey on the raft, was the wife of Judge Quarles, a relative of young Clemens who lived on a large plantation outside Hannibal. She died in California, in the direst poverty, a few years ago; but "so proud was she that she would not let her famous nephew know of her condition." Colonel Mulberry Sellers was James Lampton, a favorite cousin of Clemens' mother.

At first Mark Twain thought of calling him Eschol Sellers, and so drafted a part of "The Golden Age" with that name for the character.

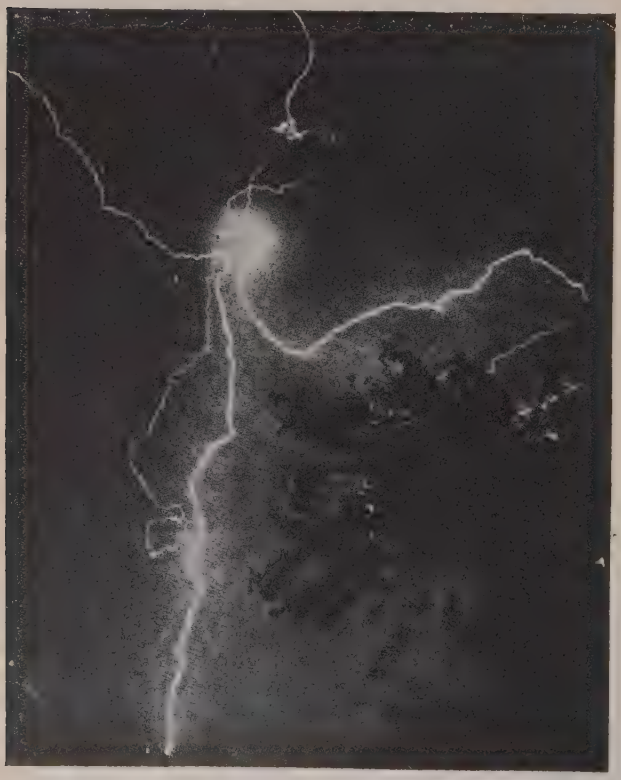
But just at that time a man with the name of Eschol Sellers bobbed up and threatened to make trouble. So Mark hunted around for another first name, and hit upon Mulberry.

Horace Bixby is Captain Horace Bixby, still living at St. Louis, who taught Clemens to be a pilot for $500, and who claims that Mark Twain was "the best graduate he ever had, and knew the personalities and eccentricities of more snags than any other pilot who ever handled the wheel in early days." The Poet Lariat on the steamer "Quaker City" in *The Innocents Abroad* was "really a poet, and was on the great sight-seeing trip with Mark Twain." His real name was Bloodgood H. Cutter; he lived at Little Neck, and was known as Long Island's farmer poet."

In contradistinction to other authors, Mark Twain never hunted for material. He met his characters, lived with them, thought their thoughts, and then, because he could not help it, put them on paper.

FACTS AND FANCIES CONCERNING THUNDERSTORMS

THERE is probably no more hopeless task than that of attempting to convince people that "there is nothing to be afraid of in a thunderstorm." In spite of all that science teaches concerning the composition of lightning and its comparative harmlessness to all but about two in every million persons, directly a thunderstorm comes up fear takes possession of a majority of humankind within its area; and in many a home members of a family may be found betaking themselves to dark closets or to pillows and feather-beds in order that they may not see the dreaded flashes. In an interesting article, entitled "Robbing the Thunderstorm of Its Terrors," contributed by Mr. Donald Cameron Shafer to *Country Life in America*, the author asserts that people are afraid because they do not understand the nature of the disturbances. He says:



A REALLY DANGEROUS FLASH OF LIGHTNING

(Clouds unloading their electricity to a central point, which then becomes overcharged, and other air resistance is broken down)

> In reality, it is the noisy thunder which scares them—not the lightning. Electricity is more or less mysterious to the layman, and, therefore, a source of wonder and fear.
>
> Earthquakes do not come because the people are wicked; lightning does not flash because the gods are mad. Both are the natural workings of nature, no more mysterious than the rain, the wind, or the snow. In the city of Schenectady last summer a tailor named Goldtsman refused to take out any insurance on his place. "Ef Gott wants me to burn up, den I burns up, dot iss all. It is in der hantz off Providence." Lightning darted down from the sky one night and burned the little tailor shop, despite his simple faith, while a disreputable Negro gambling house across the street escaped unharmed.

Mr. Shafer proceeds to analyze the thunderstorm "which makes the heart to quake and the nerves to tingle." To quote him further:

The air is full of moisture. In a few moments, with the temperature rapidly dropping, these tiny drops of moisture condense and become too heavy to be supported in the air, and then we shall have a shower. . . .

Now the lightning begins to flash! Steady the nerves now, and remember that each minute particle of water up there in the sky also contains a tiny bit of electricity, and, as the water condenses into raindrops and showers to earth, even so the particles of electricity condense and unite until the air, or, better speaking, the water in the air, becomes overcharged, and we have a *shower of electricity*.

Look out and you will see the raindrops dashing to earth in a pleasing, life-giving summer shower. Watch and you will see come tearing out of the depths of a cloud, as black as night, a bolt of electricity which dashes to the ground and disappears. If the pent-up waters of the upper air were dammed back by some invisible force until the increased pressure forced an opening, and then descended to earth in one mighty stream, it would mean certain destruction to everything it struck. . . .

The particles of moisture accumulating in the upper air are free to drop to earth as soon as they condense and unite until they are too heavy to float. The particles of electricity gathered in the upper air, which is moist enough to be a good conductor, are effectively insulated from the ground by layers of more or less dry air, which is the best non-conductor of electricity in the world. This electricity is "dammed back" until it reaches a pressure sufficient to break down this resistance and dash to earth in a single gigantic spark or flash.

It is the gaseous particles composing the atmosphere, heated to incandescence by the electrical energy breaking down this resistance, which we see, and not the electricity itself. Electricity cannot be seen.

Mr. Shafer ridicules the practice of shutting all windows in a thunderstorm, which, he says, is a mere superstition.

With the terrific speed of lightning—186,000 miles a second—there is no danger of its being blown aside from its course. . . . Houses are struck, but they are always struck on the roof first, and nearly always on the very highest point of the roof at that, unless the current leaps off a telephone or electric light wire. This is because, with the enormous voltage or pressure of lightning, dry wood is almost as good a conductor as copper wire is to a weaker current, and lightning, traveling always in the easiest paths, quickly leaves the air, which is a non-conductor, to run down the wooden timbers of a building.

With regard to lightning-rods, Mr. Shafer says they are good if lightning happens to strike a building; but most houses never are struck, and rods are considered such feeble protection by the insurance companies that the latter do not make any reduction in rates on buildings equipped with lightning-rods. By way of contrast, he cites the case of one house in England that has been struck by lightning more than 300 times.

The photographs accompanying Mr. Shafer's paper, which are some of the best we have seen of lightning-flashes, show that the conventional pictures of lightning are entirely wrong.

ASTRONOMY'S LATEST WORD ON MARS

THE most widely divergent views are entertained by astronomers in regard to our neighbor planet Mars,—some, like our American Professor Lowell, believing that it is the abode of highly intelligent beings, others, like the great English astronomer Campbell, that it is a total waste of ice.

Svante Arrhenius, the noted Swedish physical chemist, writing in the *Deutsche Revue* recently, gave a comprehensive insight into the various prevailing theories and the observations upon which they are based. He himself holds that Mars is a dead world, where life has long since been extinct,—if, indeed, it ever existed at all.

Owing to the famous observations of the Italian astronomer, Schiaparelli (who died last month), as well as the later works of Flammarion (1902) and of Lowell ("Mars as the Abode of Life," 1909), a lively interest has been aroused in the educated world concerning the planet Mars. The popular opinion following these writers is that the wonderful "canals" testify to the existence of a highly developed order of beings.

Mars has light, air, and sunshine, says Flammarion; it seems impossible that a world having all the requisites for life should be condemned to be a desert waste. Evidently sentiment plays a part in the French enthusiast's ideas. On the other hand, sober observers have pointed to the fact that the rays of the sun on Mars yield but 43-100 of the heat received by the earth, so that one is well justified in doubting whether the source of all vitality is sufficiently strong on the former planet to maintain organic life. Flammarion presupposes that the "canals" and the inland seas are the fruitful springs whence the inhabitants draw their sustenance; Lowell goes so far as to assume that Mars is cultivated to the very poles, while others, among them the noted French physicist Fizeau (now deceased), hold that it is a desert of ice, where the temperature rarely rises above the freezing point.

With these conflicting opinions it was but natural that astronomers should take advantage of the unusually favorable position for observation which Mars occupied last fall to fathom

as closely as possible the riddles of the mysterious planet. To return to Dr. Arrhenius again:

Since the epoch-making introduction of the spectroscope a great number of distinguished astrophysicists have made use of that instrument to discover the composition of the atmosphere of Mars, and particularly whether it contains aqueous vapor. All are agreed that the climate is that of a desert. Assuming that it corresponds to that of Salt Lake City, which may be very close to the truth, the air is saturated at a humidity of 31 per cent., and it follows from this and other data that the maximum temperature of the Martian midsummer may be reckoned as 5.3° Centigrade (41½° Fahrenheit). A rich vegetable life, as assumed by Lowell, seems thus out of the question; he, however, maintains his optimistic views as to the climatic conditions.

The great riddle on the surface of Mars is the so-called canals. The popular idea strongly sustained by Lowell and Flammarion is that they are gigantic works of engineering skill which serve to irrigate the country. This view is incompatible with the severe cold upon the planet. According to another theory, but one scarcely known to the general public, these "canals" are fissures on the surface of Mars.

Fizeau believed them to be fissures in the seas of ice; Penard declared, in 1888, that they correspond to the cracks in the earth's crust. These cracks, owing to their connection with the recent earthquakes, have been pretty thoroughly studied. Their origin is accounted for by the fact that the temperature of the earth's crust,—ignoring the 20 meters affected by the sun,—remains unchanged, while the heat of the interior is slowly but steadily lessened by being conducted to the colder surface of the earth; the latter thus temporarily retains its dimensions while the glowing interior is contracting. Finally, a hollow having been formed, the earth's crust collapses, with resulting fissures. Lowell is of the opinion that the Mars canals are too long to bear comparison with the fissures upon our globe. It would, however, not be a surprising thing should the clefts be longer than those on the earth. Mars, according to the unanimous opinion of its observers, is in a somewhat more advanced stage than the earth. Its solid crust is therefore somewhat thicker than that of our globe. This, of course, is partly owing to the lesser volume of Mars,—1-15 that of the earth. It is, at any rate, highly probable that incomparably the larger part of the interior of Mars, as well as of the earth, is fluid. For after the rather rapid formation of the crust in the beginning, its later progress is excessively slow. Mars is not, like the moon, a dead celestial body upon which practically no changes occur. The difference is due to the existence of an atmosphere, rare though it be, on the Martian planet. In it the aqueous vapors are distilled, causing the change of seasons to become apparent. But other changes are constantly occurring upon the planet. It must be presumed that, as upon the earth, meteorites containing iron or iron combinations, descend upon it. The yellow veil which has so often disturbed the observation of the planet's surface doubtless proceeds from very fine particles of oxide of iron. This dust would gradually fill up the "canals" did not the deepening of the fissures maintain the difference of level.

PROFESSOR PERCIVAL LOWELL

(The American student of Mars)

One circumstance that is always brought forward as evidencing the high intelligence of the Martians is the absolute straightness of the "canals" and their regular geometric distribution. A number of Mars observers, as Cerulli and Maunder, and especially Antoniadi, have expressed a contrary view, the latter saying:

The complicated network of straight lines is probably illusory. The appearance of the planet reminds one of that of the moon (except that the latter is dead,—that is, appears unchangeable), or of some terrestrial landscape beheld from a balloon. In a word, the "geometry" of Mars proves to be a pure illusion.

The writer concludes by saying that he has shown that a comprehension of the phenomena observed on Mars is not at all impossible by the aid of forces known to us on earth. That Mars is an almost extinct world he regards as fully established. When the atmosphere shall, in consequence of cooling and decay, disappear Mars will be as unchangeable as the moon.

DO HOLLAND AND BELGIUM NEED AN ALLIANCE?

THE haunting fear of the "German peril," which has so long possessed many Englishmen, has, with time, spread to other countries as well. General von der Boeck, writing in the *Deutsche Revue* (Berlin), discusses the possibility of a military alliance between Holland and Belgium—two countries which share the trepidation of the English about Germany. The fear of being dragged in should France and Germany go to war is not the only one that besets them. Germany is widely credited, besides, with the desire to extend her dominions at their expense, in order to expand her coast line, and, more especially, to become master of the outlets of the Rhine.

The General's article is, in the main, a *résumé* of a recent notable publication by a Dutch writer, R. A. Klerck, which has been largely exploited by the anti-German military press of France. This work contains almost all that has in recent times been published in regard to the independence and neutrality of Belgium, as well as to the means by which these can be secured by a league with Holland. Besides being esteemed as a gifted writer by his countrymen, the author is specially well versed in military affairs.

The first point debated by Klerck is whether, from a historical standpoint, a *rapprochement* between the two States is possible. He reaches the conclusion that it would, on the whole, rest upon a natural basis, there being, in fact, no essential obstacles in the way. Differences of race and extraction could not hinder an alliance that would leave both countries independent. The next question examined is whether the neutrality of Belgium, enjoined by treaty, entitles it to form an alliance with another power. The Dutch writer maintains that Belgium need by no means relinquish its permanent neutrality by an alliance formed in order to protect that neutrality.

Klerck believes he has proved historically that there is no barrier to a *rapprochement*. This conclusion, however, General Boeck remarks, would be valueless if it could not at the same time be shown that from a political and military standpoint it is to the interest of both states to form an alliance.

The existence of such interest the author proceeds to expound in the third and most voluminous part of his work. He examines, first, the question whether a "German peril" does really hang over Holland and Belgium. He quotes many Dutch, Belgian, and French writers, and concludes that it does actually exist, and has existed ever since the great victories of Prussian policy in the '60's of the past century. This surprising conviction, the General remarks, seems to have been aided by the overzealous members of the pan-German league.

THE LITTLE DUTCH PRINCESS, JULIANA, AND HER FATHER, THE PRINCE CONSORT

(Taken on the little Princess' first birthday anniversary)

The most suitable means to preserve the national existence of both peoples would be an alliance between the two nations. Doubtless, remarks the author, a purely defensive alliance would materially reduce the dangers that threaten them. But since influential voices have been raised against that in both countries, it would suffice, for the present, if the military authorities on both sides would, by agreement, prepare for any sudden contingency. Should the proper measures be taken, the military strength of the two states, now numbering nearly 400,000, might become a power that would not be regarded as a *quantité negligeable* by the belligerent great powers. Both peoples are passionately devoted to their reigning families. In Holland particularly the Queen and the little Princess are objects almost of popular veneration. Little Juliana is now sixteen months old.

THE MODEL PUBLIC SCHOOL

IN his sixth paper under the title "What is Wrong with Our Public Schools?" Mr. Joseph M. Rogers outlines in the June number of *Lippincott's* a model school. He contends that our schools have failed to accomplish all that is expected of them because they have not fully recognized the principle that "education develops nothing original in a human being. Personality is a definite creation, but education can do vast things for every individuality, and everyone needs special treatment." Some persons cannot be educated beyond a certain point, while others seem to have few limitations. To run all through the same groove is impossible. Chicago, Mr. Rogers tells his readers, is the first city in the United States to recognize this. She is building fifty new schoolhouses, at a cost of $180,000 each. Every one of these is to have "a gymnasium, a swimming-pool, a playground, and manual and domestic economy outfits." Even these plans fall short of the necessary requirements.

In depicting his model school, Mr. Rogers supposes a city school, it being possible to inaugurate reforms most easily in such an institution.

> The graded school building would have large grounds, be of good architecture and eligibly situated. It would be arranged for classes of no more than twenty-five, but each floor, according to modern construction, would be capable of being thrown into a single room. Artistic and sanitary conditions would exist everywhere. There would be plants and pictures, aquaria and gymnasia, rest-rooms, work-rooms, and a library, with small laboratories and collections of minerals, woods, etc. There would be simple scientific apparatus and on each floor arrangements for moving pictures or ordinary lantern-slide displays.

The school ought to be the most imposing and the best appointed building in the community; it should be "looked upon by every citizen as the most important place next to his home"; it should be a sort of clubhouse for the neighborhood; and, in general, it should be "so attractive that children would consider it a deprivation to stay away from it." The following program represents, in condensed form, Mr. Rogers' idea of how a day should be occupied in the model school. Some novel suggestions will be noted by our readers:

> After devotional exercises, the principal teachers on each floor would give a brief summary of the important news of the day which would be of interest and importance to children according to their age. . . . The next hour would be devoted to academic work in the classrooms, with the teachers giving the needed help to pupils who are perplexed. The children would not be expected to sit rigidly in silence at their desks, neither would they be allowed to make a disturbance. They should be made to take such an interest in their work that discipline would scarcely be thought of.
>
> The second morning-hour would be devoted to the same general purposes, except that the teaching would now be more general, and the sidelights would be brought out by every possible means, so that the children should understand exactly what is in hand. It is better to go over less ground and have everything clear than to leave pupils befogged about anything. That is what discourages most children.
>
> By eleven o'clock the larger boys would go to the workshops, the smaller ones to the gymnasium. Some of the girls would go to the kitchens to prepare the lunch, and others to the sewing-room and laundry. As it would be impossible to accommodate all of the children in this way at any one time, the teachers would have a few pupils in each room to stimulate in various directions, and these in turn would go to the workshops after lunch. The boys would be learning some practical business lessons,—bookkeeping, typewriting, etc.
>
> The lunch, which would be simple and substantial, would be wholly prepared and served by the girls, under competent direction. With given materials provided by the public at a fixed cost, so many good lunches would be prepared. Some of the older girls would be sent to market to purchase supplies for a small number,—say, six persons,—for a given sum; they would cook this and serve to selected pupils for a week, when another set would undertake the task. The idea of this would be to train the young girls in practical marketing. Too few married women have more than a smattering of knowledge of how to buy economically the most nutritious and palatable food, or how to cook it properly.
>
> After lunch there would be recreation; then the boys would go to the shops and the girls to the sewing, typewriting, and commercial rooms. Those who had had this exercise in the morning would now have some academic work. The afternoon instruction would consist mainly in illustrated lectures by experts. On each floor there would be a moving-picture equipment; the lecturers would go from floor to floor; and the lectures would embrace elementary science, history, travel, literature, and politics in its broadest sense.

Mr. Rogers recognizes the fact that many persons regard moving pictures as an evil; but, as he observes, it is impossible to ignore their great potentialities for good. Literature he would have taught by a good elocutionist; and "much time should be devoted to music." The manual training would not be "of the petty sort now taught in schools, but would be serious work, under the charge of competent mechanics."

Great importance is attached by Mr. Rogers to the practical nature of the teaching for girls. He says:

> Take the case of a young woman who has graduated with honors from the high school. Is she

truly educated if she cannot take care of a home and run it economically? How many such girls to-day can go out and purchase economically the materials for any sort of meal and prepare it with any degree of efficiency? There are a good many who can do this after a fashion, but in these days the chemistry of cooking is a science. There are certain things which we ought to eat in certain proportions, there are some things which we ought not to eat at all, and most food is of value according as it is cooked. No girl is properly educated who cannot run a home as well as a man does his business and on essentially the same principles. That is why I have laid so much stress on cooking in the schools, and am in favor of having the State provide the materials for the luncheons. If the schools can make better housewives, they will justify almost any expense.

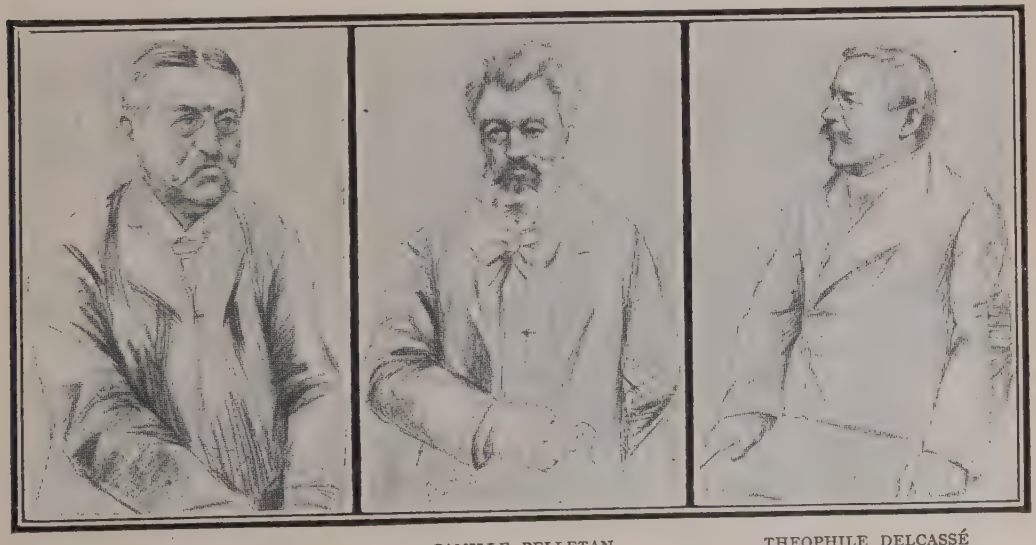
Most persons will agree with Mr. Rogers when he says that what is wanted in any school is a curriculum so elastic that every sort of normal child will get some good out of it. In most cases of "dull" children it is the form of instruction and not the child that is at fault. We must get away from mere book-learning. All instruction must be of a practical nature; and it should be remembered that what interests boys as well as men is generally that which is best for them to be instructed in.

THE ORATORS OF THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

AMONG all the orators of the French lower chamber—we are told by Anatole de Monzie (himself a member of that body) in the *Illustrirte Zeitung* of Berlin—the most noteworthy and "extraordinarily Protean" is the famous Socialist leader, Jean Jaurès. He says in part:

Many views no doubt prevail as to his real character. As for me, I imagine him to be quite indifferent to friendship and sympathy. He certainly makes no bid for either. This man, who seems to reveal himself completely in his every expression, is, I am convinced, one of the sort whose innermost thoughts and feelings are hardest to guess. But these considerations count for little when it comes to framing a proper estimate of the prodigy who in the rostrum—at once accomplished in poetry and a champion of verbal literalness—combines metaphysics with wit, strategy with force, precise knowledge with elegant phraseology.

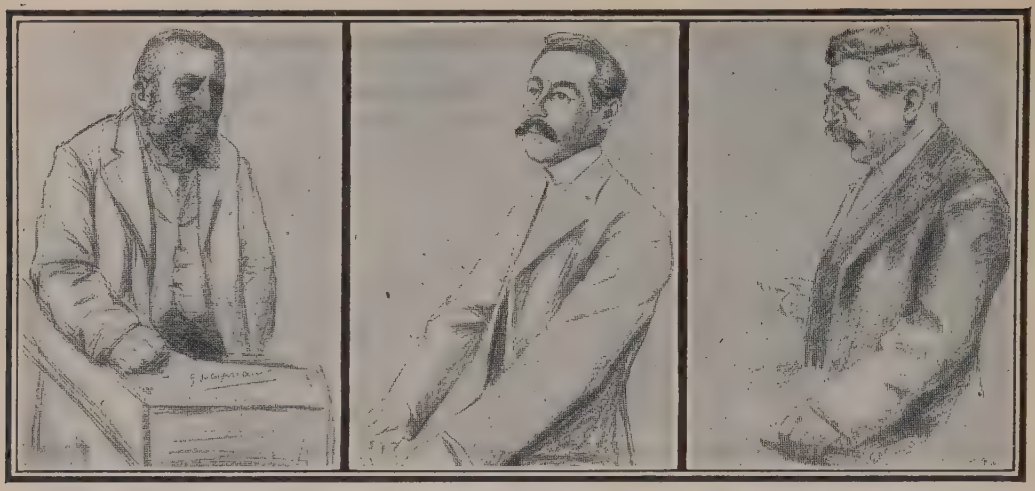
Aristide Briand, the Socialist Premier, owes a good deal of his celebrity, thinks M. de Monzie, to the sharp contrast which he offers to Jean Jaurès. Unlike his masterful colleague, M. Briand persuades with suavity. He is an adept at subtle development and transition. For all the seductiveness of his voice, which lends a glamour to his most commonplace utterances, "his speeches are really no more than long, familiar chats." And he goes on chatting, in this strain and the next, emphasizing one point or leading up to another, according



STEPHEN PICHON
(Minister of Foreign Affairs)

CAMILLE PELLETAN
(Former Minister of the Navy)

THEOPHILE DELCASSÉ
(Former Minister of Foreign Affairs)



JEAN JAURÉS
(Leader of the Socialist Party)

ARISTIDE BRIAND
(Prime Minister)

ALEXANDRE MILLERAND
(Minister of Public Works)

as he finds himself impressing his audience, "whose moods of response or antagonism he appears to gauge with swift and unfailing instinctiveness."

Two other statesmen and orators, Messrs. Viviani and Millerand, who have also favored Socialist doctrines, afford ground for interesting comparison. Clémenceau used to call Viviani "an idealized Millerand," so M. de Monzie informs one, and he then characterizes the latter as "a realist who in his theory of government follows the methods of experimental science." Although his address is apparently somewhat ponderous, actually he is "clear, concise, and always to the point."

The hypersensitive and emotional René Viviani, overflowing with the revolutionary spirit and revelling in historical reminiscences,—in secular mythology, if I may say so,—is the best Latinist and the most impeccable speaker of the Chamber.

Three stalwart defenders of Catholicism are Messrs. Cochin, Groussau, and Piou, whom their clever fellow-Deputy describes as follows:

Denys Cochin exceeds his two colleagues both in physical and intellectual stature. He comports himself in the Chamber as though he were in a drawing-room. He leans against the back of the rostrum, below the Chairman's seat, as easily as he might against the mantelpiece when conversing pleasantly in a fashionable company. Although his voice is grave, he talks without calculated effect, but with extreme urbanity and politeness. In addition to his zeal for the cause of religion he shows himself a very authoritative and able debater on foreign politics. . . . Jacques Piou perhaps represents more than Denys Cochin. Despite his furtive air and his roguish little eyes, he is in a higher degree leader, tactician, and fighter. True that his battles have resulted in disaster, that his tactics have been calamitous, and that his capacity for leadership has therefore been called into question. Still, no matter: he has remained a dignified and imposing figure—and rather solitary. He recalls the old House of Peers and vanished monarchies and times when there was leisure for deliberate speech and ceremonious reply. . . . M. Grossau is a short, nervous, excitable man with a fixed distorted smile. Being a professor of law, he pleads for religion as if on a brief, and just as if he would or could win the case. His quietly persistent, ostensibly simple way, sometimes disarms the most partisan tribunal conceivable, and gains him the attention of the most anti-clerical Chamber that ever existed. He is always listened to, never scores a fruitful victory, and is never discouraged.

Camille Pelletan, ex-Minister of Marine, is another striking personality. With advancing years, he has lost some of his former impetuousness. His abilities were never fully recognized, though he was one of the most educated, experienced, and efficient politicians of his generation. It has always been a delight to hear this quaint speaker. He is full of anecdotes—makes a cult of anecdotes, relates them, invents them. This "good Bohemian," with his vast store of literary and historical knowledge, is an inveterate punster, from whose pleasantries shines forth the very soul of mirth.

Quite the opposite is the ex-Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé—a man of strong will, a formulist, who never improvises, and never takes action but it is carefully planned and matured.

The new Foreign Minister, Stephen Pichon, a member of the Senate, employs no flowers of rhetoric, but engages by the geniality and good-nature in which he wraps his astute observations.

Parliament has attracted many a French

author of note,—Victor Hugo, Lamartine, Chateaubriand, Renan, among them,—and this class is now represented in the Chamber of Deputies by the aristocratic conservative novelist and Academician, Maurice Barrès, "who has delivered some interesting literary essays."

ARGENTINA AFTER A CENTURY OF INDEPENDENCE

OF all the South American Republics, Argentina is undoubtedly the one which interests us most. Now that this thriving land of the Southern hemisphere rejoices in the festivities that are a centennial commemoration of its existence as a free state, the nations of the world realize that Argentina's pride in witnessing its imposing development of the last one hundred years is more than legitimate and deserved. We Americans know that in most of our sister republics of Latin America material and intellectual progress has been somewhat slow, but we must admit that in Argentina we may have in the near future a nation that will eventually rival and possibly compete with the United States for the supremacy of the world in the value of exports and the winning of foreign markets.

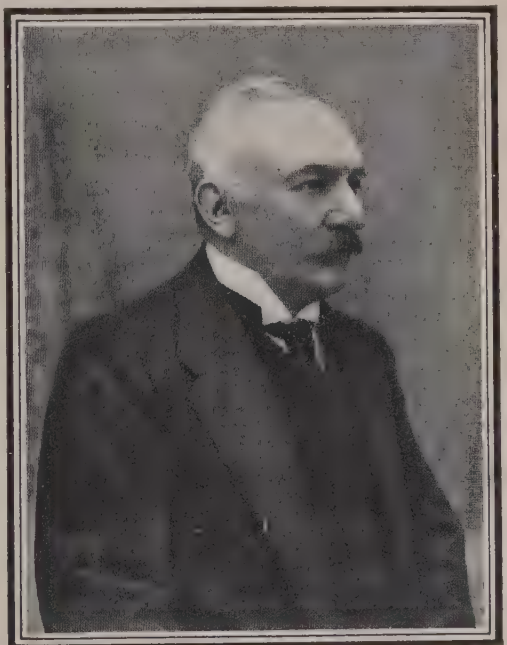
European publications have been more numerous and far more interested than ours in discussing the present outlook of affairs in Argentina, and Italian economists especially have easily taken the lead in an attempt to point out the immense possibilities that both labor and capital may find in the southern republic.

Professor E. Lorini has recently published an article in the *Nuova Antologia* (Rome) which contains a reliable account of the substantial attainments of Argentina and of its wonderful prospects for still greater advancement. According to his figures, we find that with scarcely six million inhabitants the value of Argentina's exports for the year 1909 has been nearly four hundred millions of dollars as against three hundred millions of imports. The great bulk of exports is made up of nearly four million tons of wheat, over one million tons of maize, and one million tons of flax. Other products have contributed in this ratio: 200,000 tons of wool, 200,000 heads of cattle; over 200,000 tons of preserved meat; 30,000 tons of butter out of a total production of 80,000 tons. These figures are constantly growing, and with amazing rapidity.

The following table which Dr. Lorini says he has compiled from official figures in each case will give an idea of the foreign commerce of Argentina with the leading nations of the world:

	Imports	Exports	Per cent. Imp.	Per cent. Exp.
Belgium	$12,753,373	35,775,188	4.7	9.8
Brazil	7,285,946	15,693,578	2.7	4.1
England	93,371,004	78,324,723	34.2	21.4
France	26,436,917	28,913,730	9.7	7.9
Germany	37,847,076	34,751,994	13.9	9.5
Italy	24,913,248	7,907,857	9.1	2.1
United States	35,507,396	13,023,238	13.0	3.6

From 1870 to 1874, the amount of coal used in Argentina for industrial purposes was not much over 300,000 tons. Thirty years later, from 1900 to 1904, the consumption of coal was more than 5 millions of tons and later, during a period of only two years, 1905–07, the total reached nearly seven millions of tons. During the past forty years the transformation of the railroad system in Argentina has been wonderful. In 1865 there were in operation scarcely 200 miles of roads, over which traveled less than a million passengers and in the neighborhood of 80,000 tons of merchandise a year. The total mileage in 1907 was over 15,000 with nearly 50 million passengers and 27 millions of tons of merchandise.



DR. ROQUE SAENZ PEÑA, THE NEW PRESIDENT OF ARGENTINA

THE HEROES OF THE ARGENTINE REVOLUTION OF 1810

(This painting, by the French artist Charles Fouqueray, represents the passage of the Andes by the South American liberator, San Martin. The artist has put in the picture most of the other famous Argentinians of the period. San Martin is the figure on horseback in the center)

Since political unrest in the past has in a large measure been a factor in checking or boosting the internal and foreign trade of Argentina, one of the leading economists of that country, Dr. Latzina, has thus calculated the economic progress of the republic according to the term of office of each president:

	Increase in Millions of Dollars	Per cent.
Mitre (1862–1868)	359.13	3
Sarmiento (1868–74)	557.67	5
Avellaneda (1874–80)	559.92	5.5
Roca (1880–86)	879.65	10
Juárez Celman (1886–92)	1,303.35	13
Saenz Peña (1892–98)	1,269.63	12
Roca (1898–1904)	1,937.71	19
Quintana (1904–1910)	3,491.75	34

In regard to the part played by foreign capital in the upbuilding of Argentina, Professor Lorini does not fully share the preoccupation of South American economists, while acknowledging that the really sound progress of Argentina will not be securely fixed unless the influence of foreign capital is gradually displaced by local enterprise and business ability. Reliable statistics point out the fact that the yearly exodus of gold to pay interest to foreign concerns doing business in Argentina is little short of appalling. The following table is pertinent:

Money going to England	$56,679,274
" " " France	4,514,086
" " " Germany	4,371,718
" " " Belgium	3,421,601
" " " Italy	495,112
" " " Spain	312,095

The eloquence of this table is self-evident. No definite figures are given for the share of the United States. This is significant.

BEANS—THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR IN MANCHURIA

"IT is a far cry from high diplomacy to the humble Soya bean, yet we hold to the belief that the past and present commercial situation and ultimate solution of the vexatious Manchurian problem is bound up in the control of this one product." So writes, in the *Far Eastern Review*, George Bronson Rea, the publisher of that paper; and the importance that he attaches to his subject is indicated by the fact that he devotes to it no less than thirteen folio pages. Referring to the bitter attacks upon Japan by American and British writers, alleging that unfair discrimination is the foundation of her success in Manchuria, he says:

> After a careful study of the situation, I am of the opinion that all the charges and insinuations against the South Manchuria Railway Company fall far short of the mark in explaining the loss of the Manchurian market for American and European products. As a result of several trips to Manchuria, I hold firmly to the belief that the present situation is largely the inevitable sequel to the natural operation of the laws of supply and demand, in which the Railway has simply filled its role as a public carrier; and, granting all the charges of discrimination and unfair tactics, the result would be the same.

The real basis of Japan's success in Manchuria is, he maintains, the operation of the fundamental economic law, that the country consuming the major portion of the exports of another country holds the most advantageous position in supplying its necessary imports. Now Japan has for years been the chief consumer of Manchuria's principal export, consisting of beans and bean-cake. The latter is of prime importance to the Japanese farmer as a fertilizer for his worn-out fields. Before the Russo-Japanese War the Chinese trader brought the bean product to the market at Newchwang, and received in exchange foreign piece goods and sundries. The Japanese purchasers of bean-cake "paid the foreigner his profit on the turnover, plus the storage charges, lighterages and freight, and were apparently contented with a situation impossible for them to remedy." Then came the war and all was changed. Japan began an aggressive campaign to gain control of the Manchurian trade. As she consumed the bulk of the bean-cake, she set about securing the control of it, and success soon crowned her efforts.

> Under these conditions the foreign merchants and their agents in the interior were placed at a disadvantage from the outset. As they could not penetrate into the interior and purchase beans by an exchange of commodities, they were reduced to selling their wares for cash—the one thing the native was short on. If they attempted to follow the lead of the Japanese and barter merchandise for beans, they were handicapped by their various charges at Newchwang, and having to ultimately sell to the Japanese at their price, which of course was unprofitable under the then existing conditions. The decadence of American and European imports followed as a natural consequence. A few venturesome American and British piece goods agents established themselves in the interior, firmly determined to win back their lost trade, but acting solely as sellers and unable to reciprocate by purchasing the products of the farmers, results were discouraging, and they finally had to abandon the field as unprofitable. This, in short, is the real reason for Japan's success in Manchuria.

But now another phase of the situation presents itself. Having gained control of both the import and the export trade of Manchuria, Japan's most enterprising firm sought to extend the market for the rapidly increasing bean crop. During the winter of 1905–06 a trial shipment of beans and bean-cake was sent to London. Owing to imperfect packing it proved a failure and had to be thrown overboard. But a second shipment arrived in good condition and was so favorably received that an order for 3000 tons followed and this was quickly succeeded by larger ones. The new product was accepted by the British oil-seed crushers as "the next best oil producer to cotton seed." The immense possibilities of the bean trade soon attracted the attention of British firms, several of whom entered the arena, with the avowed intention of wresting from Japan her commercial supremacy in imports. The present production is estimated at 1,000,000 tons; the value of beans exported from Manchuria to Europe alone is expected to reach $30,000,000 this year. A crop of 1,000,000 tons of beans is worth $25,000,000 gold to the farmers. And here is where the bean furnishes the solution of the Manchurian problem. In extending to Europe her market for beans, Japan has opened wide, to her own disadvantage, the very door which foreigners claimed was being closed against them. Naturally British oil-seed crushers will favor the purchase of beans through British exporters. The foreign bean merchant who purchases the product from the farmer will be able to offer wares of his own country in exchange. Then the tables will be turned; and just as Japanese goods ousted the foreign, so will the latter displace the Japanese. The operation of the laws of trade will render unnecessary the intervention of diplomacy.

EMIGRATION FROM A SCANDINAVIAN STANDPOINT

IN a recent number of *Samtiden* (Christiania) there appear two articles on the emigration question, both from the pen of well-informed writers of Norwegian birth who have long lived in the United States. Of all the vexing problems confronting the governments of the Old World, there is scarcely any that is causing more concern at present, and this is particularly true about the Scandinavian countries.

It is only within the last decade or so that the foreign governments have awakened to a full realization of the grave economical loss consequent on the migratory wave on which has been borne from them and to the New World such a large percentage of the young men and women of Europe, at a period in life when they might be expected to render some return for what their native lands have expended to give them an education and fit them for citizenship and productive usefulness.

The Scandinavian countries, especially Norway and Sweden, are beginning to feel that their very life blood is being sapped through the constant ebb in the number of men and women for whom there now would be abundant employment in industrial and agricultural pursuits in their native countries. These countries in the order they have been named above, have furnished a greater percentage, in proportion to the number of their inhabitants, of the immigrant population in the United States than any other country in Europe with the exception of Germany. Until recent years this emigration was not looked upon as an unmixed evil by the Scandinavian governments.

Twenty years ago the supply of labor more than equaled the demand, and like frugal or niggardly parents the governments watched with satisfaction the lengthening procession of young men and women who left the fatherland, because the greater the number of emigrants, the less the number of mouths to feed at home. If some restrictive laws had already been passed, they were prompted by military considerations.

It is only within the last ten or fifteen years that the view-point has changed completely and the plea of industry, agriculture and other peaceful pursuits has fallen on willing ears in government circles.

The articles in *Samtiden* deal with the conditions surrounding the emigration from Norway. But the problem is very much the same in all European countries, at least as far as causes and effects are concerned.

The first article—dealing with the question of immigration itself—was written by Arne Dehli. Mr. Dehli has lived in this country for thirty years. He brings forward statistics to show to what extent the various Scandinavian countries have suffered as a result of emigration. When the census was taken ten years ago Norway had contributed 338,426 persons out of an immigrant population of 10,500,000 in this country. Sweden had contributed 574,625 and Denmark 154,616.

Since then the immigration both from Sweden and Norway has grown. From Norway alone 160,000 immigrants have reached the United States in the last ten years. Twice as many men as women emigrate. The average age of the emigrant is twenty-five years. Nearly all are between twenty and forty. Placing, then, the number of men in Norway, between the ages of twenty and forty, at 300,000 and their period of productiveness from an industrial or agricultural point of view at thirty years, at least 10,000 new recruits to the ranks of labor are required each year to take the place of those whose usefulness has ceased. Therefore, a period of stagnation for want of labor must soon set in unless the emigrant flood is checked. With Norway the emigrant problem is not only a serious but a vital one. In Sweden it has already been found necessary to import labor from the south of Europe to take the place of those who have forsaken their native land to seek fortune across the Atlantic.

In the old countries of Europe, according to this writer, those who now are essaying to stem the flow of emigration, or, with more futility still, to turn the tide, have committed the fundamental error of ascribing the exodus to lack of patriotism on the part of those who emigrate. Until very recently the antidote to which these enthusiasts have had recourse in their propaganda has consisted of sermons on patriotism and attempts to make it appear that to forsake one's native land for a useful and profitable career in some other country is merely another form of treason.

It is to add insult to injury thus to presume that the stay-at-homes are more patriotic than those who depart. The fact is, of course, that only those emigrate who cannot see their way clear to economic independence or even a decent livelihood if they remain. It is sad enough to be compelled to forsake one's fatherland without having such accusations brought into the bargain.

Mr. Dehli asserts that emigration on a large scale always is an indication of unsound economical conditions in a country and that, far from resting with the emigrants, the blame really rests with the administrative authorities of the old countries.

A NORWEGIAN STATESMAN'S VIEWS ON MR. ROOSEVELT'S NOBEL LECTURE

ONE of the ablest political leaders of Norway is Erik Vullum, a statesman whose utterances always command national attention. Norway being, through its representatives, the distributor of the Nobel peace prize each year, the national mind naturally runs on the peace problem. Hence the widespread public interest in what Mr. Vullum has to say on ex-President Roosevelt's lecture in Christiania. Writing in the review *Tidens Tegn*, the molder of opinion in Norway declares that what gives weight to all of Mr. Roosevelt's statements is the fact that "there is a man behind his words. It is a *will* which shows itself, and again behind this will there is a power."

Characterizing the ex-President further, as the "most typical living representative of the greatness of his growing country," the Norwegian writer continues:

Mr. Roosevelt's consciousness of the difficulties connected with the practical solution of the peace problem was clearly discernible. He did not consider the problem insoluble, but held that the strongest kind of energy would have to be applied. And then patience. A Viennese statesman once said that the greatest drawback about idealism was that it never could be realized. Mr. Roosevelt is far from sharing this view. His optimism shines more brightly, but equally far is he from the exaggeration which compels a man to transfer his ideals bodily into reality. . . . An opponent of over-armament, he considers no armament the niggardly surrender of cowards. There are many of us who are holding the same view, and the utterance of Roosevelt has given it added weight. He takes the times just as they are—the proclamation of eternal peace is a chimera, but as chimerical is it to picture the future as a constant state of war. This constitutes the blending of the spiritual elements of our time, and Mr. Roosevelt himself is of the same blend.

Perhaps, continues Mr. Vullum, there are those who will find the peace lecture of Mr. Roosevelt rather warlike—but this is "doing the great American statesman an injustice."

The thoughts and discussions of peace advocates are centered, with a steadily growing energy, around the question of *arbitration* as the form of peaceable settlement. It has become the pivot, round which revolve the different attempts of solution of the peace problem. Arbitration is about as old as war. Until now it had not gained much ground. But now its day has come. The Arbitration Court at The Hague has become a central point appealing to the consciousness of the peoples. . . . But the difficulty! The great difficulty! Roosevelt faced it squarely without flinching or concealment. The question is: Who is to execute the judgments pronounced by the World's Court? This question, the central question here, still remains unsolved, but there are indications that we are getting nearer to its solution. . . . Bismarck advised the Prussian Government to support the arbitration plan with the hidden argument that no executing body had been provided to enforce any judgment by this proposed international court. This clever, if not altogether noble, argument carried its weight, and for a long time it kept down all idea of arbitration. Roosevelt has put the question differently. He holds that possible which Bismarck considered impossible. This marks a progress. It is not a great stride in the march of progress, but then great strides are never made in movements which have to count with hundreds of years. And in this count Mr. Roosevelt has spoken good, sound common sense.

THE NEW WORLD-MAP

A STANDARD map of the world would seem at first sight to be what the man in the street would call "a pretty big proposition." Yet such a map has been agreed upon by Austria, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Russia, Spain, Canada, and the United States; and, what is more, the map is to be an international one. The preparation of such a standard map of the world has been considered at successive international congresses since 1891; but the scheme was not adopted till the autumn of 1909, when, at the close of an international conference called by Great Britain, that country, together with France, Germany, and Russia, agreed to undertake the preparation of the map of Europe, Africa, Asia, and Australia; at the same time Canada and the United States pledged themselves to the production of the map for their respective dominions.

Some particulars of this new cartographical work are supplied to the *Bulletin* of the International Bureau of the American Republics by Prof. Bailey Willis of the United States Geological Survey, who states that the essential general points of agreement between the countries mentioned are:

(1) That there should be a standard map of the world on the scale of 1:1,000,000; (2) that the sheets of the map (which, to cover the world, would number 2,640) shall each comprise six de-

grees of longitude and four degrees of latitude; (3) that the initial meridian shall be the antemeridian of Greenwich, 180°, and the initial parallel shall be the equator; (4) that a certain projection, certain conventional signs, colors, and lettering shall be consistently used to secure uniformity; (5) that the spelling and transliteration of names shall be that used by the country or dominion employing the Latin alphabet which a particular part of the map represents; (6) that the metric scale shall have preference, inasmuch as every map shall bear a scale expressed in kilometers, and altitude shall be stated in meters, but it shall be permissible to add a scale of miles, or other unit, and to state altitude in feet, or other national unit, in addition to the statement in meters; and, finally, (7) that in case a sheet covers an area belonging to several neighboring countries, the Government producing the map shall consult the Governments of the other countries on the subject of the material available, especially as regards nomenclature.

The items which gave rise to most debate in the development of the plan were the selection of a standard meridian and the adoption of the metric system; but an agreement was finally arrived at as stated above. It will be seen that the map is to be a large one. A sheet of it on the equator, representing six degrees of longitude by four of latitude will measure about 30 by 20 inches. Above 60° latitude the sheets become so narrow, as the meridians approach the pole, that sheets may include twelve or eighteen degrees of longitude. As Professor Willis truly says: "When the whole world shall be mapped, it will be a compendium of geographic knowledge which we are as yet far from possessing, and which indeed has scarcely been dreamed of."

It is to be regretted that Mexico, Central America, and the South American republics were unrepresented at the London conference; but steps have been taken to bring to their attention the items agreed upon by the other powers, and it is hoped that our neighbors will see their way to coöperate in so desirable an undertaking.

LIVING EXPENSES OF MEDIEVAL EUROPE

THE series of articles that Viscount Georges d'Avenel is publishing in the Parisian *Revue des Deux Mondes* is an interesting study of a keen and exact historical reconstruction. In the last article, the writer presents at length a special phase of the evolution of living expenses, in which it is shown that some necessities do cost less to-day than at times in the past. The article also gives some interesting sidelights on the table manners of Europe during the different periods.

As to personal comfort, the writer remarks that no one, however wealthy, during the entire period of the Middle Ages, ever had the usual advantages that every one of us enjoys to-day. It is a fact, however, that such a lack of comfort was more than made up by useless pomp.

One of the early kings of France, Chilperic, possessed a gold plate that weighed sixty-five pounds, in order that "the French nation might be honored thereby," as Gregory of Tours says. The emperor of Spain, Charles V., had a collection of gold and silver ware that cost over three millions of dollars, and the famous table ware of the French reigning house was represented by over three thousand pounds of gold and three times as much silver.

The writer's comparisons of prices of some of the necessities of the kitchen and the table are encouraging to the provider of to-day.

Spices were extremely expensive from early times down to the eighteenth century, so much so that the expression *cher comme poivre* (as dear as pepper) became proverbial. Pepper is worth to-day only 40 or 50 cents a pound, while it used to sell for as much as $10 a pound. In the seventeenth century a pound of nutmeg could be exchanged for a good horse, and cinnamon cost from $4 to $8 a pound. The same is true of other, far more important substances, such as salt, sugar, and olive oil. Salt was worth in the seventeenth century 30 cents a pound. The tax levied on salt brought into the French treasury, annually, $40,000,000. In the fifteenth century sugar cost $4 a pound and was an article *de luxe*. In 1779 the consumption of sugar in France was only 38,000 tons, while to-day it reaches 700,000 tons, or a *per capita* consumption of 40 pounds.

Silverware, china, and glass are of comparatively recent use on the table.

We read that even at the French court guests were expected to bring their table-knife along, and that only a few spoons were used, while there were no forks. It was only under Henry IV. that a certain Coryate succeeded in imposing the use of forks, though even at the time of Louis XVI. no forks or knives were to be found on the table in restaurants and hotels, it being understood that persons wishing to use such implements should bring same with them.

Chinaware was rather considered as a product of curiosity in the past, as the rich, strange to say, preferred either tin or silver, while the common people had to be satisfied with table furniture made almost entirely of wood. To show what recent discoveries have done toward decreasing the price of chinaware, suffice it to say that a china service which was worth $60 in 1870 could be bought in 1890 for less than $25 and costs to-day only $12.

As regards the use of glassware, as late as 1763 an English traveler was surprised to notice that at a banquet given by a well-to-do French bourgeois "each guest used a separate glass." France must

then have shared better than England, but we also know that the average Frenchman could not afford any glassware at that time. Ordinary glass bottles seem to have been unknown at the end of the fourteenth century, and two hundred years later they cost as much as seventy cents apiece.

We may feel somewhat disappointed to read that, in spite of the refined manners attributed to the nobility of old, their behavior at the table was exceedingly coarse.

In the fifteenth century, for example, even at the most sumptuous banquets it was customary for two or more persons to eat and drink in common,—that is, by using the same plate and glass. Traditional politeness required that well-bred persons should not use more than three fingers in helping themselves from the large plates in the center of the table. And in a special treatise on good manners it is even stated that "the guest should try to do his best not to spit on the floor while eating." In this connection there seems to be a strong evidence pointing to the fact that at the court of Louis XIV. the very same practice passed unobserved. Again, at the court of one of the German counts, the following rule was more or less strictly observed: "It is the duty of every guest to present his respects to the lord and he should not be half-intoxicated before he sits down at the table. No one is allowed to throw bones under the table, and the napkins ought not to be used for any purpose . . . except to wipe one's mouth. Everyone must be careful not to drink to the extent of falling from his seat."

MOVING PICTURES OF THE HEART IN ACTION

RECENT experiments with the X-ray kinematograph (cinematograph) have been remarkably successful in showing to the eye the motions of the human heart. Mr. Friedrich Dessauer, one of the scientists who have made this subject their special study, has contributed a paper to the *Deutsche Revue* (Stuttgart) setting forth the results accomplished. The method is, briefly, a combination of the Röntgen Ray and the kinematograph, commonly known as the moving-picture machine.

In the kinematographic image of respiration we behold how the lungs are filled and the spaces between the ribs increased. Our astonished gaze follows the course of food from the stomach into the intestines and its further rhythmic progress. That these possibilities are not only of great didactic value, but yield important disclosures to the medical investigator concerning the normal and morbid processes, needs no elucidation.

As to the method by which this has been accomplished, we are told:

The X-rays on leaving the focus in the Röntgen tube penetrate the human body unequally, its denser parts having greater absorbing power. The differences in that respect are, of course, very slight in the human system. Not only are the rough outlines of the bones disclosed, but also the delicate shading of their framework, the structure of the muscles and tendons, the ramification of the bronchial tubes in the lungs, and the contour of the great blood vessels and the heart,—assuming that all these divisions do not change their position while being reproduced.

In the case of bones and their diseases, there was no difficulty in fulfilling this condition. They were fastened down by bandages and weights, thus securing the necessary repose. With the advance of technique, only a few seconds being required, the details of the lungs, too, were successfully portrayed. But what until recently remained impossible was a sharp delineation of the processes of the heart.

Like that of a pump, the motion of the heart is in two directions. First it expands, sucking in the venous blood (a comparatively slow process, lasting more than half a second); then it contracts convulsively, driving the fresh blood into the arteries, into circulation (accomplished very swiftly, in about one-twentieth of a second). The two motions combined form the rhythmic wave-motion which we term the pulse. In order to get a clear picture, by means of the X-ray, of the heart and all the particles set in vibration by its pulsation, it has to be taken very rapidly.

P. H. Eijkman, a Dutch investigator, was the first to discover a way to solve the difficulty. A single but most powerful electrical discharge is made through the Röntgen tube, for which purpose it was necessary to devise an entirely new apparatus. With this apparatus, Eijkman made the kinematographic pictures of the heart lately presented, for the first time, at the congress of German scientists and physicians at Salzburg.

In his method of heart kinematography an apparatus is employed which, placed upon an artery, follows and records exactly the motions of the pulse and, therefore, of the heart. Now this sphygmograph, as it is termed, is connected with a sensitive electrical apparatus, which, readily placed at a precisely determined point, conducts the electrical discharge through the Röntgen tubes, thereby producing its momentary flash. The person experimented on is comfortably placed and his pulse is watched during the entire time.

It is thus possible, this German writer maintains, to see the human heart-beat on the kinematograph screen. Every individual position of its various chambers, in every phase of motion, may be noted upon it.

HOW POLAND IS FARING

THERE lack but five years of a century since what is known as the final partition of Poland gave to Russia, Prussia, and Austria all of that unhappy country save the city of Cracow and a small area of surrounding territory, which were erected into a republic and placed under the protection of the great powers. About thirty years later this republic was incorporated with Austria, in which country alone have the Poles been permitted to exercise anything approximating autonomy. In Russia and Prussia their experiences up to the very present have been such that the long record of brutal oppression and persecution disgusts the American reader. It is from the continuous attempts to abolish their national tongue that the Poles have probably suffered most; and here the children, equally with their elders, have been the oppressors' victims. An article by M. Marius-Ary Leblond in the *Mercure de France*, entitled "The Captivity of a Language" (*La Captivité d'une Langue*), contains some remarkable statements concerning the treatment of the Poles in this respect.

HOW RUSSIFICATION IS ENFORCED

This writer says: "The system of Russification dear to Pobiedonostsev and to the German bureaucracy of St. Petersburg can no longer be defended: its results are too obvious."

In the villages the teachers are chosen and controlled by the Minister of the Interior bound to the spelling-book. Outside the school the obligation is maintained to use the Russian language, unknown, for the most part, in all the administrative acts, in all the explanations with a brutal, venal police. Imagine the state to which such a régime drives the unfortunate, suspicious, illiterate peasants. . . . In the city it is not the adults only that find life sad. There youth is perhaps the most depressing age: the years of the lycée drag like the years in a convict prison. The Muscovite pedagog regards the pupil as his natural victim, and finds a real pleasure in subjecting him to moral tortures of all kinds. . . . At the universities the Government has installed professors whose views most favor nihilism in order to corrupt the Polish youth and to lead them to utilitarianism and to mere material enjoyments.

Of the general course that Russification has taken among the Polish people at large the *Mercure* gives the following data:

From 1864 to 1871 the Russian language was gradually made to supplant the Polish. The Polish manuals were printed in Russian characters. In 1871 Polish ceased to be a vehicular language. In 1892 the Poles of Lithuania and the Ukraine were forbidden to learn their own tongue: a fine of 800 francs and three months in prison was the penalty for harboring children for the purpose of teaching them Polish. At their play children were forbidden to speak Polish to one another. Houses were searched for Polish books the possession of which rendered the owners liable to deportation or to enforced military service. Mothers, anxious and worried, could not sleep: they watched long into the night, fearing police visits, drank tea continually to keep themselves awake, and, exhausted, would start at the very sound of a coach.

After the Russo-Japanese War 40,000 Polish children marched through the streets demanding instruction in their own tongue. They obtained satisfaction; and free schools for them were authorized. But since the suppression of the revolution, all that the Czar granted has been revoked. The private schools have been emptied by the official inspections; and all authorization for new establishments has been refused.

GERMANIZATION AND ITS RESULTS

In spite of the promises of the kings of Prussia, the lot of the Poles in that country has been not less burdensome than that of their Russian compatriots. In 1876 more than 2000 towns and villages were given German names. In 1887 the teaching of Polish was forbidden. Since May 15, 1908, that language has been proscribed at all gatherings in localities that did not possess a population of 60 per cent. of Poles. Thus, as Posen, the capital, has but 57 per cent., the restriction applies to that city. At the barracks the military instruction is given in German; and "savage brutalities" are visited on those Poles who dare to use their familiar tongue among themselves. Polish names of persons as well as of things have been changed to German ones; and even Polish inscriptions on tombstones have been effaced.

AUSTRIA'S GENEROUS ATTITUDE TOWARD THE POLES

It is pleasant to turn from these scenes of oppression to Austrian Poland. Here, instead of the suppression of the Polish language, we find that "the number of scholars to whom that language is taught as the national tongue is continually increasing." Austrian Poland is truly autonomous Poland. And autonomy has singularly helped to foster culture. Since 1867 the budget for public instruction has risen from 1 to 30 millions of francs; the attendance at the primary schools has doubled; the uni-

versities have more than 6500 students as against 7258 in 1867. Dr. Franz Zweybrück of Vienna, writing in the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, shows how Austria's wise concessions to the Poles have fostered their loyalty and attachment. Whereas in Prussia and Russia the Poles are made to feel continually that they are no longer a people, here in Galicia they feel that they are a power in themselves. One reason for this happy state of things is, Dr. Zweybrück believes, that Austria is a Catholic country, whereas Prussia is Protestant, and Russia adheres to the Orthodox Greek Church. The Poles are always found supporting Austrian imperial policies. For fifty years "the Polish group, in their own Diet as well as in the Parliament of the realm, has been the one on whose support of necessary state measures the Government could always count. It is hardly necessary to say that Polish is the official language in all departments—save the gendarmery. Of late, it is true, adverse comments have appeared in the Polish press relative to Austria's friendly attitude toward Germany; but the reverence that is felt for Emperor Francis Joseph and the persuasive utterances of Count Aehrenthal have hitherto restrained any loud expression of dissent.

A POLISH-AMERICAN KINSHIP

Referring to the unveiling of the statues of Kosciusko and Pulaski at Washington in May last, the Chicago Polish weekly, *Zgoda* (Harmony) declares that "through the ceremonies incident thereto Poland has become bound, as it were, to the American nation." It continues:

> We are able to-day to look more sincerely, more frankly, and more surely into a brighter future, since the interests not so much of this State as of the American nation are coincident with the interests of the Polish nation as well in America as in Poland.

The past connected the two nations by a kinship of ideas, aspirations, and even blood, while the "present connects us by the kinship of common needs and even far-reaching political interests."

As a power, the United States cannot disregard a nation of twenty millions in Europe that is kin to a host twice as large of other nations in Central Europe of the Slavonic family, which perhaps already in the near future must assume a decent position and constitute a power. The United States cannot ignore the Polish nation, the most cultured and most uniform of the family of Slavonic nations and having an illustrious past, such as not many nations are able to vaunt. The United States furthermore as a republic in the full sense of that word cannot close its eyes to the fact that, of the Slavonic nations, on which depends the future of Europe, the Poles have developed the most strongly and most deeply the principles of republican-democratic constitutionalism. The *Zgoda* rejoices over this Polish-American kinship.

It may be remarked here that America has always shown itself a generous patron of all Polish works that have appeared in translation on this side of the Atlantic. The latest corroboration of this is the publication in the United States of an English translation, by Max A. Drezmal, of Sienkiewicz' most recent novel, "Whirlpools."

CATHOLIC GOVERNMENT IN BELGIUM

ON the tenth of June last exactly twenty-six years had passed since the elections brought the Catholics into power in Belgium; and the elections of 1910 have shown that, as Baron Jehan de Witte remarks in the *Correspondant*, "the Government, in the face of a thousand attacks, still retains the confidence of the country." The Baron, in the course of a brief retrospect, calls to mind the important questions that have engaged, during these twenty-six years, the attention of the Catholic government, and, "in spite of frequent divergence of views, have generally been settled with tact and ability." Among these are: electoral reform; various social questions; the question of languages; the colonial question (including the Congo annexation); the military question; and public education.

The reform in electoral matters consisted in the adoption of the principle of proportional representation, of which an account was given in the REVIEW for March, 1909. The Labor party was not formed in Belgium till toward the close of 1885. In the following year there were strikes, scenes of violence, and incendiary fires near Liége and Charleroi, which led to the appointment of a commission to investigate the subject of the amelioration of the condition of the laboring classes. The King opened the session of 1886 with a speech which contained "a veritable programme of social reforms," including labor contracts, the non-seizability of

wages, the protection of women and children at work, accidents to workmen, the construction of workmen's dwellings, etc. The Catholic government has reason to be satisfied with its record in these matters. Various laws have been enacted for the amelioration of the people at a cost to the Treasury of 36 millions of francs annually; old-age pensions exceed 16 millions; in 1906 no fewer than 184,591 workmen have benefited by total exemption from personal contributions toward workmen's dwellings; and the official Savings Bank has loaned 70 millions to small tradesmen and others for the construction of sanitary habitations."

The language question was one of considerable difficulty. In 1873 sentence of death was pronounced in French on a Flemish prisoner ignorant of that language. Since 1878 the knowledge and use of Flemish has been imposed on the functionaries of Flanders. At Brussels "the régime of bilingualism extends to the discussions, votes, and the promulgation of the laws; and in the legislative chamber itself there are three members who can only make themselves understood in Flemish." On the Congo question Baron de Witte writes: "Since the journey to the colony [Congo] undertaken last year by the Crown Prince—now King Albert—the Government has put an end to the abuses with which the old Congo administration was reproached, ameliorated the condition of the natives, constructed railroads, assured the future of the country, re-established commercial liberty, and silenced British recriminations." On the military question the Catholics felt it their duty to combat the proposal that each family should furnish one son for the army; but an increase of the military forces had been one of the wishes dear to the heart of King Leopold, who lay a-dying while the discussions were proceeding in the Senate, and the Catholics "had the wisdom to recognize the gravity of the hour and that on the eve of the elections it was desirable to present a united front to the Liberals and the Socialists." Consequently, the old king, three days before his death, had the gratification of signing the new law.

But it is in reference to public instruction that the Catholic government of Belgium may most congratulate itself. On the eve of the elections of 1884, the Catholics had charged the Liberal ministry of Frère-Orban with "the organization of a system of public instruction opposed to the faith of the citizens." On June 10, 1884, the Catholics found themselves in a majority in the government of 34 votes; and they proceeded to place the education system on a more satisfactory basis. In spite of much opposition, much misrepresentation, the Catholic government of Belgium has persevered in its endeavors to disprove the charge of the opposition that it "is the enemy of enlightenment, the mainstay of ignorance and of obscurantism." For the past ten years the number of schools has been continually increasing. The majority of the people desire that religious instruction should be included in the public educational course; but some dissent from the combination of religious and secular instruction in the regular curriculum. It was therefore provided by the law of 1895 that religious instruction might be given during a half-hour either before or after the regular lessons; that, while it should be essentially Catholic, where dissentients were present the instruction should be "non-confessional."

Finally the Catholics of Belgium, says Baron de Witte, are able to present some startling figures in support of their claim to a successful tenure of power. Under a Liberal ministry, from 1879 to 1884, the deficit was 59 millions of francs. In 1909 the surplus was 7,241,000 francs. In 1884, the imports and exports together amounted to 2 milliards 763 millions of francs. In 1906 they exceeded 6 milliards 248 millions—more than double.

FINANCE AND BUSINESS

NOTES ON APPLIED ECONOMICS OF THE MONTH

Mr. Jack Johnson on Government Bonds—Other Views

IT is a popular superstition that the American citizen's safest investment can be found in the bonds of his great Government. A supreme instance was recorded as this number went to press.

Some one had asked the colored athlete of whose accomplishments no reader of recent newspapers could have remained unaware (need we name Mr. John Arthur Johnson of Galveston, Texas?) how he intended to invest his modest share of the cash interest taken by the public in the July 4th prize-fight—some $168,000.

"In Government bonds," Mr. Johnson answered; "they don't bring so much, but they are 'gilt edged.'"

The very next morning, by a curious coincidence, one of the letters received by this magazine's Financial Editor contained this passage:

"My mother invested in 1904 in registered U. S. bonds, for which she paid 130⅛. They are now quoted at about 115. Hadn't she better sell, and take her loss?"

This lady would differ from Mr. Johnson. She doesn't consider her purchase "gilt edged." On every thousand-dollar bond, she has lost more than $160 of the $1310 it cost her only six years ago. Yet during this period the average price of securities of American industries and railroads has advanced materially.

Our Government bonds are not investments at all. They are relics of a Civil War measure, as out of date to-day as the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac* would be in a fight with Dreadnoughts.

In '63 it was considered very smart of Congress to have "made a market" for its bonds by passing a law which forced every bank desirous of issuing a thousand dollars' worth of bank-notes to buy a $1000 United States bond.

But there is no economic connection whatever between the need of a Government for money and the needs of its private citizens for currency to carry on their business affairs. Hence, our bonds and our currency have become an international joke. As the country grew, after the Civil War, merchants and manufacturers needed more cash. So national banks bid higher and higher for Government bonds against which to issue bank-notes. This artificial demand ran prices up, until the plain investor could not get 2 per cent. on the money invested in "Governments."

A special absurdity in the law renders it more profitable for a national bank to issue notes when interest rates are low—meaning when business men don't want money—than when they are high; result, a further banking demand at certain times for "Governments."

These columns have frequently commented on the damage to the trade and commerce of the United States in competition with other nations through our obsolete currency law. How it disheartens private investors likewise is plain from the above experience—typical of thousands more.

A purchase of Government bonds at present prices, or any of the prices made in the last generation, simply registers a bet on future conditions that the wisest national bankers would not attempt to guess—conditions entirely separate from the United States Government's receipts or credit.

Talking Crops

"A LADY in New York, after I had predicted that the panic of 1907 would be short-lived, for the reason that the West was prosperous, with corn selling on the farm at fifty cents, exclaimed in astonishment:

"'What! A dozen?'"

This little story, to illustrate the unfamiliarity of city folks (who do most of the investing) with the affairs of the farmer (who produces the necessary basis of all investment), comes to the REVIEW in a valuable letter from Mr. John W. McDonald, of Lincoln, Nebraska. In looking back over his own experience—a vast and successful one—with Missouri Valley property and loans thereon, he sees that this particular brand of investment ignorance is no small factor in business conditions.

Lately, for instance, many New England investors have become frightened at the ridiculous newspaper stories of "total crop failures"—some of them already traced to the imagination of gentlemen who had sold stocks they didn't own—and have been writing their ad-

visers in fear of a farming collapse like that in '93-4-5. They will be interested in Mr. McDonald's knowledge of the difference in conditions to-day:

"A series of very poor crops would, of course, affect farm values, but very poor crops haven't come for many years in the corn belt. Under the greater diversity of crops and the improved methods, both in seed selection and culture, crop failures may be, must be, ignored."

More Corn

WHY does meat cost more? "Because cattle food is higher," says the butcher. The dairyman has the same answer to explain *his* increased bill. So it is with the price of chicken, eggs, and lard.

The housekeeper, therefore, takes a lively interest in the corn crop; any shortage, other things being equal, raises the price of corn and the weekly bills by so much.

Last month it was announced that the 1910 yield might be the largest on record. But it *must* be, to keep pace with our enormously increasing population. Not many of us have stopped to figure that for every man, woman, and child in the country there is produced yearly some thirty bushels of corn. Even wheat shows only eight.

That American crops are not increasing in proportion to population has been announced regularly by business seers like James J. Hill. Quite recently, President W. C. Brown, of the New York Central, has compiled very striking figures to show the necessity of more farmers and more farming; they will repay study.

Money, East and West

LARGER crops mean heavier drains on the reservoirs of cash.

On the 13th of last month, the Paris *Matin* printed a "leader" of warning against what it regarded as the monetary weakness of the United States this year. The far-sighted French observers complained that our banks had been loaning too much, as they did in 1906.

So the "hired man" becomes a news item. He is typical of crop movers, who want cash—not credit. The farm laborer, for instance, demands one-dollar, two-dollar, and five-dollar bills, by the million dollars' worth. It is a regular thing for "country" banks to call on city banks every autumn for so much currency that the interest rate in St. Louis and Chicago, and finally New York, is regularly raised to city borrowers.

That the drafts on financial centers will be heavier this year has been a widely printed opinion.

One cause, as explained in the June REVIEW, under the title "The Farmer's Profits," can be found in the unprecedented loans made by middle-western banks to purchasers of land.

It was pointed out that such "paper" carried the temporary disability (no matter how strong its intrinsic value) that it could not be exchanged for cash as quickly, and in amounts as large, as stocks and bonds of railroads and industrials widely known.

If most of the farmers' money and credit has gone into land, obviously it cannot simultaneously be found in the shape of the one-, two-, and five-dollar bills needed to move the crops.

Corn Land at $60 An Acre

LAST month a caller at the REVIEW office showed a table that had been compiled for one of the leading life insurance companies, showing sales of land in certain sections of Nebraska during the year ended April 1st. Thousands of sales were tabulated, aggregating a transfer of $78,000,000. The average price per acre was *more than sixty dollars.*

Land dealers in this section as little as fifteen years ago would never have believed such values possible. And the instance is a good illustration of the richness to-day of the "corn belt"—the fertile region that centers about St. Joseph, Missouri.

Readers of the article on "The Farmers' Profits," in our June number, have requested that the statements on page 730 be emphasized. The land speculation complained of could not, naturally, flourish in the corn belt itself. Its high land values are determined by the market price of dependable crops. It is, indeed, from the corn country that much of the money has gone to purchase land as far away as Canada and Mexico.

Cutting Down Loans

AS this number goes to press, two months after the article on land purchasing, signs are multiplying that middle-western banks have joined those of other sections in cutting down their loans and strengthening themselves as to cash.

Out of ten "reserve cities" heard from on the 12th of last month, in eight the national banks reported cuts of two to sixteen per cent. in their loans, as compared with the latest previous figures—March. The contraction was marked in the farming regions. St. Louis banks had lost only two and one-half millions

in deposits, although their loans had been cut by one and one-half millions.

In Minneapolis there had been practically no loss at all on deposits, although loans had shrunk by three million dollars.

Much credit is due for the improvement in Minneapolis to the plain talk that had appeared the month before from the Northwestern National Bank. As the largest institution in its section, with thirty-one millions of deposits, and as the owner of a prominent and conservative mortgage loaning company, it attracted wide attention by the following passage in its circular:

"It is therefore generally believed by conservative bankers and business men that the banks throughout the western part of the country should curtail their loans to customers who are speculating in lands and that they should *keep at least a portion of their loans in a fairly liquid condition*. Good land, properly bought and utilized, is undoubtedly one of the safest investments in the country, but too much of a good thing is very apt to prove disastrous, and we suggest at this time a very careful scrutiny of all loans which give evidence of being made for the purpose of either land speculation or land purchased at rapidly advancing prices, on which the margins of cash payments are very small."

Reports from "country" banks themselves—those that serve the farmer direct, and located outside the reserve cities—came to Washington last month from many national bank examiners. "Contraction" was in the air. Treasury officials felt that the situation had improved immensely.

Liquidation

"I CAN'T understand this stock market. My business is all right—not the best, but above average. Why has Union Pacific dropped $65 a share within a year—Northern Pacific $45—Atchison and Altantic Coast Line $30—even Pennsylvania and 'Louisville' nearly $25?"

Such questions were frequent last month. Prudent merchants and manufacturers have learned that a prolonged drop in the stock market usually precedes, if it does not accompany, a slacking of demand for what they deal in. That is what the stock market is for—to be a business barometer.

The business man, however, who has been following certain matters noted in these columns from time to time was only too pleased to see standard railroad stocks back on a six per cent. basis last month. A year ago they yielded the purchaser little more than 4 per cent. These columns for August pointed out that we were exporting too much gold, "signifying higher money rates"; that a business man "might well confine that portion of his surplus which is liable to a sudden cash call to short-term securities."

In September our increasing debt to Europe was noted; in October, the enormous increase of bank loans and the desirability of avoiding speculative stock; in November, the rise of 65 per cent. during the twenty months preceding August 14, in the price of representative railroad shares, and the desirability of changing them "for something more fixed, like a real estate mortgage or a steady bond, or deposit in a good bank."

In December it was remarked that national banks, which had shown an increase of $278,000,000 in their loans, had actually lost one-tenth that amount in their cash.

Now the dangers felt have come to pass. But they bring their own cure. Those who accepted the warning—who changed their stocks for fixed obligations—can view with more satisfaction the exchange on an enormous scale, during this year, of high-priced stocks for credit at the bank. Smaller loans mean more real money for business.

Buying at the Bottom

"HOW did you make your fortune?" The classic answer to that question, by the founder of the Rothschild house, was:

"By never trying to buy at the bottom, and by always selling too soon.'

Last month, the daily mail was bringing more and more letters from business men and others who wanted to buy stocks for increase. The standard issues had dropped, within less than a year, by 20 to 40 per cent. Had they reached the bottom?

These questioners were entirely sound on the premise that the time to buy is when everybody else is selling, when headlines tell of "$750,000,000 loss in a week",—when editors are "playing up" first-page interviews with this railroad president and that financier, sorrowing over the "unwise and socialistic" legislation that is bringing our country to "the brink of ruin."

Those with the courage and foresight to invest at such times are doubly blest. They help to restore confidence, so that fluctuations are less violent, less destructive to the peace of mind and the pockets of widows and orphans; and they make a very generous percentage on their money.

Three cautions: The stocks must be paid for so that even lower prices can be viewed without alarm; they must be bought so low that dividend cuts of a dollar or so all around would still leave an acceptable income; and the investor must not depend upon any one stock or kind of stock. Maybe railroad shares, for instance, will become a very different sort of investment in the future.

Railway "Melons" Unjustified

"AMERICAN railroads now face complete bankruptcy." Complaints like this from conspicuous railway officials made fine newspaper sensations not long ago. Financial folks of experience knew perfectly well that the railway soothsayers didn't mean what they said; but presidents of large corporations, when they talk to the reporters, always mean something. A translation in this case might run as follows:

"With the new amendments to the Interstate Commerce Act, passed in June—and especially with the commission that is going to inquire into railroad capitalization—the day of the railway 'melon,' or unannounced extra dividend, seems to be passing."

Which is as it should be. The "special dividend" stands out as one of the most disreputable of financial devices.

The "melon" was invented originally to make the railroads appear a little less prosperous. When shippers attacked rates as exorbitant, railway officials would point to the 6 or 7 per cent. "regular" dividend on the stock—much less than is earned in other lines, manufacturing or farming, for instance. Not all editors or readers had at hand the records to show how many "extra" dividends had been paid.

On their side, the railroads could urge an unreasoning clamor of the public against the railroads—so senseless as to justify any expedient to give stockholders a fair return.

But from a method whereby stockholders could bluff the public, the railway "melon" soon became a trick whereby inside stockholders have been marking the cards to their own peculiar profit.

What Happened in Northern Pacific

ONE time, the "melon game" was worked so that its main moves could be traced—thanks to a fortunate accident. Get the stock market records leading up to November 20, 1908, and stir the remembrance of any Wall Street reporter.

Up to November 5, the public had tried in vain to discover why the regularly listed stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad had been gradually rising in price as compared to the "part-paid" stock of the same road—certificates representing shares that would be issued to the public as soon as the instalments should be finished, the next January.

Nothing could be learned at the offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to show why the full-paid stock should be so peculiarly valuable that by November 4 people were buying it at $11 a share more than the part-paid.

Not until November 5 was the world in general, and the bulk of Northern Pacific stock-holders, informed of an *extra dividend*—precisely $11.26 a share. This unexpected largess, upwards of $17,000,000, was extracted from the assets of a mysterious "Northwestern Improvement Company"—which had been figured on the N. P.'s latest balance sheet at less than $3,000,000.

This was bad enough—but who were the people with advance information so accurate that they knew it would be profitable to pay as much as $11 more for the full-paid stock than for the part-paid which, of course, *did not share* in the "melon"?

November 20, the day after the special dividend was paid, both kinds of stock sold at practically the same price.

Gambling is bad enough, but marking cards—well, in the opinion of bankers really worth the title, it cannot help railroad finance permanently. The real "Wall Street" men, the constructive financiers of American enterprise, welcome the stronger light cast on railroad conduct by the Interstate Commerce Act amendments of 1906 and again this June.

The Square Deal for Railroad Investors

IN return for uncertain and immoral extra dividends, which must vanish before proper accounting methods, the sensible railroad stockholder can profit immensely by the square deal that the activity of a competent Interstate Commerce Commission will more and more provide him.

Of course, there are always fears that bureaucracy will hamper enterprise. It is amusing to read the lamentations of the prophets when the Interstate Commerce Act was originally passed, twenty-three years back,—"paternalism in an extreme form"—"it points a way for complete centralization of the Government," according to a conspicuous defender of the corporations in 1887. Even such a statesman as Senator Hoar prophesied in the Senate

that the bill would cripple the roads running into Boston, likewise the export trade of that harbor. Quite the opposite, of course, has happened.

No one can deny that the Interstate Commerce Commission is about the most important single body in this country. On its decisions rest very largely the earnings of the railroads—employers of a million and a half working people, the largest customers of mills and factories, the repositories of the investments of a million people. The Railway Business Association, composed of manufacturers of articles that railroads buy, alone represents $800,000,000 capital and supports six million people.

Day by day, the Commission is broadening its experience. Here is what the *Railway Age Gazette*, a prominent and sensible defender of the transportation interests, has to say of it:

"The present temper of the Commission probably is about as fair as that of any body of men can be who hold offices such as theirs in a country where public sentiment toward railways is what it is here."

All About the "Industrials"

A NEW reference work for the investor is "Poor's Manual of Industrials."[1] Every year, during more than four decades past, there has been a "Poor's Manual," containing figures pertaining to railroads. Now a separate volume is to appear annually for the industrials—the light, water and power companies, mining companies, the telephone and telegraph companies, and the "manufacturing and miscellaneous." There are about nine thousand in all mentioned in the volume as of more or less interest to the public from the standpoint of investment—and little attention is paid to the thousands of companies being promoted irresponsibly, although many such could doubtless show a stockholders' list of hundreds, in some cases of thousands.

Allowing for "water," or stocks and bonds issued without adequate return, and allowing for ownership of one corporation by another, still the aggregate of investment in industrials is astonishing. Here are the figures, by no means complete, of total capitalization:

	Light, Water & Power	Mining	Telephone & Telegraph	Manufacturing & Miscellaneous	Total
Total Stock . . .	$2,299,709,779	2,495,339,849	889,310,666	8,551,106,164	14,235,466,458
Total Bonds . .	1,456,390,037	68,381,170	356,101,550	2,757,034,099	4,637,906,856
Grand Total . .	3,756,099,816	2,563,721,019	1,245,412,216	11,308,140,263	18,873,373,314

Of the grand total, more than 17½ billion dollars represents companies in the United States.

[1] Poor's Railroad Manual Co., 68 William St., New York.

The New "Moody's Manual"

THE most complete single work of its kind is "Moody's Manual of Railroads and Corporation Securities."[2] The eleventh annual number has come to hand—3516 large, closely printed pages, besides a number of maps. Many improvements have been made in additional details, and especially convenience of reference, so as to show the interconnection of parent or holding companies.

This particular work is not only comprehensive within a single volume, but differs from most other manuals in presenting some valuable analyses, or investment conclusions, in addition to the mere facts in the case. For each of the leading steam railroad companies an article is contributed by Roger W. Babson, the business statistician, to show the tendency of the road as to capitalization, earnings, amounts spent for maintenance, etc., together with conclusions as to the investment standing of that railroad's bonds and stock, very valuable from their plain speaking. When a stock seems to Mr. Babson "not conservative" he does not hesitate to say so. The new "Moody's" is the most helpful to bankers, trustees and other investors that has yet appeared.

The Southern Pacific's New $100 Bonds

IN these columns for June, complaint was made that American investors of small means could seldom buy the sound bonds put out by successful American railroads from time to time. It was pointed out that rarely are such bonds available in less than "$1,000 and multiples thereof." Twenty days after publication, a conspicuous exception appeared in the case of $25,000,000 Southern Pacific 4 per cent. bonds, due 1950, which were issued simultaneously in Berlin, Hamburg, Frankfort, London, Basel, Zürich, and Amsterdam, as well as in New York, Boston, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Portland, Oregon.

In any of these cities, the man with $100 or $500 could buy a bond. If he didn't want to tear off coupons, but preferred to get his interest by check, a registered bond was available at the same low denomination.

[2] The Moody Manual Co., 33 Broadway, New York City.

WILLIAM DE MORGAN, MASTER NOVELIST

By G. W. HARRIS

ONE who would speak, however briefly, concerning Mr. William De Morgan's astonishing achievement in authorship is tempted at the very outset to paraphrase the title of his latest published book and say: "It never has happened before!" For a man who had been busied with other and wholly different pursuits for more than the average lifetime to turn novelist in the middle of his sixth decade, and, without previous training or experience in the writing of fiction, not only to produce one masterpiece in this kind, but to follow that up with several other tales of surpassing merit, and inside of five years to find himself, by the votes of critics and populace alike, in the front rank of living authors who write in English—such surely is a record of accomplishment that is unique in literary annals. It is not paralleled even in the case of the lamented Du Maurier, brilliant and surprising as was his achievement in fiction; for Du Maurier was eight years younger when his first novel appeared. And Mr. De Morgan is a better novelist than Du Maurier.

Indeed, in the contemporary view he has quietly and with unfaltering step joined the line of the masters of English fiction—the line of Defoe, Fielding, Thackeray, and Meredith; and, despite the futility of attempting to predict the literary tastes of posterity, most of the critics are agreed that if any of the novels of to-day are read and enjoyed by future generations those novels will be William De Morgan's. Such critical unanimity is the more remarkable because Mr. De Morgan's books are without the least smack of "literary" flavor. Rhetoric concerns him not. His pages are almost wholly devoid of simile, metaphor, allusion. Epigram and all sententiousness are foreign to him. He has little regard for the niceties of style. One might almost say that his only stylistic merits are simplicity and straightforwardness (none too common merits, by the way). Yet his stories are literary masterpieces, because each of them is a transcript from life set down with a rare mastery of the art of selection.

There would be small wonder were Mr. De Morgan himself a bit surprised at his own remarkable success; but, while he never could have written the books he has written without the preliminary of a longish life of rich experience and ripe observation, it is surprising that with such progenitors as were his he did not earlier find his true calling. His father, Augustus De Morgan, born in Madras, 1806, and the son of a lieutenant-colonel in the Indian army, was a brilliant mathematician and logician, for most of his life professor of mathematics at University College, London, and a voluminous writer on mathematical subjects; author also of "A Budget of Paradoxes," a series of papers originally published in *The Athenæum* and issued in book form posthumously, in which mathematical fallacies and the vagaries of circle-squarers, longitude-finders, and such like scientific freaks and "cranks" are discussed with sparkling wit and keen logic—a book pleasantly quoted and commended by Dr. Holmes in "Over the Teacups." The novelist's mother, who published a memoir of her husband and an entertaining book of reminiscences entitled "Three-score Years and Ten," was the daughter of William Frend, a Cambridge tutor who, being expelled from that university for heretical opinions, went up to London and became an insurance actuary. Both father and daughter were acquainted with Charles Lamb.

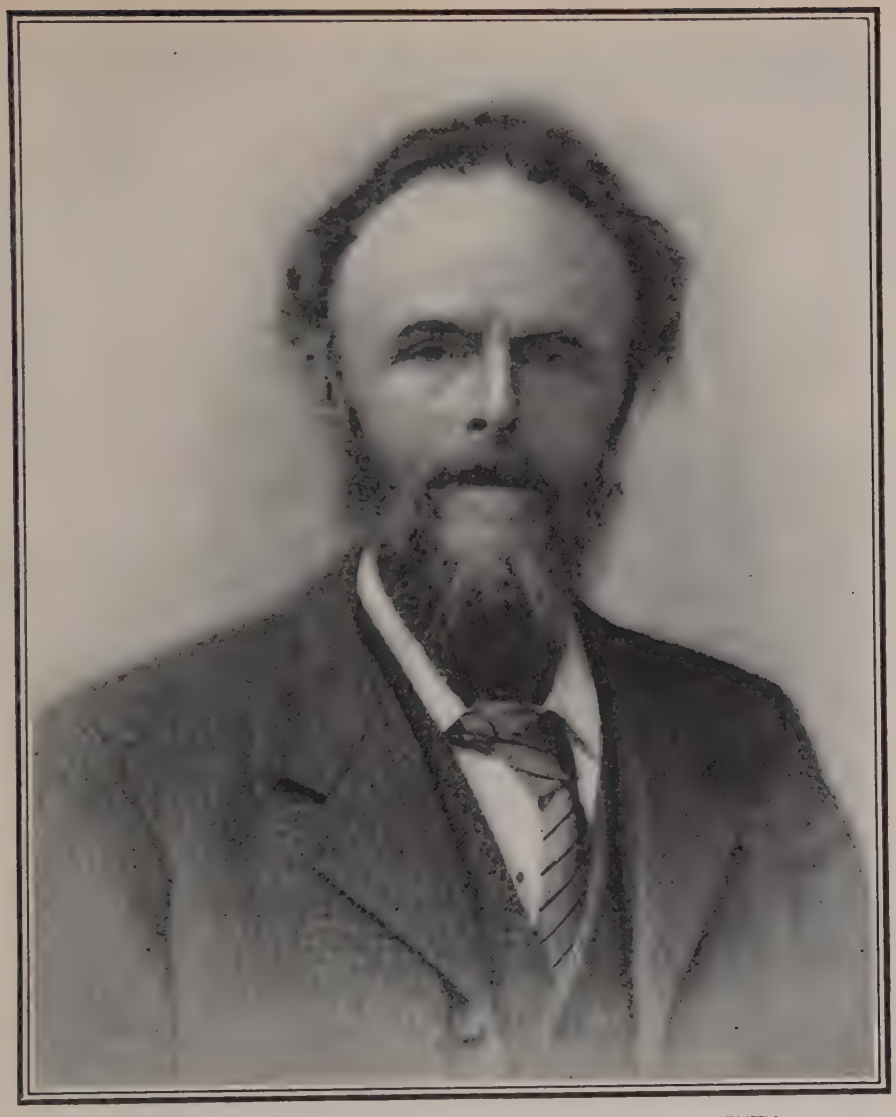
ARTIST AND INVENTOR

William Frend De Morgan, so named for his maternal grandfather, was born in London, November 16, 1839. He attended the University College School, and later the college itself, but from youth seemed to have been enamored of art rather than scholarship; at any rate he became a student at the Royal Academy at twenty, having adopted art as a profession. He studied painting there for several years, but says himself that he never did much with it. His first serious work was done in stained glass, which occupied him from 1864 to 1870. In the latter named year he turned his attention to ceramics, and in that art seemed to have found his life work. His experiments in luster, at that time not much known in England, attracted considerable attention, among artists especially—whose appreciation probably determined him to persevere in his attempts to revive the beauties of ancient Persian pottery. For more than thirty years he kept at it, and to such good purpose that the tiles and vessels of "De Morgan luster" are ranked by connoisseurs among the artistic triumphs of the nineteenth century. Unfortunately their commercial success has never been commensurate with their artistic excellence.

Always of an inventive turn of mind, he has several other achievements to his credit in oddly different fields: a duplex gearing for bicycles, a clay-refining sieve, and a smoke-consuming firegrate. Yet none of these things brought him any great monetary reward. Although he had helped to prepare for the press his father's last work and his mother's book of reminiscences, except for certain youthful attempts at satirical writing, he seems never to have thought of turning his hand to authorship until he was nearly a lustrum beyond the deadline of Professor Osler's silly-season joke.

HIS FIRST STORY, "JOSEPH VANCE"

In 1904, while recovering from a serious sickness, a dim notion of a story came into this man's head, and, taking pen, more for pastime than with any idea of producing a novel, he wrote the first chapter of "Joseph Vance." It was a year later before he touched it again, at his wife's solicitation; and when finished the story was a very different thing from the severe and realistic narrative he had at first projected. He says he could not manage



WILLIAM DE MORGAN, THE ENGLISH NOVELIST, AT SEVENTY

the humorless fancy that had started him, and it was not until the appearance of Lossie in the tale that it really took hold of him; then he was eager to follow it to the end. He let it take its own course with him, and admits that that course was so haphazard that near the end he feared he had "got into a muddle from which there could be no extrication." He did manage by the use of odd expedients to get it completed with some semblance of coherence. But his manuscript of more than 250,000 words was so formidable that it was rejected by the publisher to whom it was sent. On the suggestion of a friend that its chances might be bettered if it were typewritten, it was sent to a typing agency, whose manager soon found her girls reading the story and crying over it. After she had told a publisher of this experience it did not take long to get the novel between covers.

When it appeared, as "Joseph Vance: an Ill-written Autobiography," in 1906, the critics, not failing to point out that it was "ill-written" according to all modern literary standards and fashions, also with few exceptions acknowledged its undeniable charm for the patient reader; yet feared that its slow and halting consecutiveness, its length, its deliberate and circumstantial detail would make the book a stumbling block for the majority. Its immediate and amazing popularity proved them wrong again. What the doubting critics had overlooked was this novel's irresistible appeal to the common human heart—to the great abounding sympathy that makes life endurable for most of us. Here was a tale which, if it did not perhaps "hold children from play," assuredly did keep "old men from the chimney corner"—for it was written from a large experience and for the mature mind. Almost formless it is if gauged by the rules of our "well-made" fiction, but the canon

of technique becomes an impertinence in the presence of a record of life—of character building, which is the business of life—indited with such naive artlessness and yet with a verisimilitude that is inconceivable in any mere invention. A record almost bare of romantic glamor, without intrigue, without much complication of plot, it is nevertheless a noble work of art, whose total beauty in the end seems greater than the sum of all its parts. It is a sad story; the story of a great love and a great sacrifice and a woful misunderstanding; but it is irradiated throughout by a gentle and genial humor—the "humor that rainbows the tears of the world." And this humor, the author's sincerity, and above all his loving sympathy, make "Joseph Vance" a comforting and uplifting book for thinking men and women and a joy forever for lovers of good literature.

"ALICE-FOR-SHORT" AND "SOMEHOW GOOD"

The extraordinary success of his first novel encouraged Mr. De Morgan to set pen to paper again, and in 1907 he published "Alice-for-Short: a Dichronism," another long and engrossing story of London life in the middle of the nineteenth century introducing to us another friendly group of people in whose acquaintance the reader could take whole-souled delight. Its theme and its episodes were as radically different as its characters. With practice his hand gained in cunning, and structurally this was an advance upon its predecessor.

By the time he came to write his third novel, "Somehow Good," published 1908, he had thoroughly mastered his new art; had developed a keener sense of proportion; had gained in precision, directness, and economy of means to the end in view—though without sacrificing any of his wonted roominess for all the little things so often "passed in making up the main account"—and had contrived a new and original and ingenious plot which gradually evolves from apparently simple beginnings into the complexity of life itself. Mr. De Morgan evidently saw this story from the beginning and saw it whole. The two earlier books were, in a sort, 'prentice work in preparation for this, and "Somehow Good" remains the best thing he has yet given us. A better story, for the story's sake, has seldom been told in any tongue, and the skill of its telling is well-nigh perfect.

LATER STORIES

After "Somehow Good", his fourth and latest published story, "It Never Can Happen Again," issued on the author's seventieth birthday anniversary, partook of the nature of an anticlimax. It was comparatively disappointing because it dealt with no such likeable and worth-while people as had compelled our affection in the earlier tales. It was inferior artistically because of a too great involution and complication of plot—the task the author set himself of combining three distinct stories into one was too heavy. His determination at all costs to mint nothing but new metal (lest he should repeat himself!) and a striving for subtlety of meaning in place of the old charm of simplicity led him at times to the verge of dullness. Yet it must be said that the stream of deliciously wise and humorous comment was as unfailing as ever and the book contained enough good material to set up half a dozen little "modern" novelists in trade.

For many months now Mr. De Morgan has been at work on a new novel to be called "An Affair of Dishonor." Its publication, announced for the late summer or early autumn, is eagerly awaited by a host of readers whom his other books have enthralled.

A VERY MODERN THACKERAY

It has been said that Mr. De Morgan has revived the big and leisurely and spacious novel of early Victorian days. He certainly delineates life broadly, conveying to his pages with wonderfully intimate touch the come and go of all sorts and conditions of men; and, varied as are his characters, each of them is drawn so consistently as to stand forth an unmistakable individuality. Nothing short of marvelous is his insight into the hearts of women and children as well as of men. He has been likened to both Dickens and Thackeray. The truth is that while the first chapter of "Joseph Vance" reads as if it might have been recovered from some lost manuscript of Dickens, after the new author really found himself his fealty to the great Boz ceased to be shown in anything more than a surface resemblance. He is never a jigger of puppet strings, or proprietor of a wax-works exhibition.

While he is lavish of incident and his pages abound in thrilling episodes—there are marriages and births and deaths, drownings and narrow escapes, fires and failures, and spectacular happenings which would be melodramatic in the hands of a lesser writer—character is his principal concern. His people grow into our knowledge and regard just as gradually as do the friends we make in this passing world. His method is the method of Thackeray, with a difference—the difference of individuality and modernity. Mr. De Morgan's books could never have been written by any one who had not lived in this first decade of the twentieth century, or who had not kept abreast of the latest developments of science, of the arts, of social relationships. His handling of the theme of "Somehow Good"—the turning of evil to good in the case of a girl betrayed by ignorance, and her development into a strong, self-reliant, and happy woman—is unthinkable at the hands of Thackeray; or of Meredith, even, whose tragic "Rhoda Fleming" is the classic example of the normal result of such villainy. In any careful analysis of his achievement the reiterated charge of "Early Victorianism" falls to the ground.

After allowing for the possession of genius, the secret of Mr. De Morgan's great success is imparted plainly in his delightful little postscript to "It Never Can Happen Again." He intimates that *verser comme si c'était pour soi* has been his practice—he has written as if for himself alone. And by writing the kind of novel that *he* would like to read he has won the hearts of a multitude of readers. After many years of ill-rewarded endeavor success came in the late afternoon of his life. May that life's evening be a long and happy one, devoted to the telling of yet other beautiful tales! We cannot have too many books from such a kindly humorist and humanist whose pen transmutes life into literature—literature that lives and will live because it dwells upon the things that are pure and lovely and of good report. Such books are worth reading and treasuring, not only because they continue the noblest traditions of English fiction, but also because they show their author's all-embracing love for his fellow men—and, more than all, because they add to the zest of life.

THE NEW BOOKS

SOCIOLOGY AND ECONOMICS

IN connection with the article on industrial accidents, which appears in this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, we wish to direct the attention of our readers to a volume of findings of the Pittsburg Survey recently issued under the title "Work-Accidents and the Law."[1] This volume gives the results of an extended study made during the past two years by Miss Crystal Eastman, secretary of the New York State Employers' Liability Commission. Typical cases, similar to those instanced by Mr. Chute, are described in detail by Miss Eastman with the purpose of determining, first, what are the indications as to responsibility, and, second, what material loss and privation, if any, resulted to the injured workmen and their families. The discussion is based upon the study of a year's industrial fatalities and of three months' industrial injuries in Allegheny County, Pa., making altogether something over a thousand cases. Most of the industries in which accidents commonly appear are represented in the district studied, which has a population of 1,000,000, of whom 250,000 are wage-earners. Such a study, therefore, results in a practical exposition of the problem as it exists to-day in American industrial communities.

A monograph by Mr. Hugh Victor Mercer, of the Minneapolis bar, deals with the general subject of workers' compensation under the three heads of "Desirability," "Possibility," and "Practicability."[2] The history of American legislation to give workers compensation for injuries received in the course of employment is very fully sketched.

In the "American Social Progress" series, which consists of brief handbooks for the student and general reader, Prof. Henry R. Seager, of Columbia University, has contributed "Social Insurance: A Program of Social Reform."[3] Until very recently this topic was one of purely academic interest in the United States, although recent investigations have tended to show very clearly the necessity of providing some form of pension system similar to those instituted many years ago in several foreign countries.

A suggestive little book on "Work, Wages, and Profits," showing their influence on the cost of living, has been prepared by H. L. Gantt.[4] For more than a decade Mr. Gantt's name has been prominently identified with the so-called "bonus" system of wage payment. He has, moreover, written a great deal in the form of pamphlets and periodical articles on the subject of labor management. The larger portion of the work here mentioned is reprinted from a series of articles published during the first half of the present year in the *Engineering Magazine*. The editor of that periodical, in an introduction to the book, refers to Mr. Gantt's written work as forming "a classic of optimism."

Volumes V and VI of the "Documentary History of American Industrial Society"[5] are devoted to a history of the labor movement in the years 1820–1840, by John R. Commons and Helen L Sumner. The introduction to these volumes gives a careful and discriminating review of the period under consideration, which is termed by the editors the "awakening period" of the American labor movement.

In the current discussion of railroad freight rates and the well-nigh hopeless gropings of the layman in attempts to master the intricacies of distance tariffs, some aid may be afforded by a careful perusal of Dr. John M. Clark's monograph on "Standards of Reasonableness in Local Freight Discriminations."[6] Dr. Clark's attitude is that of the impartial inquirer and the dispassionate judge. He does not attempt to dogmatize, but discusses "the various possible criteria as applied to freight rates, and in particular to the relative adjustments as between localities, in such a way as to show the exact issues involved." This is precisely the task of the Interstate Commerce Commission, made doubly arduous by the recent amendments to the Rate law.

Mr. James J. Hill's observations on the various factors of our national development are sure to be interesting, and the reader will find in his new book, "Highways of Progress,"[7] the latest conclusions of this broad-minded railroad builder and practical thinker. Of special interest are Mr. Hill's comments on "Farm Methods—Old and New," "Reciprocity with Canada," "Industrial and Railroad Consolidations," "Oriental Trade," "Waterways," "The Railroads," and "The Natural Wealth of the Land and Its Conservation." Mr. Hill applies to economic facts and changes the method of the physical sciences by which laws are fitted to facts and facts are so combined that their laws may be made plain. It is a combination of the inductive and deductive methods which Mr. Hill declares to be the main secret of business success.

A PUBLISHER'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY

There is much more of strenuous, human interest in the life story of a publisher than most folks imagine. No better illustration of this has appeared in recent years, we believe, than the "reminiscences" (the author is uncertain whether this is not too quiet a term) of John Adams Thayer, which he has brought out in a book entitled "Astir: A Publisher's Life Story."[8] Mr. Thayer has a vivid, direct style and in this volume gives us

[1] Work-Accidents and the Law. By Crystal Eastman. New York: Charities Publication Committee. 345 pp., ill. $1.50.

[2] Workers' Compensation. Hugh Victor Mercer. Privately printed.

[3] Social Insurance. By Henry Rogers Seager. Macmillan. 175 pp. $1.

[4] Work, Wages, and Profits. By H. L. Gantt. New York: *Engineering Magazine*. 194 pp. $2.

[5] Documentary History of American Industrial Society, Vols. V and VI. Edited by John R. Commons and Helen L. Sumner. Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark Company.

[6] Standards of Reasonableness in Local Freight Discriminations. By John Maurice Clark. New York: Columbia University. 155 pp. $1.25.

[7] Highways of Progress. By James J. Hill. Doubleday, Page & Co. 353 pp., ill. $1.50.

[8] Astir: A Publisher's Life Story. By John Adams Thayer. Small, Maynard & Co. 302 pp. $1.20.

some exceedingly interesting descriptive and anecdotal material about most of the great magazine publishers and editors of the present day. The publishers of this book announce that a French edition, under the title "*Les Etapes du Succès, Souvenirs d'un 'Business Man' Americain*," has been published in Paris.

NOTABLE SAYINGS OF GREAT MEN

The late "Mark Twain" was first of all a lecturer, almost before he began to write. This fact is sometimes lost sight of in our enjoyment of his written philosophy and humor. A new book, entitled "Mark Twain's Speeches,"[1] with a preface by Mr. Clemens himself (written some years ago) and a new introduction by W. D. Howells, covers the humorist's spoken views during a little more than half of his lifetime. Many speeches in this book were delivered on important occasions, including his reception at Oxford University when he received the doctor's degree. There is a frontispiece portrait.

A collection of crisp, characteristic paragraphs and sentences from the writings of ex-President Roosevelt, selected and arranged by Alan Warner, has been brought out by the Putnams.[2] There are portraits of Mr. Roosevelt at various stages of his career and a foreword to the volume by Dr. Lyman Abbott.

TWO BOOKS OF REFERENCE

The edition of that indispensable reference book, "Who's Who in America"[3] for 1910–11, being volume VI in the series, has just appeared. It is edited, as were the preceding volumes, by Albert Nelson Marquis. Counting the more than 6000 cross-references to earlier editions, there are 23,957 biographical sketches in this latest issue.

Miss Harriet L. Keeler, the author of "Our Native Trees" and "Our Northern Shrubs," has written a volume of descriptions of "Our Garden Flowers," giving special attention to their native lands, their life histories, and their structural affiliations. Accompanying the text are 90 illustrations from photographs and 186 from drawings, nearly all of which are the work of Miss Mary Keffer, of Lake Erie College.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

During the hot summer months, particularly in August, King Victor Emmanuel, of Italy, is in the habit of retiring to a beautiful villa in the northern part of the Alps, known as the vale of Aosta. A delightful book on the natural attractions and historic and traditional memories connected with this region has been written by an Italian story-writer, Felice Ferrero, under the title "The Valley of Aosta."[5] This volume is illustrated from photographs.

A romance centering around an American baby, whose fascinating mother hurries off from London to Egypt, where her husband is ill with fever, leaving the baby to follow more leisurely with its colored nurse,—this is something new in fiction, but it is the subject of an interesting book, "An American Baby Abroad,"[6] by Mrs. Charles N. Crewdson. There are some humorous and appropriate illustrations.

TREATISES ON SEX HYGIENE

Miss Lavinia L. Dock, a graduate nurse of much experience, has written a manual dealing with the problem of the social evil in its sanitary and legal aspects.[7] This book, while intended primarily for the nursing profession, is also adapted to the needs of the general reader and the worker for social betterment.

A new book by Dr. Elizabeth Hamilton-Muncie[8] attempts to unfold in story form those fundamental facts of sex life which until recently have been excluded on grounds of delicacy from the approved reading of young people. The error of this policy of silence on vital subjects is now very generally recognized. The difficulty lies in presenting the truths of nature in a way that will not stimulate a prurient curiosity. The volume before us is free from any vulgar or indecent suggestion. It is absolutely candid, natural, and ingenuous in its manner of approaching the deeper mysteries of life.

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[1] Mark Twain's Speeches. Harper's. 434 pp., por. $2.
[2] The Real Roosevelt. Edited by Alan Warner. Putnam. 202 pp., ill. $1.
[3] Who's Who in America. Edited by Albert Nelson Marquis. Chicago: A. N. Marquis & Co. 2300 pp. $5.
[4] Our Garden Flowers. By Harriet L. Keeler. Scribners. 550 pp., ill. $2.
[5] The Valley of Aosta. By Felice Ferrero. Putnam. 336 pp., ill. $2.
[6] An American Baby Abroad. By Mrs. Charles M. Crewdson. Little, Brown & Co. 328 pp., ill. $1.50.
[7] Hygiene and Morality. By Lavinia L. Dock. Putnam. 200 pp. $1.25.
[8] Four Epochs of Life. By Elizabeth Hamilton-Muncie, M. D. New York: Greaves Publishing Company. 271 pp., por. $1.50.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

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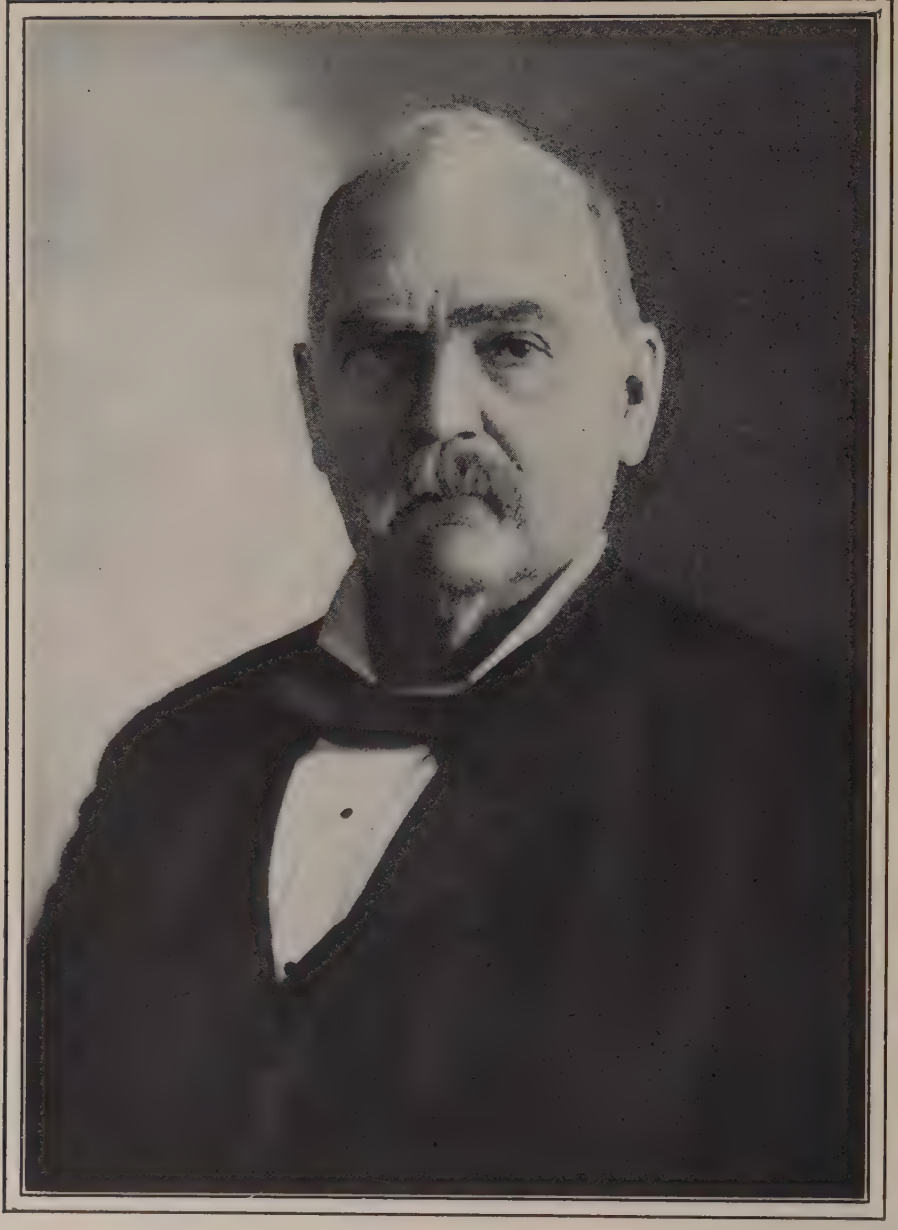

COL. HARVEY W. SCOTT, OF THE PORTLAND "OREGONIAN"

In the death of Col. Harvey W. Scott, on August 7, American journalism lost one of its ablest and most virile leaders. Colonel Scott, as a boy of fourteen, had been a pioneer in the "Oregon country," had fought Indians, and had grown to manhood in the troublous '50's of the last century. In spite of all obstacles,—and they were many in those frontier days,—he gave himself a classical education and was admitted to the bar; but in 1865 he became chief editorial writer on the *Oregonian*, a small daily published at Portland, then the only considerable town north of San Francisco. How he built up the paper, even against the rivalry of powerful monied interests, and gave it character and force; how he faced the free-silver onrush of 1896 and, after practically sacrificing its circulation for a time, won it back in a few months and swung Oregon into the McKinley column,—these are facts familiar to every veteran newspaper editor and publisher in the country. Colonel Scott was a man of magnificent physique and in all his seventy-two years had suffered no illness until a few months ago, when he contracted sciatica. He died of heart failure, thirty-two hours after an operation at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore.

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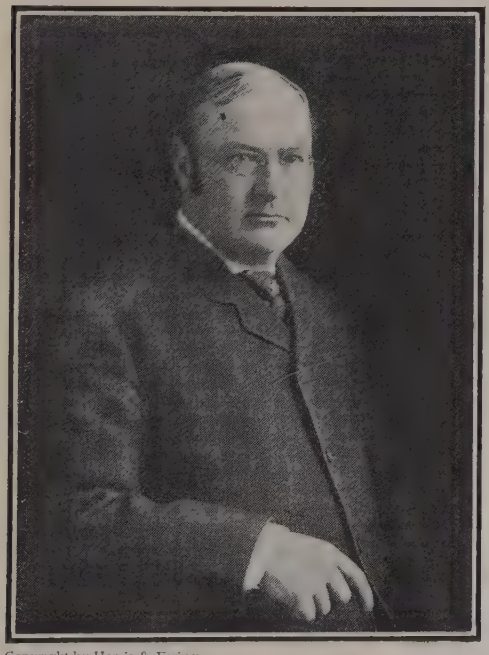
THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

Preparing for the Campaign

Political affairs, as preliminary to the conventions and the fall campaign, have taken no unexpected course. The situation has been as clear as crystal to everybody except professional politicians on the one hand, and those wholly ignorant of politics on the other hand. It ought to have needed no demonstration to convince anyone that the Republicans of the Middle West were strongly progressive in their tendencies. That the California Republicans at their primaries should have named Hiram Johnson, a Progressive, for their gubernatorial candidate by a large majority, was to have been expected; for the handwriting on the wall was plain. In the State of New York, a Republican victory this fall, —as against a fairly good Democratic ticket, —will be as impossible as a Republican victory in Texas, unless the Republicans nominate a candidate for Governor that the Hughes men and Roosevelt men believe to represent good government and progress in the best sense, and unless such a candidate should be permitted to run on a progressive platform.



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VICE-PRESIDENT SHERMAN

(Who has been named by the New York State Committee, in preference to Colonel Roosevelt, to act as temporary chairman of the Republican Convention in September)

"Old Guard" Ways and Means

The so-called "Old Guard" would seem to have remained in a slight majority in the membership of the New York State Republican Committee. But precisely what happens these days to a member of the "Old Guard" when the people have a chance to get at him, is the thing that happened in the Rochester district to George W. Aldridge when he ran for Congress at the special election in April. At a preliminary meeting on August 16, the State Committee decided that it would not ask Mr. Roosevelt to act as temporary chairman of the convention and deliver a "key-note" speech. It decided instead to ask Vice-President Sherman. This plan was carried through by Messrs. Woodruff, Barnes, Aldridge, Ward, and several other organization leaders, who were said to be acting in close consultation with Vice-President Sherman and with President Taft at Beverly. Mr. Sherman's good qualities and personal popularity are not to be gainsaid. They will not be brought into question in these pages. But the merest tyro in politics knows that if Mr. Sherman were this year running for the

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Governorship of New York,—in view of the things he is recently quoted as having said,—he would be beaten by a larger majority than that which he received two years ago when he ran on the Presidential ticket.

Who Advises Mr. Taft?

If it is true that the New York "Old Guard" had been taking orders from the summer capital at Beverly, then it is a sad pity that Beverly should be so badly advised. The country, however, must not be in haste to believe that Mr. Taft has been spending his much-needed summer vacation in cementing the bonds that bind him and his political destinies up with the bosses and reactionary groups that are so completely disowned and rejected by the plain masses of Republican voters. Mr. Roosevelt had no ambition to be temporary chairman of the New York convention, yet he would willingly have served in that way if the State Committee had so requested. The "Old Guard" may have its reasons for wishing to see the Republican party in New York defeated at the autumn elections. But it is hard to see why it would be for the interest of Mr. Taft to have his party crushed all along the line after two years of his leadership.

Party Lines and Prospects

Mr. Taft's own State of Ohio was entirely under his control—in so far as its Republican politics was concerned—at least until very recently; and if Governor Harmon should be victorious there it would seem to be a heavy blow at the administration's prestige. Further than that, Mr. Harmon's victory would probably make him the Democratic candidate for the Presidency—unless, indeed, Mayor Gaynor, recovering from his dangerous wound, should be made the Democratic Governor of New York. There will not be any split in the Republican party; but, on the contrary, there will be harmony. This harmony, however, will rest on the foundation of progressive ideas, put into party platforms by progressive leaders. It is perhaps possible, even yet, for some of those who have hitherto failed to understand this, to compromise with their reactionary and machine-made principles, and climb up into the progressive band-wagon.

Vacating the "Seats of the Mighty"

Meanwhile the political atmosphere is surcharged. In advance of the great Conservation Congress in St. Paul, which convenes on September 5, and which is to be attended by Presi-

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COLONEL ROOSEVELT STARTING ON HIS WESTERN TRIP FROM THE GRAND CENTRAL STATION, NEW YORK, ON AUGUST 23

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PRESIDENT TAFT, AS HE APPEARED RECENTLY WHILE MAKING AN ADDRESS

dent Taft, Mr. Roosevelt, and many Governors, there was a widespread rumor that Secretary Ballinger would retire from the Interior Department, seemingly at Mr. Taft's request. We are not to expect, however, a report from the Congressional committee that investigated the Ballinger-Pinchot charges for several months. And there would seem no reason to believe that Mr. Ballinger, who has at all stages had Mr. Taft's highest endorsement, would now be forced out of the administration. Nor is there any reason to believe the rumor that was sent out from Beverly that Senator Aldrich, Speaker Cannon, and one or two other dominant personages, are no longer in the President's good graces. Mr. Aldrich had months ago informed the country that he would not remain in the Senate after the 4th of next March, but would devote himself to the work of the Monetary Commission. Mr. Cannon, like all other Congressmen, will not be a member of the next House until he has been elected to it and duly sworn in.

Tolerance on Both Sides

It is not very likely that the next Speaker will be a Republican. It is quite proper for Mr. Cannon to seek to retain the Speakership if he so desires, but it is probably a mistake to keep any man continuously as Speaker of the House for more than two, or possibly three, Congresses. Surely "Uncle Joe" should not be disappointed if he fails to be made Speaker of five successive Houses. But his home district should elect him, as always. Mr. Tawney, of Minnesota, voted for the Payne-Aldrich tariff, as did most other Republican

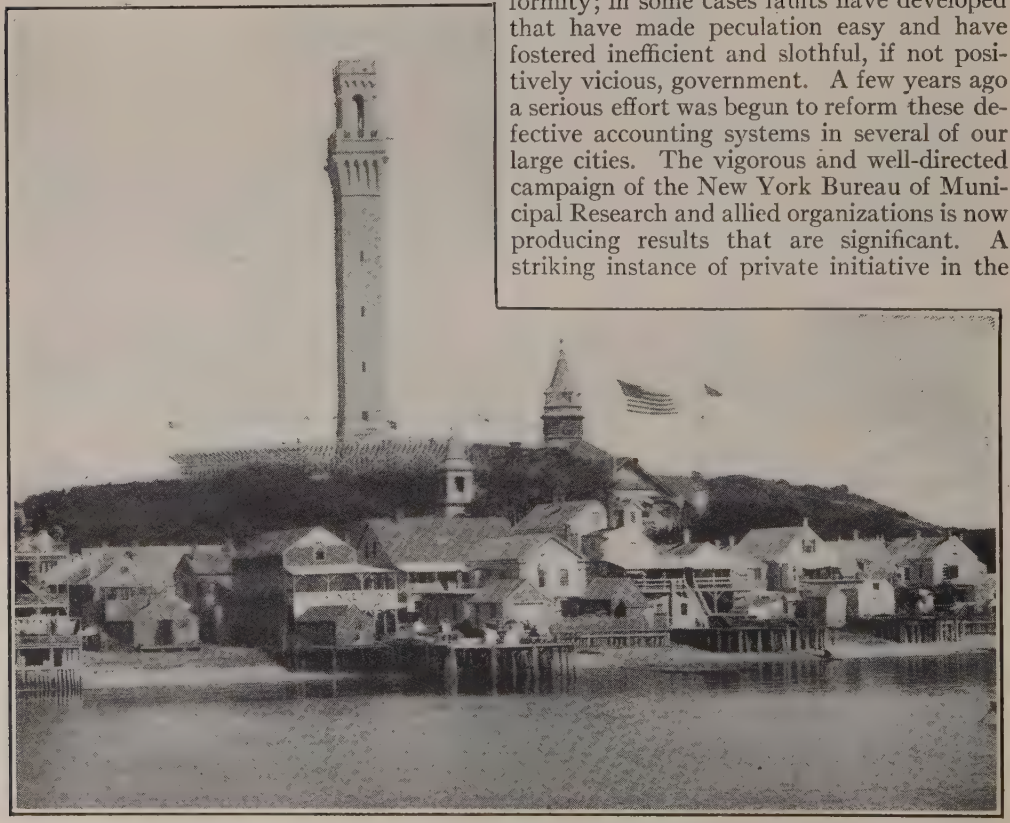
Congressmen. It is a very defective tariff; but this is no fault of Mr. Tawney's. His article in this number of the REVIEW, on federal appropriations, is a strong presentation of that subject by the chairman of the House Committee, who certainly ought to be reëlected by the broad-minded people of his district. Insurgents ought not to be too narrow-minded. Certainly they ought not to be punished for having preferred to vote against the tariff. But neither ought they to punish a man like Tawney for voting with the bulk of the party. Republican predicaments are numerous and obvious; but the Democrats must not be too elated. Those years have been few and far between when Republican folly succeeded in making the Democrats wise enough to use their chances well.

The Monument at Provincetown

The summer capital of the United States remained last month in Massachusetts. President Taft spent most of his time at Beverly, making a few brief journeys to neighboring New England points. Most notable of these was his visit to Provincetown, where an imposing stone monument to the Pilgrims who made their first landing there in November, 1620, was dedicated on August 5. This stately memorial is modeled from the tower known as La Mangia, erected at the side of the Town Hall of Siena, Italy, and described as "the most beautiful and perfect Gothic tower of its own age left in the world to-day." The monument at Provincetown commemorates more than the mere casual landing of the Pilgrim fathers, since it was in the harbor, within the shelter of Long Point, that the famous compact was made in the cabin of the *Mayflower*, and from that first written constitution have come some of the central ideas of American charters and laws from that day to this. The President of the United States, the Governor of Massachusetts, and the senior Senator from that Commonwealth took part in the ceremonies of the dedication, and the occasion was made a memorable one in the history of New England.

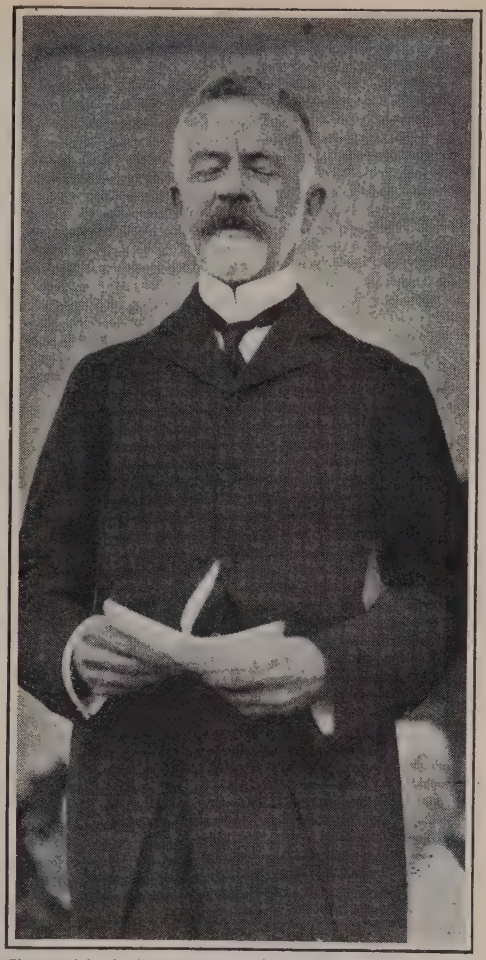
Keeping the City's Books

American cities are at last learning how to keep their accounts. Our municipal bookkeeping methods have always been sadly lacking in uniformity; in some cases faults have developed that have made peculation easy and have fostered inefficient and slothful, if not positively vicious, government. A few years ago a serious effort was begun to reform these defective accounting systems in several of our large cities. The vigorous and well-directed campaign of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research and allied organizations is now producing results that are significant. A striking instance of private initiative in the



THE PILGRIMS' MONUMENT AT PROVINCETOWN DEDICATED ON AUGUST 5

improvement of municipal business methods is afforded by the gift last month of $30,000 by ex-Comptroller Herman A. Metz, of New York City, for the purpose of an inquiry that shall "make available to American cities the best principles and practice worked out in municipal accounting and reporting." The gift is to take the form of an annual contribution of $10,000 for three years, and the money is to be expended under the direction of the Bureau of Municipal Research. With the work and methods of this organization Mr. Metz became familiar during his service as Comptroller. He now believes that it is the agency best fitted to carry out his plans for an investigation and to administer the funds that he so generously devoted to that end. Every city in the country will be helped by such an investigation. The fund seems ample as Mr. Metz states, to "make available to all cities the results of the experience which is being acquired by each." It marks a great advance in the American sense of civic responsibility when an individual citizen comes forward with so practical a plan for the improvement of municipal government and is willing to prove the faith that is in him by substantial drafts on his private fortune.



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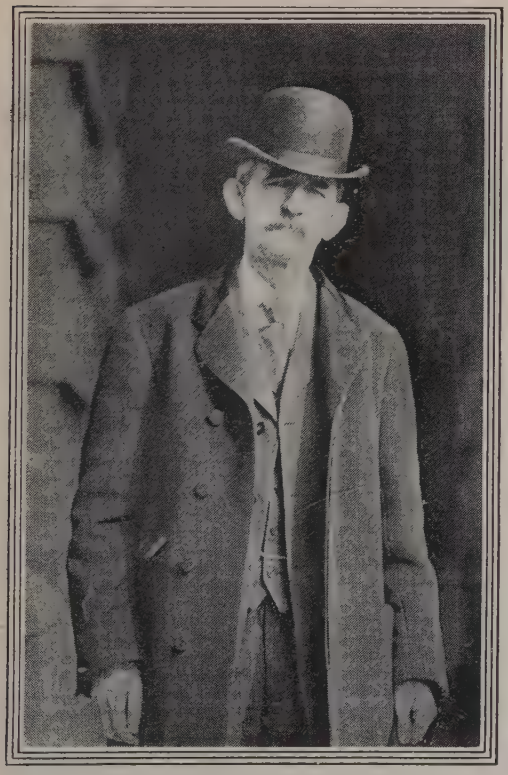
SENATOR HENRY CABOT LODGE, OF MASSACHUSETTS

(From a snapshot taken as he was speaking at the recent Provincetown celebration)



HON. W. MURRAY CRANE, JUNIOR SENATOR FROM MASSACHUSETTS

(Mr. Crane is now regarded as President Taft's principal political adviser, and he was very prominent in the news from Beverly last month)

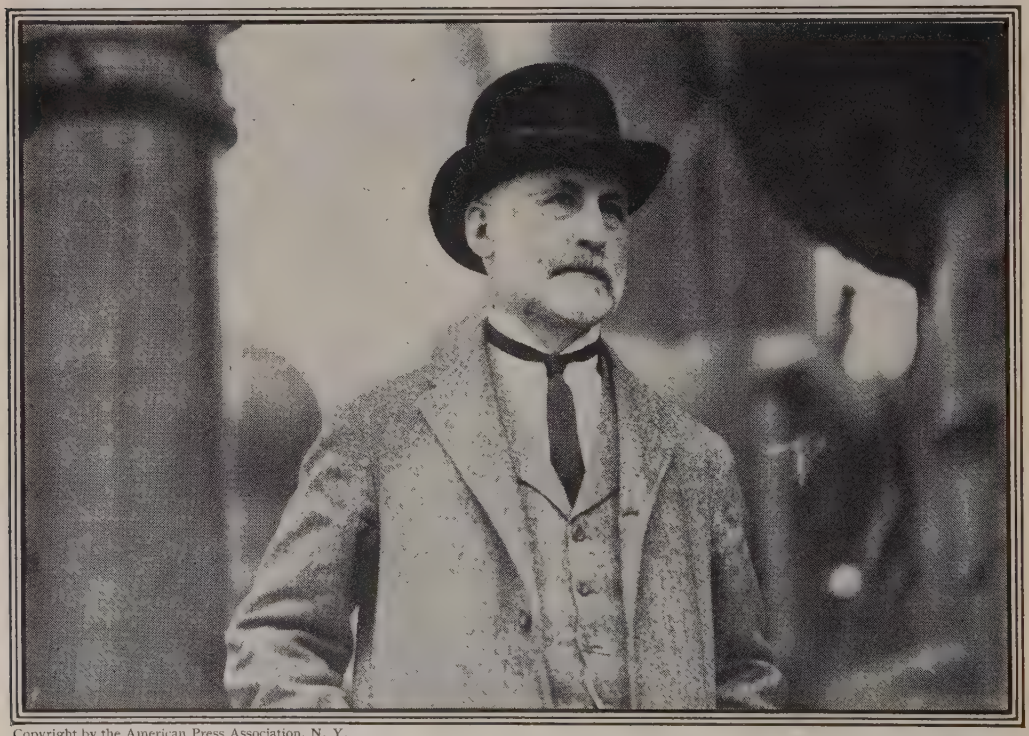
New Settlers in the South

In this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS there is an account of the efforts put forth by the State of Colorado to attract immigration from all parts of the country. Other Western States are interested in similar propaganda and very recently at least one Southern State, Mississippi, has held an immigration convention and shown a desire to invite both capital and labor from the North and West to develop its rich farming lands. As elsewhere, the Mexican boll weevil has taught Mississippi to give up the one-crop idea and go in for diversified farming. The unskilled negro labor which was able to take care of the cot-

ton crop is hardly equal to the demands made by the new methods in agriculture, and Governor Noel, in addressing the Mississippi convention, emphasized this point and in so doing undoubtedly voiced a growing sentiment on the part of the new South. The States of Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia seem likely to gain many new settlers from the Middle West within the next few months. Indeed, it is asserted that this year's movement will surpass that of last October. At the same time Northerners are buying lands in Virginia, the Carolinas, and Tennessee. The Southern press welcomes this immigration with enthusiasm.

Mayor Gaynor Attacked

On the morning of August 9 Mayor Gaynor of New York started on a four weeks' vacation trip to Europe. He boarded the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse* at the North German Lloyd docks in Hoboken, N. J., and a few minutes before the hour of sailing he stood chatting with a group of friends on the forward deck. In this group, besides several heads of city departments, were President Montt of Chile, and his wife, who had taken passage on the same ship. Suddenly a man approached the Mayor from behind, and when within two or three feet of him, fired three pistol shots in rapid succession. One of the shots went "wild," another grazed the arm of Mr. William H. Edwards, Street Cleaning Commissioner, while the third entered the back of the Mayor's neck, narrowly missing the jugular vein in its course, and lodged in what the surgeons technically describe as the vault of the pharynx—in other words, directly behind the tonsils. These facts, of course, could only be ascertained by the X-ray examination which took place after the Mayor's removal to the hospital. At the time, it was feared that the wound might prove fatal. The man who had made the cowardly attack was at once overpowered by Commissioner Edwards, assisted by other members of the Mayor's party, and it was learned that he was a discharged employee of the dock department, who had given his superiors much trouble, and who fancied that he had a grievance against the head of the city government. By his dastardly act he had chosen to place himself in the same class with the assassins of Lincoln, Garfield, and McKinley. The public instantly recognized this fact, and intense indignation was expressed everywhere.



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MAYOR GAYNOR AS PHOTOGRAPHED BY THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION'S REPRESENTATIVE, A MOMENT BEFORE THE SHOOTING.

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THE FAMOUS MAYOR AN INSTANT AFTER THE SHOOTING

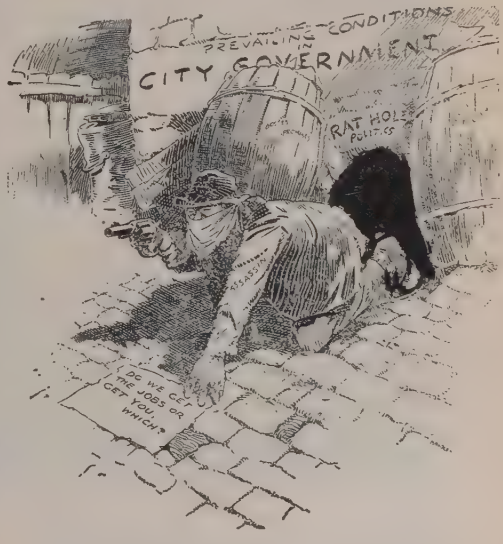
(This remarkable photograph was made by the American Press Association's representative, whose camera happened to be pointed towards Mayor Gaynor, just as the assassin fired)

Recovery Seems Assured

Mayor Gaynor was at once removed from the ship to a hospital, where he was put under the best of surgical care. After the X-ray examination had been completed it was decided that immediate removal of the bullet was unnecessary. The Mayor's general condition was excellent, and he continued to improve daily. On the tenth day after the shooting he was able to sit up, and it was felt by the physicians in attendance that all danger from blood poisoning had practically passed. Meanwhile the expressions of sympathy from all parts of the country and from foreign lands were such as have been paralleled on only three occasions in this country, the deaths of our three Presidents who have fallen at the hands of assassins. The tributes of the press showed sincere appreciation of his work. There had been everywhere prompt recognition of the remarkable success that Mr. Gaynor had scored during the seven months during which he had held office. The attention of the whole country had been focused as never before on the administration in New York, and it was known from Maine to California that the removal of the Mayor at this time would have been nothing less than a great calamity to the metropolis, and a most serious setback to the cause of good government in State and nation.

Ohio and Iowa Republicanism

Not often within recent years has a single summer provided such a series of political sensations as were staged during the months of July and August of this present year of grace. State contests within party lines were especially acute, and were watched with interest from



THE NATURAL PRODUCT OF SPOILS POLITICS

From the *Daily News* (Chicago)

afar because of their supposed bearing on national politics, while everyone was looking forward with concern to the election of a new Congress in November. The Ohio Republican convention, late in July, recognized the unrest prevailing within the party, and unequivocally endorsed the Taft administration, while it unreservedly praised the new tariff law and virtually read out of the party all those Republicans who had ventured to criticise it. The Hon. Warren G. Harding was nominated for Governor, and the outcome of the convention was a victory for the "regulars" all along the line. The Republican convention of Iowa, on the other hand, was controlled by Senators Cummins and Dolliver, both vigorous opponents of the Payne-Aldrich tariff, and the platform adopted was as explicit and positive in its arraignment of the tariff as the Ohio platform had been in its acceptance. The Iowa convention had no candidates to nominate, that having been done at the primaries. Its whole function was the adoption of a platform, a matter of no slight significance this year, as indicating the attitude of the party on national questions.

Insurgents Win in Kansas

In the Kansas primaries the issue was clearly joined between those Republicans who call themselves progressives, and whom their opponents invariably designate as insurgents, and the "regulars," or "stand-patters." Not only State officers but candidates for Congress were nominated in these primaries, which took place on August 1, and called out a heavy vote. The national party leaders deemed the contest for Congressional seats so important that Speaker Cannon made several speeches in the State in the heat of midsummer, with a view to preventing the nomination of insurgents in place of stand-pat candidates. This effort, however, proved

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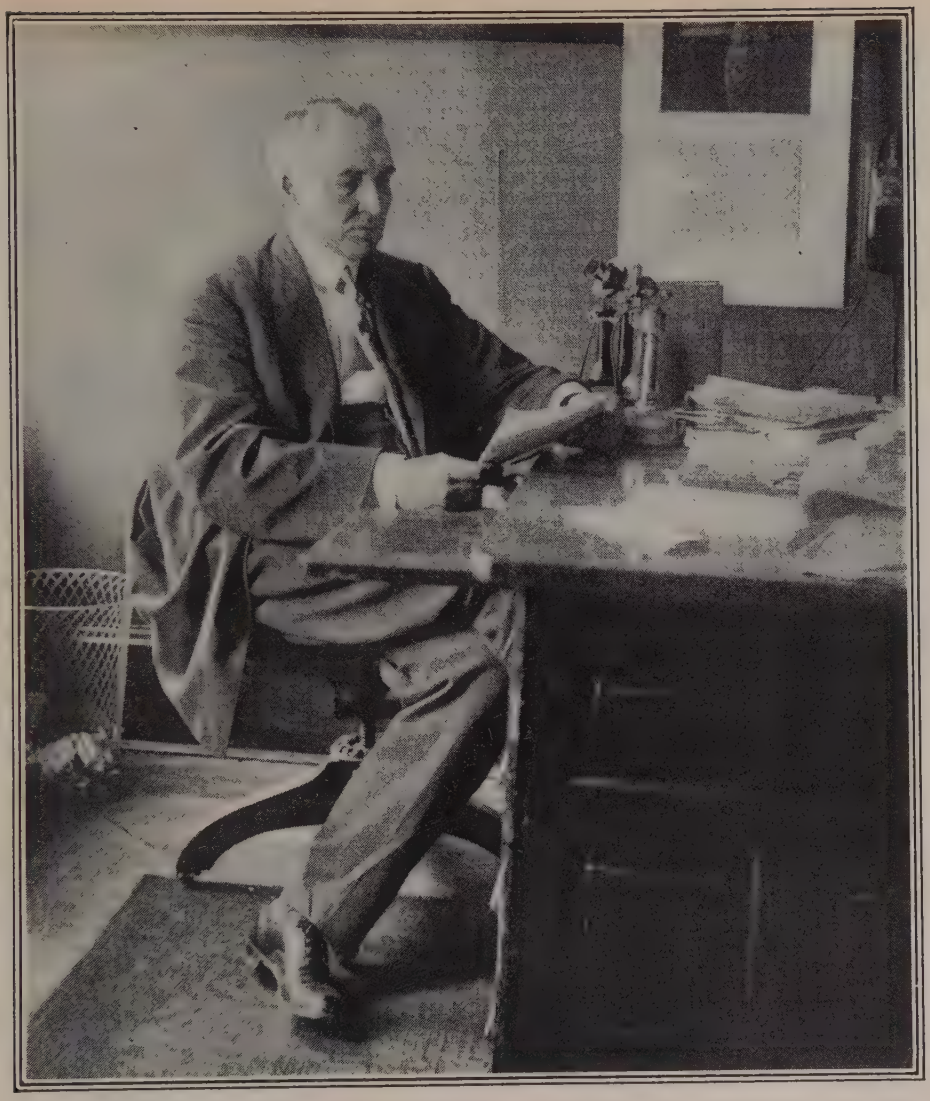
SENATOR ALBERT B. CUMMINS, OF IOWA

(Whose views on the tariff prevailed in the State Republican convention last month)



HON. WARREN G. HARDING, THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO

fruitless. In six of the eight districts of the State the Republicans nominated insurgent candidates, making a gain of four seats if the November elections should result in their favor. Governor Stubbs, who was early enlisted in the insurgent cause, made a most successful campaign and was renominated by a larger vote in the primaries than he received two years ago. On the whole, the insurgent triumph in Kansas was as complete as the most ardent adherent of progressive Republicanism could have wished. The fight had been made largely on the tariff issue, and the result can only be interpreted as showing that the Republicans of Kansas are revisionists.

The Pacific Coast

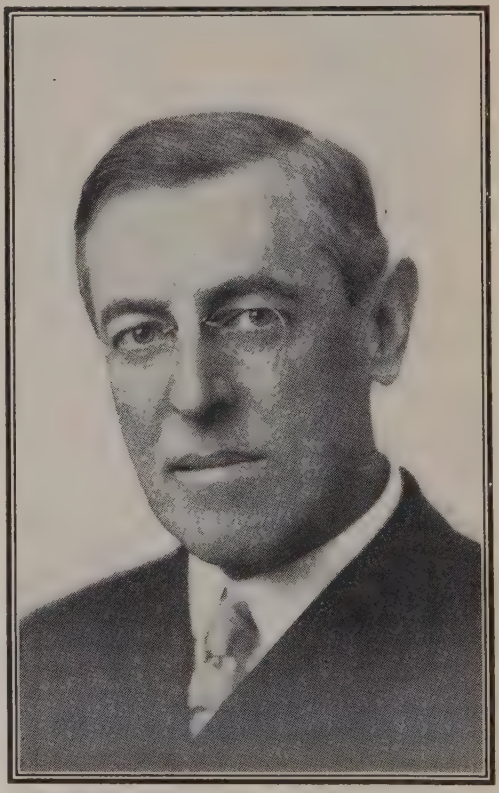
In California the result of the primaries held on August 16 appears, on the surface, similar to the result in Kansas, but it can hardly be said that the tariff had anything like the importance as an issue in California that was attached to it in Kansas. The Hon. Hiram Johnson made an aggressive campaign for the governorship nomination and was successful. He was allied throughout the contest with the insurgents, or progressives, but the fight was made rather on State than on national issues. The anti-railroad sentiment, always strong in California, undoubtedly played no small part in the nomination of Mr. Johnson. He was effectively

HON. HIRAM JOHNSON, OF CALIFORNIA
(Named by the Republican primaries for Governor)

aided also by that wing of the Republican party in the State which is strongly committed to conservation policies. Insurgent candidates were nominated in three of the Congressional districts of the State. Mr. William Kent, the public-spirited donor of the national redwood park near San Francisco, received a decided majority in the Second District over Duncan McKinlay. Judge John D. Works, who had the endorsement of the progressive Republicans, was nominated for United States Senator. In the neighboring State of Oregon strong opposition to what is known as the "Oregon system" of voting on Senatorial candidates has developed within the Republican party. A so-called "Assembly" of 1100 Republicans representing the faction opposed to the "Oregon system" met in July and recommended candidates for the Republican nomination of Representatives in Congress and for various State officers. This faction denies that it is opposed to the direct-primary system *per se*. The "Assembly" Republicans of Oregon lost an able leader in the death of Col. Harvey W. Scott, for nearly fifty years editor of the Portland *Oregonian*, and one of the ablest journalists of the West. His portrait appears as the frontispiece of this number.

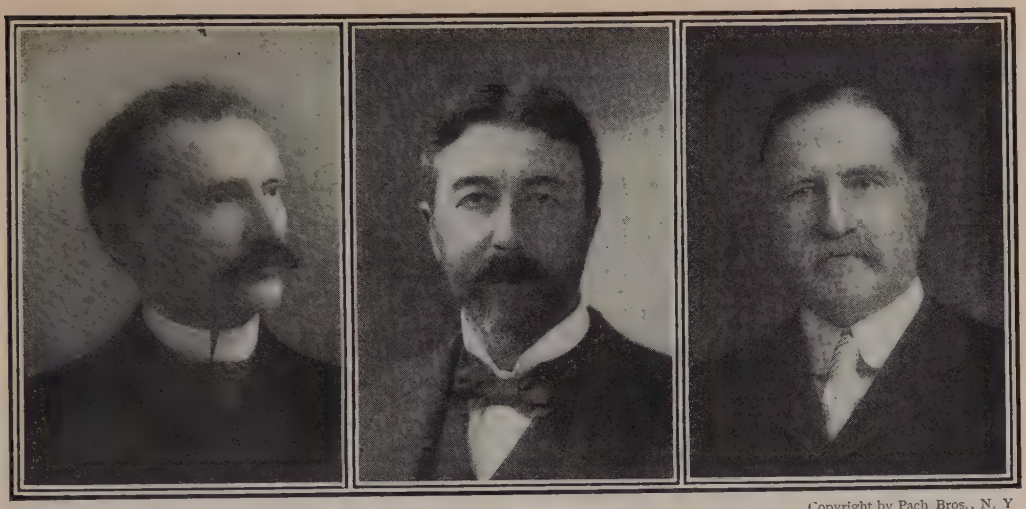
Nebraska and County Option

The Republican insurgents of Nebraska received a serious setback in the primary elections of August 16. United States Senator Burkett, the regular, or "stand-pat," candidate for renomination, received a large majority over C. W. Whedon, the insurgent candidate. Representative Norris, who led the attack in Congress against Speaker Cannon last winter, was renominated in his district without opposition, but in all the other Congressional districts of the State "stand-pat" candidates were nominated. The injection of the county-option issue caused a serious complication in Nebraska State politics, and practically resulted in the downfall of Mr. Bryan from the position of leadership which the Democrats of Nebraska had conceded to him for twenty years. County option was repudiated by the Democratic party of Nebraska, although strongly advocated by Mr. Bryan. In the primaries last month anti-Bryan candidates were successful throughout the State. The Republicans adopted county option as a platform plank. As these pages were closed for the press the results of the August



Photograph by Moffett, Chicago

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON, OF PRINCETON
(Now a formidable figure in New Jersey politics)



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EX-GOV. EDWARD C. STOKES EX-GOV. FRANKLIN MURPHY SENATOR JOHN KEAN

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES FOR THE SENATORSHIP IN NEW JERSEY

primaries were still in doubt, returns not having been received.

The New Jersey Senatorship

Interest in midsummer politics has not been confined this year to the West. In the State of New Jersey, President Wilson's announcement that he would accept the nomination for Governorship if tendered him by the Democratic party, was followed by a serious effort on the part of the Republican leaders to secure as their candidate a man who would be a dignified and worthy opponent of Dr. Wilson. Late in August the indications were that there would be no lack of candidates when the Republican convention is held, on September 20. Meanwhile the Senatorial contest in New Jersey is approaching an acute stage. Former Governors Stokes and Murphy and Representative Fowler are avowed candidates for the Senatorship who have expressed themselves ready to submit their claims to popular vote, the primaries to be held under a law that was passed while Mr. Stokes was Governor. Senator Kean, who is a candidate for renomination, has declined to take advantage of this law, chiefly on the ground that such action might stir up factional differences among Republican leaders of the State.

Other State Situations

The various State campaigns to which we have alluded by no means exhaust the list of tense political situations now confronting the American voter. In Tennessee, for example, a judiciary election held on August 4 revealed a remarkable split in the Democratic party. The candidates supported by Governor Patterson and nominated by the Democratic primaries were overwhelmingly defeated by the candidates that had been nominated by a convention comprising more than 10,000 Democrats,—the largest gathering of its kind ever held in Tennessee. The victory of the independent judiciary ticket is taken by some close observers as an indication that Governor Patterson, who is a candidate to succeed himself in November, may be defeated by a Republican-Independent coalition. Governor Patterson has won fame beyond the bounds of his State as a pardoner of criminals. During his term of office he has released nearly 1,000 prisoners, including 152 murderers. The Republicans of Tennessee have nominated for the Governorship Capt. Benjamin W. Hooper, of Newport. The Democrats of Texas are sharply divided on the issue of prohibition. By a decisive vote the Hon. Oscar Colquitt, anti-prohibitionist, was nominated for Governor at the primaries in July. At a special session of the Texas Legislature the House passed drastic anti-saloon bills, one of which prohibited the sale of liquors within ten miles of any public school, but all these bills were defeated in the Senate. The Republicans of Texas have nominated J. O. Terrell, of San Antonio, for Governor. The new State of Oklahoma is now committed to the principle of negro disfranchisement. In the primaries of August 2 the so-called "grandfather clause" amend-

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SENATOR THOMAS PRYOR GORE

(Whose charges of attempted bribery in connection with the sale of Indian lands have created a profound sensation)

ment to the constitution was carried. This clause is almost a verbatim copy of the North Carolina disfranchisement law. It applies solely to negroes, exempting illiterate whites and Indians. Much complaint has been made in Oklahoma of the methods by which this amendment was carried. The ballots were so printed that much more effort was required to vote against the amendment than to vote for it. The result was that many votes were counted for the amendment which had probably not been so intended.

Senator Gore's Charges

Late in July Senator Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma, openly charged in the Senate that, in June last, a bribe had been offered to him to withdraw his opposition to contracts made with Indians of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, for the sale of coal and asphalt lands valued at more than $30,000,000. The government had authorized the sale of these lands. Undoubtedly the Indian Office, if desired, would have managed the sale. There is no reason, however, why the Indians should not employ attorneys to attend to this matter for them, provided they comply with the legal requirement that such contracts are not valid unless approved by the President. A certain law firm had secured contracts from some 10,000 Indians, to act for them as their representative in the sale of the lands in question for a fee of 10 per cent. Neither President Roosevelt nor President Taft was willing to approve of these contracts (known as the McMurray contracts from the name of the chief attorney). It was this lawyer and his agents whom Senator Gore accused of having attempted to bribe him. The blind representative of Oklahoma in the Senate has been working for months in the interest of the Indians. In January he introduced a resolution providing for a general investigation into the affairs of the Five Nations, and requiring the Attorney-General and the Secretary of the Interior not to confirm any contracts pending the investigation. In May Senator Gore introduced a bill making all contracts relating to money and property owned by the Indians subject to approval by Congress. Then it was, the Senator asserts, that he was approached by the would-be briber to withdraw this bill, or at least, to have it reported unfavorably. Senator Gore further testified that the men who offered him money had mentioned the names of several other men, high in government office, as being interested in the transfer of the lands. Before the investigation committee, the men named by Senator Gore absolutely denied the truth of his charges.

Despoiling the Indians

Much has been done in recent years to better the condition of the Indians on the Government reservations in Oklahoma and Indian Territory. While Mr. Leupp was Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a reasonable, progressive and upright policy was developed to guide the future dealings of the national Government with the nation's wards. Mr. Valentine, the present commissioner, has followed the same policy. There remain, however, many weak points in the administration of Indian affairs. In the past, a great deal of injustice has been done to the red man. He is suffering from wrongs to-day. As stated above, a committee of Congress, is at this moment investigating in Oklahoma the question of attorney's fees paid to white lawyers for the sale of Indian lands. The Five Nations (Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks and Seminoles), as the civilized tribes on the Government reservations are known, own a great deal of property. Many of the individual Indians, in fact, are very wealthy. Their property is under control of the Government, which has constituted itself trustee while the

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MILITIAMEN AND REGULARS PRACTICING MODERN WARFARE AT PINE PLAINS, N. Y., LAST MONTH

Indian is being raised to the status of an independent citizen. Ever since the red man acquired any material possessions, however, he has been subjected to the evil designs of many unscrupulous white men. He has been made the victim of all sorts of dishonest schemes, even violence has been perpetrated on him. During recent years the method has been very often thoroughly dishonest from a moral point of view, while remaining strictly within the letter of the law. The Indian, who has had no experience in business affairs and who knows very little of the true value of his own possessions, is very often cheated when he wishes to dispose of his lands. There will appear in our October number an accurate picture of the Choctaw-Chickasaw land situation as drawn by ex-Commissioner Leupp himself.

Training Future Soldiers

General Wood's idea of developing a workable coördination between the regular army and the militia, with benefit to both, was made the subject of a practical test last month. Fifty-five hundred New York militiamen and United States regulars, under command of Major General Frederick D. Grant, were encamped at Pine Plains, N. Y. For nearly a month these men maneuvered, fought sham battles and generally played the art of war. The instruction was given on a different plan from that of the summer of 1909, when the war game was played in Massachusetts and Boston was "captured" (see this REVIEW for October, 1909). Instead of throwing large bodies of troops against each other as is usual in the mimic battles, more primary tactics were used at Pine Plains. Small units of troops were required to work individually in the sort of formation they would inevitably be compelled to assume in actual modern warfare. The militia were encamped immediately beside the regulars. This gave them a chance to observe every drill, maneuver and action of the professional soldiers. The entire experiment was made for the purpose of giving useful instruction to the militia and showing them as well as the regulars how they could work together. By this means a valuable training-school for soldiers can be built up.

The St. Paul Congress

The program of the Conservation Congress at St. Paul has been somewhat elaborated since the first announcements were made. The Congress will begin on September 5 and will continue for five days. President Taft will be present and will address the Congress at the opening morning session, and his address will be followed by a conference of Governors. On the following day ex-President Roosevelt will speak on the subject of "National Efficiency." Other speakers at the Congress will be United States Senator Nelson of Minnesota, Francis J. Heney of California, Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations, Senators Dickson of Montana,

Dolliver of Iowa and Beveridge of Indiana, Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture, Chief Forester Graves of the Federal Forestry Service, Director Barrett of the Bureau of American Republics, Dr. W J McGee, Mr. James J. Hill, ex-Governor Newton C. Blanchard of Louisiana, ex-Governor Pardee of California, ex-Secretary James R. Garfield, President Gifford Pinchot of the National Conservation Association and Judge Ben. B. Lindsey of the Denver Juvenile Court. This is the second Congress of its kind to be held in the United States, and there is every indication that it will be the most important gathering of the kind that has ever been planned.

The Forest and the Locomotive

Forest fires have again ravaged large areas in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Montana, Idaho, and Washington, and losses amounting to millions of dollars are reported. That these fires are frequently started by sparks from locomotives is a well-attested fact; yet little is done to prohibit spark-throwing in timbered regions through which railroads run, although it has been shown by ten years' experience in the Adirondack forests of New York State that the substitution of oil-burning for coal-burning locomotives is perfectly feasible and results, where it has been tried, in comparative immunity from disastrous fires, so far as the district traversed by the railroad is concerned. It may be taken by some as an instance of poetic justice that the flames in the Kootenay district of British Columbia swept away costly railroad bridges, but at any rate the interests involved are too vast to permit of further trifling. Some way must be found to prevent the setting of forest fires by locomotive sparks. During the present month there will be a hearing at Deadwood, S. D., in an action brought by the federal government against a railroad corporation for the destruction by fire of more than 1000 acres of valuable timber in the Black Hills national reservation. Of course the carelessness of campers and hunters is another prevalent cause of forest fires. A vigilant patrol of the exposed districts is needed in every State containing a considerable body of forest land. This is already an effective agency in several of the Eastern States. Within the past few weeks the Government at Washington has hurried troops to several of the national forests and Indian reservations of the Northwest to help the forest rangers fight the flames. The conservation congress at St. Paul this month will doubtless make recommendations on the subject.

An Anxious Time for the Railroads

In this issue of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, Mr. Samuel O. Dunn presents the arguments of the railroads in support of their claim for an advance in a number of freight rates. The first formal hearing on this question before the Interstate Commerce Commission will be held at New York on September 7. The roads which present their arguments at this session are those in the territory east of the Mississippi and north of the Potomac. The commission will, later, proceed to Chicago and, on August 29, will begin hearings there to examine into the facts concerning the proposed rate increases of the Western roads. The chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission has announced that all interests in the controversy will be heard and considered, the railroads, the shippers, the people and the commission itself. The evidence will be chiefly statistical, and witnesses from all interests represented will be subject to cross examination. Mr. C. C. McCain of the Trunk Line Association has publicly explained that the total result of the proposed rate advances have been very greatly exaggerated. Many opponents of the movement have put as high as $500,000,000 the aggregate increase in freight payment that would result from the proposed change. Mr. McCain says that the shippers would certainly not be affected to the extent of more than $50,000,000, and he considers $30,000,000 a more probable figure. It is an entire mistake, he adds, to calculate on the basis of a general advance of sixteen per cent., as only a part of the numerous freight classifications are involved.

Some Examples of Government Ownership

The traffic officials, especially those of the Western roads, represent their case as quite hopeless if the Commerce Commission refuses the asked-for advance in rates. Some go so far as to say for publication that such a refusal will mean the going out of business as private enterprises of the weaker roads, and the turning over of these properties to the United States Government. Such extreme views are probably largely due to the heat of controversy, but they make interesting the current news concerning the troubles of a number of European state-managed railroads. The Swiss roads owned by the government are, according to American members of the International Railroad Conference at Berne, having a troubled career in spite of scientific management and far-seeing plans that shine by contrast with American methods. The

people of Switzerland are grumbling sorely over a recent increase of railroad wages of 8,000,000 francs; they are opposing a proposed increase of rates, and the life of the Commissioner of Railroads is made a burden by constant demands from this locality or that for better facilities. In Austria there is strong agitation for the return of the railroads to private hands. The Austrian roads are showing a heavy annual deficit year after year, and the service has seriously deteriorated. Extensions of the existing systems have been made by whatever political party was in power to obtain votes, and not to produce profits or to give the best service to the greatest number of people.

Good Earnings for the Railroads

It is a surprising and reassuring fact that in the past months of depressed trade, slackening building operations, decreased bank clearings, and slumping in the security markets, the railroads of the United States are showing very handsome gross earnings. This by itself is no legitimate argument for opposing certain advances in rates, for it is undeniable that the expenses of the transportation systems have been markedly increased by the raising of wages; but it is of interest in measuring the reason behind the prevailing industrial pessimism. Gross earnings of the twenty-five leading railways for last January amounted in round figures to $37,300,000. There has been no month since last February in which the earnings of these same roads fell so low as $40,000,000 and the figure for July is $42,000,000. As the highest month's earnings of these roads in the buoyant year 1909 was a little less than $48,000,000 there is ample room for argument in these figures that general trade conditions cannot yet be considered very bad. There is a constant tendency to spend more for transportation.

Railroad Wages Increased

Railroad labor disputes, which as midsummer approached threatened the gravest consequences, were adjusted last month in a way that left everybody in good humor. The 15,000 trainmen and conductors employed on the Pennsylvania's lines east of Pittsburg, after voting to strike for higher wages, finally came to an agreement, through their committees, with the management of the road by which most of the terms of the recent New York Central award were adopted by the Pennsylvania. A minimum day of ten hours was conceded and twenty-six days' work a month was guaranteed the men. On certain exceptional runs the Pennsylvania employees had been getting even higher rates of pay than the New York Central award gave for like service, and these higher rates were not disturbed by the agreement. Just as this important settlement was announced a strike was called on the Grand Trunk Railway, a Canadian system having part of its mileage in the United States, and the Central Vermont Railway. Under the Canadian law the differences between the company and its employees had been referred to a board of investigation in March last and after working for three months on the case the board had made an award which was acceptable to the company, but not to the men. Since the acceptance of such an award is not made compulsory by the terms of the law, the strike could not be averted, but early last month, after the men had been out two weeks, a settlement was reached, largely through the efforts of the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the Minister of Labor. A substantial advance of wages was granted, to date from May 1 of this year. The Central Vermont conductors and trainmen also returned to work.

The Crops Now Assured

After one of the hottest and dryest summers of recent years and a record-breaking season of anxiety and rumors concerning the crops of 1910, it now seems sure that the agricultural products of the country will make a very fair showing. Not much could be determined as to the cotton yield until August. The Government report of July 25 gives the condition of the crop as 75 per cent. against 71.9 per cent. at the end of July, 1909, and a ten years' average of 79.4 per cent. The cultivated area this year is the largest ever planted, exceeding by 700,000 acres the next largest planting, in 1908; and by over 7,000,000 acres the planting of 1905. In the latter year the midsummer showed exactly the same condition percentage as in 1910, and there was a crop of 10,700,000 bales. If the autumn brings no disasters, then, it looks as if there would be a total yield, this year, of well over 13,000,000 bales. The largest crop on record was in 1907—13,700,000 bales. Corn, which had earlier promised a yield of over 3,000,000,000 bushels, lost heavily in the drouths of June and July, but still the Agricultural Department hopes for a crop which will rank second in quantity in the record, and which in value will rank first. There will be no records broken in the wheat yield of 1910, but winter wheat has turned out considerably better than was expected, and the quality of the grain in both the spring and winter varieties is of unusual

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HON. FRANK HITCHCOCK, POSTMASTER-GENERAL

excellence. In spite, then, of some disappointments, which include a miserable season for hay, the balance of probabilities is all against 1910 being a year of crop failure.

The New Postal Savings Banks

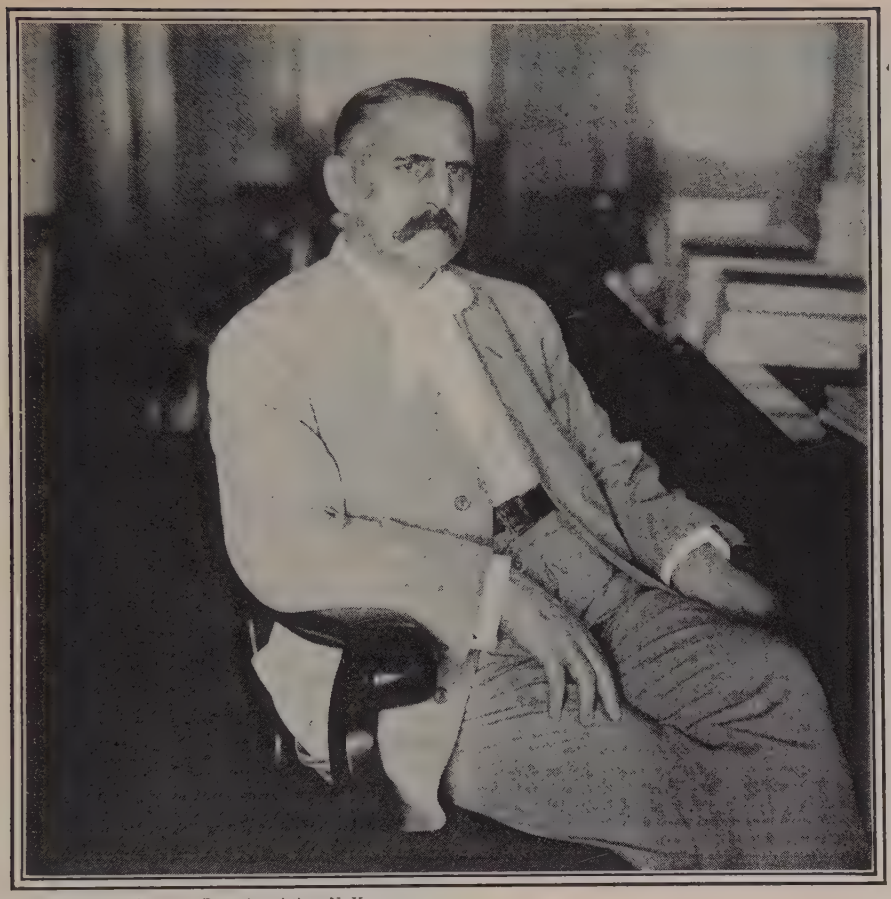
It was originally planned that the new postal savings banks should be first established in post offices of the first class. That plan has now been modified and it is announced from Washington that the system is likely to have its first trial in second and third-class offices. There are certain reasons why it might be desirable to start these banks and get them to running smoothly in the smaller towns, rather than in the great cities, where the deposits would probably be much larger, thus increasing the costs of administration to a corresponding degree. It has been proposed that a central clearing house be established in each State for settling all questions connected with the payment of interest and the care of accounts. Without some such arrangement matters of that kind would have to be sent to Washington for determination, and in the case of the more distant States tedious delays would result. In dealings with depositors certificates will be issued in place of the pass-books commonly used in savings banks. These certificates will not be transferable and will be issued in denominations of one, ten, twenty, and fifty dollars, the amount of each deposit being punched on the margin, together with the interest due the depositor. It is expected that the first of the new banks will be ready to begin business by the first of November and shortly after that date the system should be in operation throughout the country.

Post-Office Efficiency

There has been in the past more or less skepticism as to the business efficiency of the Post Office Department and part of the opposition to the postal bank scheme was based on the feeling that the department did not have and could not create the proper kind of organization to handle such an undertaking successfully. The large annual deficit was partly accounted for on the ground that wasteful and unbusinesslike methods were retained year after year, to the grave detriment of the service. Whether these charges were well founded or not, it is a fact that Postmaster General Hitchcock managed to reduce the deficit for the last fiscal year by the considerable sum of $11,500,000 and he now has under way plans for wiping out the remaining deficiency of $6,000,000 and placing the department on a self-supporting basis. Apparently no change in the rates for second-class matter will be required to accomplish this. Such an outcome would be a fine tribute to Mr. Hitchcock's administrative ability and would go far to reassure that portion of the public which has been led to believe that the head of the Post Office Department was more concerned with the game of politics than with the details of his office. The fact is, of course, that Mr. Hitchcock is a successful organizer and director of the important and complex interests committed to his care.

The Growing Federal Budget

Now that the national appropriations for the current fiscal year are disposed of, and while the country is preparing to elect another Congress, it may be a good time to review the methods employed by Uncle Sam in making his annual expenditures, and to consider whether a somewhat radical change is not demanded in those methods. Upon one point all are agreed—that the Government's expenditures are increasing at an alarming rate. It seems only yesterday that Congress was sharply criticized when it appropriated a billion dollars to keep the wheels moving for a period of two years; but to-day a billion dollars hardly suffices for a single year. Else-



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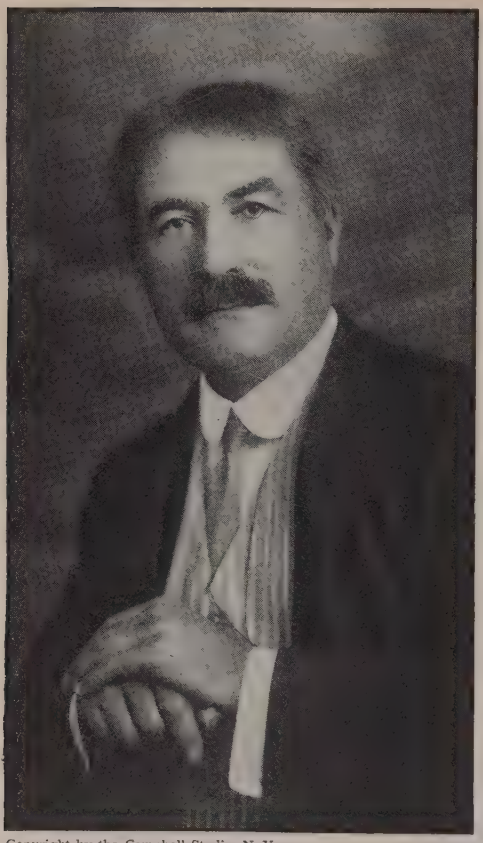
HON. JAMES A. TAWNEY OF MINNESOTA

(Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, who writes on Federal Expenditures for this number of the REVIEW)

where in this number of the REVIEW, (page 343) Chairman Tawney of the House Committee on Appropriations discusses some of the causes of this rapid increase, and several of the expedients that have been proposed as checks.

Proposed Remedies

Mr. Tawney is amply qualified to set forth the facts in the situation and to analize the proper remedies. No one in the country, at the present time, is more familiar with the actual practice of Congress in regard to appropriations, and probably no one has studied more earnestly the means proposed for relief from the abuses of such practice. Mr. Tawney believes that a part of this increased burden on the national Government is due to the transfer to Washington from the various States of various activities that were originally supposed to be entirely foreign to the federal organization. Then, too, there has been, as we all know, an immense increase in our military expenditures. Still Mr. Tawney finds in the procedure that has grown up in the course of years in Congress itself certain causes which seem to account, to a great extent, for the growing expenditures of recent years. He shows that we have no well articulated budget system, although an important step in that direction has been taken by throwing a part of the responsibility for the annual estimates upon the executive. Then, too, there is no question that the doing away with the so-called deficiency appropriation has saved the Government much money. So far as the organization of the House itself is concerned, Mr. Tawney strongly recommends the concentration of responsibility in one committee instead of dividing it among seven. His arguments in behalf of this reform are well worthy of careful consideration by all members of Congress. Mr. Tawney's services on the Appropriation Committee have been extremely valuable to the country.



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CHAIRMAN MABEE OF THE CANADIAN RAILWAY COMMISSION

(Who has been conferring with Chairman Knapp of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the question of railroad rates between Canada and the United States)

Agreeing with Canada on Railroad Traffic

In the course of a speech delivered late in July at Eastport, Maine close to the Canadian border, President Taft gave renewed expression to the desire of his administration for closer trade relations with Canada. At almost the same moment, Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Canadian Premier, in an address at Brandon, Ontario, was discussing Canada's tariff relations with the rest of the world, particularly with Great Britain and the United States. "British preference must stand," said Sir Wilfred. "Canadians are agreed upon that." They are also determined to secure, if possible, a fair, workable treaty with the United States, but "Canadians must follow the American example, and put their own interests first." Early last month the Hon. J. P. Mabee, chief of the Railway Commission of Canada, met in New York Chairman Knapp of the Interstate Commerce Commission, for a conference on the subject of the regulation of railroad traffic rates between the two countries. While the proceedings of the conference will not be made public until the final report, which will be brought out in a month or two, Chairman Knapp has given out the following as the subjects discussed.

(1) Whether existing legislation in the two countries is adequate for the effective control of through traffic, and whether joint control of such traffic would be mutually advantageous to the business interests of both countries; (2) Whether it would be necessary to the end in view to negotiate a treaty between the two countries, or whether the result could be accomplished by concurrent legislation; (3) Whether under a treaty or such concurrent legislation joint control could be enforced through the separate administrative or judicial authorities in each country respectively, or preferably by the creation of a new joint tribunal in the nature of an international traffic commission; (4) Whether such joint control should include not only through railroad rates and regulations, but also express companies and telegraph and telephone companies operating between the two countries.

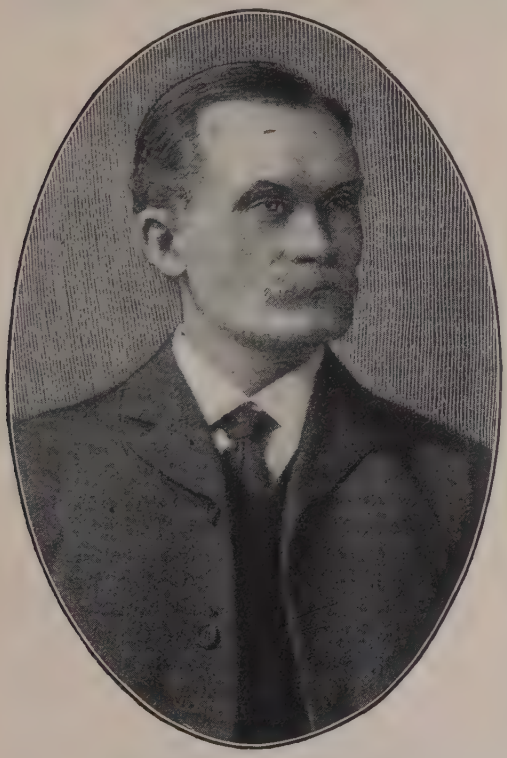
Trade Schools in the Dominion

Canada is making noteworthy advance in trade education. The Royal Commission appointed some months ago to investigate the subject of technical education in the Dominion, began its sessions late in July in Ottawa and at several points in Nova Scotia. The commission is authorized to visit any portion of the world to secure information. It will travel from one end of the country to the other, examining into the needs, the equipment and the industrial methods of the provinces. Then it will visit the technical schools of the United States, and later proceed to Europe. The Dominion has already a number of technical schools of high efficiency, notably in Winnipeg, and at Kingston and Berlin in Ontario. McGill University at Montreal has several excellent engineering schools. Canada also has a number of agricultural institutions that are doing splendid work, among them the Guelph and MacDonald College near Montreal. Nova Scotia, however, is the only one of the provinces that has organized a system of technical schools supported by the state. In this province there are trade schools for miners, for stationary engineers, and for other occupations, including those of fishermen. The province also maintains a technical college of university rank, teaching mining, civil, electrical and mechanical engineering. Already, it is claimed, the efficiency of the mining-school is shown in the low death and accident rate among the miners of Nova Scotia as compared with the rates in other mining communities. It is interest-

ing to note that the appointment of the Royal Commission to make this investigation was urged by both the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Dominion Trade and Labor Congress. The chairman of the commission is Dr. James W. Robertson, whose notable contributions to agricultural and industrial education while he was Dominion Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, were made familiar to our readers in the REVIEW for November, 1907.

A Century of Mexico

The celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of Mexican independence and the eightieth birthday of General Porfirio Diaz, President of that Republic will be marked by many interesting and picturesque events and exercises in Mexico City. The program, as prepared by the National Centennial Commission, covers the entire month of September, with particular emphasis, of course, upon the fifteenth and sixteenth, which are the birthdays, respectively, of the nation and its chief. There will be the dedication of many new public buildings, monuments and parks; a great civic and military parade; a historical pageant; displays of fireworks; theatrical performances and many other features. Particularly significant will be the inauguration of the city's new water works on September 13, by Vice President Corral; the dedication, on September 22, of the new National University by President Diaz; and the laying of the corner stone, on September 23, of the new legislative palace also by President Diaz. All the nations of the world with which Mexico maintains diplomatic relations have been invited to send representatives. A number of the European governments have signified their intention of presenting to Mexico some lasting memorial of the centennial.



DR. JAMES WILSON ROBERTSON

(The eminent Canadian authority on agriculture and industrial education, who is chairman of the Royal Commission to investigate technical schools in the Dominion)

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THE LATE SEÑOR PEDRO MONTT, PRESIDENT OF CHILE, WHO DIED LAST MONTH

Progressive Chile

The progressive republic of Chile has completely recovered from the disastrous earthquake which almost destroyed its capital, Santiago, in 1906. Agricultural and trade statistics re-

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AN IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL MEETING AT BEVERLY LAST MONTH

(This photograph was taken during the visit of the late President Montt of Chile to President Taft at Beverly. Mr. Taft and Señor Montt will be recognized in the center of the group. The ladies seated are Mrs. Taft and Señora Montt. Back of President Taft, standing, is Governor Draper, of Massachusetts. Standing at Mr. Taft's right is Secretary Knox, and behind him the President's secretary, Mr. Norton.)

cently collected by the International Bureau of the American Republics indicate this. In railroad building and general commerce there has been a good deal of solid progress. The finances of the republic, however, are not as yet in a wholly satisfactory condition. Complete stability of the currency has not been attained. The late President Pedro Montt, who had been the Chilean chief executive for the past four years, fought hard during his whole term of office for a currency readjustment that would bring Chile into line with the rest of the modern commercial world. The Chilean Congress, however, did not agree with him. The strain of this campaign to swing the national legislature to his point of view, added to the burden of his official duties, told severely on his health. Late in June he embarked on a trip to Europe to consult a German specialist, paying a brief visit to this country on the way. He spent several days in New York last month, and also made a special visit, accompanied by his wife and the official members of his party, to Beverly to pay his respects to President Taft. He died at Bremen, only a few hours after landing from the steamer. Señor Montt was sixty-five years of age. He was a man of engaging personality and a statesman of distinction. As President, he added to the stability and the honorable prestige of his country.

Chile and America Good Friends Now

The relations between Chile and the United States have not always been as intimate and cordial as those between our own and the other Latin-American countries. To-day, as Señor Montt remarked in his talk with President Taft, "the people of the United States and the Yankees of South America are really good friends." The only difficulty remaining unsettled between them is the now famous Alsop case. This arose out of claims against Bolivia by American citizens in 1874, involving territory which later became part of Chile. Up to the present, the case has not been settled. The amount in question, however, has been deposited in London by the Chilean government, to be turned over to the United States should King George of England, who has succeeded his father as arbitrator, decide in favor of the American claims. Being a sea country, with fifty-nine ports, and with her business enterprises chiefly concerned in mineral products, Chile is deeply interested in the Panama Canal. Hitherto she has been one of the most remote of South American countries from the United States. When the canal is completed she will be brought days nearer to American ports. The Chilean press, furthermore, is working for the establishment of at least one steamship line between Valparaiso and New York. From Buenos Aires regular

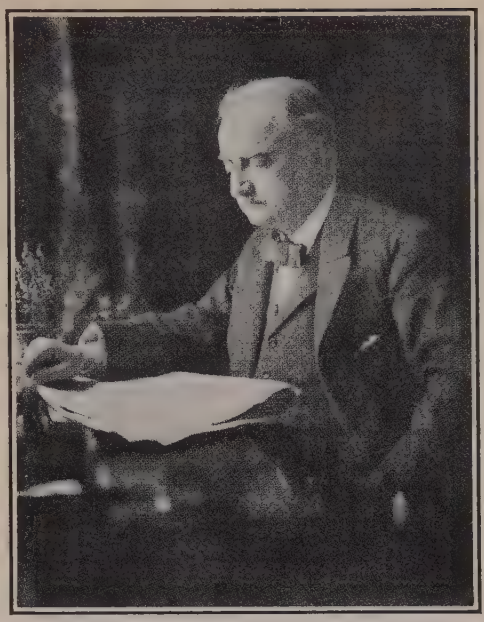
passenger travel is now carried on through the newly opened trans-Andean tunnel. This month Chile will celebrate the centennial of her independence. On the eighteenth an International Agricultural and Industrial Exposition will be opened in the Government Park in Santiago. In connection with this, there will be held an exposition of fine arts, which promises to be of world interest.

Close of the Pan-American Congress

The principal result of the deliberations of the Fourth Pan-American Congress, which was in session at Buenos Aires from July 12 to August 20, was the unanimous agreement on the part of all the American nations, as represented by their delegates to the Congress, to submit to arbitration all money claims that they are unable to settle amicably by means of diplomacy. The Congress approved a convention regarding literary and artistic copyrights, the terms of which will be made public later. It decided also that the International Bureau of the American Republics shall hereafter be known as the Bureau of the Pan-American Union. This bureau will determine where the next Pan-American Congress is to be held. All the delegates agreed that the question of the extension of the Monroe Doctrine should not be brought up for open discussion, for fear that the susceptibilities of European nations might be wounded. There was developed, however, a sentiment, particularly among the Brazilian and Argentinan delegates, strongly in favor of extending the doctrine to cover such troublesome cases as that of Nicaragua. Trade between the United States and the republics of the southern continent is increasing, and a number of projects are now being pushed for the establishment of new steamship lines. Even to-day, before the completion of the Panama Canal, the republics of South America and Central America are rapidly becoming acquainted with the business men and methods of the Mississippi valley, through New Orleans and the other gulf ports.

The British Parliament Adjourns

The British Parliament, the last of King Edward VII and the first of King George V, which adjourned on August 3, left a good record of work done. Its early sessions were marked by much intemperate language, a great deal of excitement over what Englishmen have been calling a constitutional crisis, and threats of all sorts of arbitrary proceedings. In the midst of this turmoil occurred the sudden death of King Edward. This event at once brought about a return to saner, calmer political methods by all parties. King George has helped greatly by the tact and discretion with which he has played his part through all the crowded weeks since his accession. Mr. John Redmond and the Irish party also have shown admirable good taste and restraint. They have earned the goodwill of all parties for their moderation and political skill, and have greatly bettered the chances of Home Rule.



JOHN REDMOND, THE ABLE AND SAGACIOUS LEADER OF THE IRISH GROUP IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT

The Budget Passed

The most important achievement of the Parliament just adjourned was undoubtedly the adoption of Chancellor Lloyd-George's bitterly contested budget. The struggle over this, as our readers will remember, brought to a head the long-standing controversy between the Lords and the Commons, and occasioned a dissolution of Parliament and the new elections. This budget, on which the Peers called for the opinion of the country, as well as that for the following year, was passed without difficulty. The dispute over the reorganization of the House of Lords, or at least over the limiting of its veto power, was submitted to a conference committee, representing both great political parties. It was hoped that in this way some sort of compromise could be reached in the matter. From the very nature of the Liberal demands, however, as we pointed out in these pages

last month, a compromise was impossible. Indeed, on June 29, Premier Asquith publicly announced that the conference had definitely failed to agree on the main points at issue. During the summer recess, however, until Parliament reassembles, on November 15, the committee will hold sessions and endeavor to agree, if not upon a compromise of principles, at least upon methods of dealing with the situation.

A Simpler Coronation Oath

Parliament also enacted into law bills definitely providing for a regency, for the new civil list, and for modification in the wording of the accession oath. The wording of the royal oath at coronation has been changed by mutual agreement. No modification, however, has been made in the emphatic assertion that the British sovereign must always be a Protestant. When King George is crowned next June, he will swear fidelity to his high office in these words:

> I do solemnly and sincerely, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare, that I am a faithful member of the Protestant Reformed Church as by law established in England, and I will, according to the true intent of the enactments which secure the Protestant Succession to the throne of my realm, uphold and maintain the said enactments to the best of my powers according to law.

That is to say, he will make no offensive references to either Roman Catholics or Non-Conformists. It is worthy of note in this connection, that the change in the accession oath was strongly advocated in the House of Lords by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the highest ecclesiastic in the Anglican Church. All matters which seem likely to provoke opposition and heated debate have been put off by Parliament until the autumn. Among these are the decisions regarding the veto power of the Lords, woman suffrage and Home Rule for Ireland.

Problems Facing the Premier

There will be plenty of troublesome questions for Mr. Asquith to face when Parliament reassembles. Besides the home issues, to which reference has already been made, there are many vexing problems in the larger situation of the empire. For several years India has been seriously disaffected and Sir Charles Hardinge, the new Viceroy, will find a very difficult task before him when he reaches Calcutta in the autumn. Egypt, as Mr. Roosevelt so vigorously pointed out to the world some months ago, is very uneasy. Australia and Canada are drawing further and further away from the position of colonies to the dignity of well-nigh independent sovereign nations. Finally, there is the nightmare of German industrial and naval expansion which has frightened the British press for a decade. Mr. Asquith will need all his skill and breadth of view to meet these problems, which are more serious than those that ever faced even Gladstone or Salisbury. Unfortunately he is not, as were both of these statesmen, an eminent international personality.

Church and State in Europe

One of the most momentous phases of the present-day advance of liberalism throughout the world is the struggle of governments and peoples to free themselves from the political and economic burden of an established church. It will not be denied by modern secularists and churchmen alike in the countries where church and state are united that, in the long run, not only the state but the church itself would greatly benefit by a separation. The ideal relation between church and state is undoubtedly that which obtains in this country. Here there are no formal nor special contract relations between the two parties, and the Government gives to the property and rights of the church the same protection it gives the property and rights of other associations, with the additional privilege of partial exemption from taxation. In Europe, however, particularly in Latin Europe, quite a different condition obtains. In these countries there is a church organization, a hierarchy, which has survived from the days when the church and the state were literally one. The members of this organization are recognized as quasi-public officials. The organization itself, moreover, is in possession of land, treasure, and other material property and its officials in actual and potential control of a vast deal of human and other machinery for the production of material wealth and the attainment of temporal political power.

Modern Progress vs. Medievalism

The advance of modern education and of liberal ideas in economics and politics demands that the administration of government shall be increasingly responsive and responsible to the people who are governed, with no interference or control by any outside power. All over the continent of Europe public opinion, as expressed in the opinions and the legislative acts of parliaments, demands that sovereign power shall reside in, and only in, the government. How shall the present order of a fealty divided between the home government and

the Holy See at Rome be changed without doing grave injustice to many innocent and worthy persons, violating rights long established by custom and agreement, and throwing upon a cold, unsympathetic world many righteous men and women, who all their lives have been engaged in works of charity and unselfishness? This is the heart of the difficulty facing the governments of those European countries, Italy, France, Spain, and Portugal, that are now engaged in slowly but surely breaking the bonds that have hitherto bound them to the Church of Rome. It is not, as has been often charged, an attack on religion by a godless age. Nowhere throughout the world has the alliance of church and state proven of real, lasting good to either. The idea is now being challenged by progressive thinkers outside the church and by some of the most devoted and loyal souls within. In France, after a conflict of years, the divorce of church and state has been accomplished, and the result is beneficial for both sides. In Italy the church has lost none of its spiritual vitality or efficiency because of the virtual disestablishment.

THE ROYAL BOYS OF SPAIN

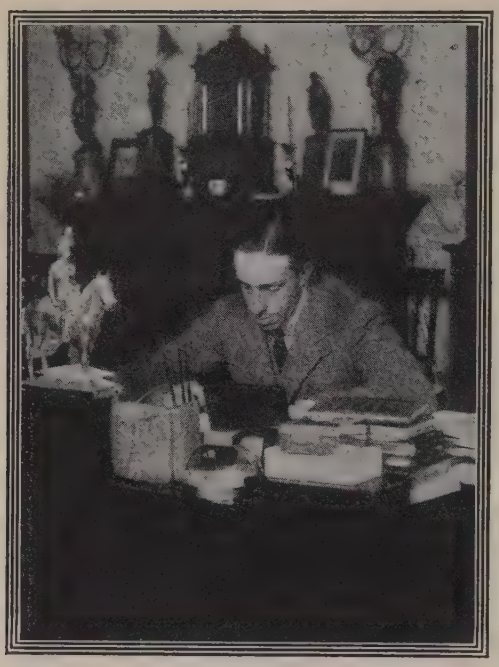
(Prince Alfonso, the heir, aged 3, and Prince Jaime, aged 2. There is also a princess aged 1 year)

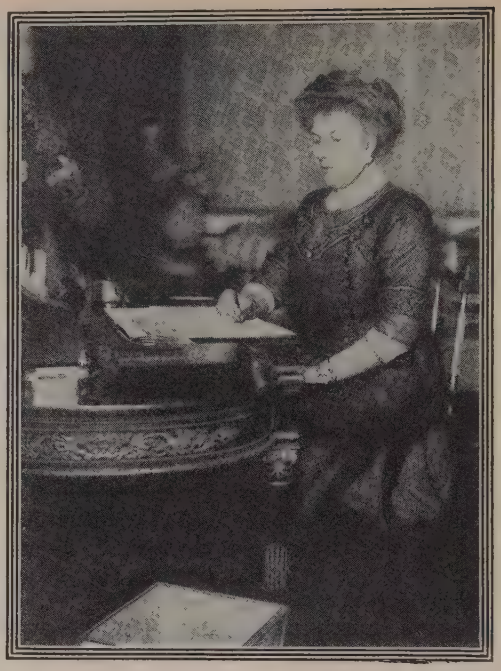
Constitutions and Concordats

Now the movement has reached Spain and Portugal. In these, as in the other Latin countries of Europe, the relations between the Roman Catholic authorities and the secular government are regulated by a treaty known as a Concordat. Most of these treaties were concluded early in the nineteenth century, when modern constitution-making began in Europe. Then it was that the Roman Catholic Church began to lose its temporal power, and was forced, unhappily and reluctantly, to seek political protection for the material interests it still possessed, to bargain and deal by diplomatic methods with secular governments, often hostile, and sometimes openly anti-Christian. The Concordat between Spain and the Vatican was concluded in 1851. This agreement asserts that the Roman Catholic shall be the state religion of Spain. It provides further for the restoration to the church of all confiscated property that had not been sold when the agreement was made, declares the church's right to acquire property, puts education and the censorship of the press under the supervision of the bishops, provides for a tax to be used for the support of the church (approximately $8,000,000 is raised annually for this purpose), and limits the number of monastic orders to three. This instrument has been modified in several ways by different national constitutions adopted since 1851. So far as the consent of Rome is concerned, however, it is still binding in its entirety upon the Spanish Government.

THE PROGRESSIVE, COURAGEOUS SPANISH PREMIER

(Señor Don José Canalejas y Mendes, who is conducting a long, hard fight for the complete political and economic modernization of his country)





THE POPULAR SPANISH MONARCHS AT THEIR WORKING DESKS

Cortes vs. Concordat

One of the most important modifications made in the Concordat by Spanish national legislation permits of liberty of worship under certain conditions to dissenting Spaniards, as well as to foreigners. Another makes the press nominally free. A third deals in detail with the number of monastic orders permitted in Spain, and a fourth has permitted the establishment of a few lay schools. These are chiefly in Barcelona, and are accused by clerical sympathizers of teaching principles of atheism and anarchy. It was for maintaining a school charged with spreading such doctrines that Ferrer was executed some months ago. Early last year negotiations were begun between the Spanish Government and the Vatican for a "revision" of the Concordat. The church authorities at Rome, speaking through Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State, consistently maintained that, until some mutual agreement had been reached, the Spanish Government was bound to fulfil every detail of the Concordat. No matter what the Constitution or Cortes might say, the church contended that nothing could be done in the way of change without the consent of Rome. The government at Madrid, on its part, acknowledged responsibility only to the representatives of the people in parliament. The spirit of nationalism is growing in Spain, as in all other modern countries. The Spanish parliament, therefore, with the full approval of King Alfonso, has steadily maintained its right and duty to enact such legislation as seems best to it for the economic and social progress of the country, whatever preceding governments may have promised to Rome. To deny this, the Spanish Premier maintains, is to refuse to recognize the very fundamental rights of government.

The Policy of Canalejas

The present rupture between the Vatican and the Spanish Government is the result, not so much of the efforts of the Premier, Señor Don José Canalejas y Mendes, to secure a revision of the Concordat of 1851, as of his general policy toward clericalism. Some weeks ago the Cardinal Secretary of State protested officially against the decree issued by the Spanish Government, nullifying that clause of the Concordat which forbids non-Roman Catholic sects from displaying in public their emblems of worship. This, as we understand it, is not a vital point with the authorities at Rome. It is not the displaying of the emblems but the language of the edict to which the Vatican objects. Freedom of worship has for years been accorded by the Spanish constitution. The wording of the edict, however, the Vatican contends, denies by implication that the national church of Spain is the Roman Catholic. The real significance of the decree was

its indication that no Concordat or agreement would in the future be accepted by the Spanish Government if it curtailed in any way the liberty of any religious sect.

Influence of the Religious Orders

The main issue of the present rupture is the general attitude of Señor Canalejas, in which he is now known to be supported by King Alfonso, toward the religious orders, which at present number 100,000 in a population of 18,000,000. After the friars had withdrawn from the Philippines and the "Congregations" had been expelled from France, the religious societies multiplied rapidly in Spain. The so-called monastic orders are permitted to engage in trade without being taxed like their secular brethren. It is claimed by the Spanish Liberals that the so-called "church factory" competes at an unfair advantage with many of the industries of Spain, which are struggling against great odds. That these orders are excessive in numbers and have undue influence in Spain even the Vatican authorities have admitted in the past. In 1902 the government at Madrid passed a law requiring the registration of all religious associations or orders. This law has been very generally evaded. Soon after Premier Canalejas came into office, last February, he issued, with the King's consent, a decree directing provincial governors to compel the orders to register as required by law. The Spanish bishops protested and carried the matter to the Vatican. In July King Alfonso signed a decree limiting the number of religious associations in Spain, and giving to all denominations an equal position before the law. This decree provided for complete supervision of the religious societies by the state, without consulting the Vatican, and made all authorized orders subject to all the provisions of the law in common with the lay inhabitants of the country. There the matter rests.

Clerical vs. Anti-Clerical

During the past few weeks there have been clerical demonstrations at various points in Spain, and counter demonstrations of anti-clerical factions at which some rioting and destruction of property have occurred. A very large public protest which had been planned to take place on Sunday, August 7, at San Sebastian, Spain's summer capital on the Bay of Biscay, was forbidden by the government. The premier, who publicly announced that he did not object to expressions of opinion, no matter how hostile to his own, considered it unsafe to permit the assembling of large numbers of illiterate and fanatical peasants such as make up, largely, the population of the Biscayan provinces. This would be particularly likely to provoke disorder, since San Sebastian is only a few miles distant from the important mining and manufacturing town of Bilbao, where a strike of serious proportions has been going on for almost two months. The Basque provinces are also the center of the Carlist movement, and religion and politics are apt to be mixed by the Basques. At the last moment the authorities at Rome, fearing a civil war with terrible consequences to the country, directed the local curés to prevent the demonstration. It was asserted by the Paris press last month that the direction of the foreign policy of the Vatican had been taken over temporarily by Cardinal Rampolla, who was Papal Secretary of State for Pope Leo XIII. Cardinal Rampolla has been known to differ radically from Cardinal Merry del Val in the value he places upon conciliation when the Vatican is dealing with governments.

The Spanish Parties and the Issue

There are three principal factors in the disagreement between the Spanish government and the Church of Rome. The first is King Alfonso XIII, who, although a devout Catholic, is a modern progressive ruler. He and his family are immensely popular with the Spanish people. Alfonso has such complete confidence in the Premier and is in such complete accord with his policies that he has not permitted the present difficulty to interfere with his long-planned trip to England and France. Commenting on the presence of the Spanish King in London at such a juncture in his home affairs the *Telegraph* remarks:

> Alfonso XIII will play the part not of a Philip the Second, but the progressive role to be expected of one imbued with the spirit of the twentieth century. . . . He gave a true indication of his disposition when he sought his spouse in a land where liberty, democracy and the sovereignty of the people prevail.

Then there is the national parliament, the Cortes, composed of a progressive Chamber of Deputies, led by Señor Canalejas, the Prime Minister, and a reactionary Senate. Finally, there are the political groups of the Deputies themselves, which give a new Premier to the kingdom with bewildering frequency, and which represent all shades of opinion from extreme ultramontanism to reckless republicanism. With moderate Liberals, such as former Premier Moret, and even the Conservative leader, Maura, supporting him, Canalejas has

at his back the tremendous force of educated, progressive opinion. If all the liberal sections with their indiscriminate names should vote with Canalejas, he ought to be able to carry through his policy when the Cortes begins its sessions next month. That policy represents an attempt to solve upon moderate lines a problem similar though not identical with that with which France has had to deal. There is this difference, of course, that Spain is very much more devoted to the church than France has been for more than a century.

An Economic, Not a Religious, Question

The present issue in both Spain and Portugal is civil rather than religious. Religion, in truth, has nothing to do with either Spanish or Portuguese decadence. What both these peoples need is new blood and new points of view. Some of the Spanish leaders see this. Spain, said Canalejas in a recent interview, has begun to realize that "she is not living in the middle of the last century, and her statesmen are convinced that they must bring their country abreast of the modern spirit. . . . We cannot and will not permit clericalism to prevent this." Spain, says C. Bogue Luffman in his recent work on that country, is "held to Europe solely by the vitalizing stream of commercial people from the north, the English, French and Germans, and if it were possible to reorganize and preserve her public departments by an international commission she would soon vastly improve her status and estate." The situation in Portugal is not so acute as that in Spain. Lisbon's dispute with Rome revolves around the action of Cardinal Merry del Val in suppressing a Portuguese ecclesiastical review for some comment on political matters. This action by the Vatican was regarded by the government at Lisbon as interference in domestic affairs. The difficulty has been increased by the bill recently introduced in the Portuguese parliament by the Minister of Justice, providing for the civil registration of births, deaths and marriages. This has hitherto been an important source of income for the clergy. A complete separation of church and state is not likely for years to come in either Spain or Portugal. But modern government, without dictation from any ecclesiastical authority, seems near at hand in both countries.

Directing French Savings

A striking indication of the extent to which the paternalistic idea has imbedded itself in the French mind and of how useful it may be made to insure economic and financial stability to the country is furnished by some of the findings of the Rochette investigation commission recently made public. During the past few years in France there have been many cases, some of them acquiring international notoriety, of the defrauding of great numbers of people by unscrupulous persons. It seems easy to take advantage of the French proclivity for speculation. Cautious and frugal as the average Frenchman is, he can usually be induced to engage in some new commercial speculative venture. The Rochette affair was typical. In two years' time this unscrupulous promoter was able to induce small country investors to put more than $25,000,000 into his ventures, which were all fraudulent. The Parliamentary Commission appointed to investigate the affair found certain serious faults in the system of French judicial procedure. These, it urged, should be corrected. It also even more strongly urged that the government should devise some means for utilizing this willingness of the peasantry to speculate, by directing it to the development of purely French enterprises. Of recent years large numbers of small capitalists, not satisfied with two and a half or three per cent. investments at home, have sought more profitable holdings abroad. This the government is urged to discourage, and the Minister of Finance is called upon to find some safe, domestic outlet for the apparently inexhaustible savings of the French peasant.

The Fisheries Case at The Hague

All the evidence and arguments on both sides of the Newfoundland fisheries case had been presented to The Hague arbitration tribunal by the middle of last month. Sir W. S. Robson, the British Attorney-General, summed up the case for Great Britain, and Hon. John S. Ewart for Canada and Newfoundland. Senator Elihu Root presented the final brief for the United States. In the main the British contention was that of sovereignty extending over territorial waters. The American claim, on the other hand, as set forth in a speech by Senator Root lasting six days, was based on the Treaty of 1818, which "should not be made subject to any power or authority of Great Britain to restrict, modify or affect by subsequent legislation." Mr. Root vigorously denied Great Britain's right to impose any regulations whatsoever on American fishermen. By the terms of the arbitration agreement the court has two months in which to render its decision. It is confidently expected, however, that the judgment will be made public some time during the present month.

Eighty Years of Francis Joseph

The best wishes of the civilized world have gone out to the aged Emperor, Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary, who, on the eighteenth day of last month, celebrated his eightieth birthday. If he lives until December 2 of the present year, he will have been sixty-two years on the throne of the Dual Monarchy. During that monumentally long reign almost every imaginable calamity has fallen upon him. His realm has been torn by fierce conflicts between the diverse races that make up its population. His armies have been defeated on the field of battle, and he has lost territory. His beautiful and accomplished wife, the Empress Elizabeth, was murdered, and his only son and heir died by his own hand to escape the public shame of a mysterious private scandal. Through it all, Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, has maintained a cheerful, dignified calm and a remarkable tenacity of purpose. He has been, moreover, an example to the crowned heads of Europe for his untiring devotion to duty and for his many private virtues. During the year preceding his eightieth birthday, he had the satisfaction of seeing the prestige of his country greatly increased by the acquiescence of the rest of the continent in the annexation of the two Balkan provinces, Bosnia and Herzegovina. He recently made a visit to these provinces and was loyally received by their inhabitants. He has not been able, it is true, to thoroughly settle the parliamentary difficulties between Vienna and Budapest. Yet his influence has always been in the direction of conciliation to the Hungarians. "If Austria-Hungary did not exist," said a Bohemian statesman, a generation ago, "she would have to be invented." A strong power at Vienna has always been necessary to keep the peace between the jangling and diverse races of southeastern Europe. When that power is wielded by a monarch who is as just and wise as Francis Joseph has been, the entire continent, as well as the peoples of Austria-Hungary and the Balkan states, has reason to join in hoping that the aged monarch may have still more years of life and usefulness.

Labor Troubles in Europe

Labor troubles of proportions affecting the entire nation occurred during the past few weeks in five European countries. All the workers in the shipbuilding concerns in Hamburg, involving a total of 35,000 men, went out on a strike early in August, because the companies refused their demands for increased wages and fewer hours of labor. The shipbuilders, while not denying that the men had some justice in their demands, maintain that these were a cloak for certain political purposes. By the middle of last month, the strike had affected all the German shipyards except the government works. France, which has become a highly socialized state, and which generally has a strike of some sort on its hands, faced no less than five different troubles of this kind during late July and early August. Most of these were among industrial workers in Paris. A strike on the North Eastern Railroad system in England, during late July, was caused, the men claim, by their objection to the "Americanization" of British methods. By this they meant that all employees were required to live up to the standard set by a few abnormally rapid workers. In Holland, a three weeks' lockout, affecting 10,000 workers in almost all the cotton mills of the country, was settled late in August by a compromise over the question of wages. The strike of the Spanish miners in Bilbao and its vicinity has already been referred to. Early in August, a voluntary commission of members of the House of Deputies began to investigate industrial conditions in the Basque provinces with a view to suggesting intervention by the Cortes.

Growth of the World Peace Idea

There could be no better indication of the growth of a fraternal feeling among all the peoples of the civilized world than the increasing frequency with which international conferences are held, and the ever widening scope of the subjects which they consider. This summer has been particularly noteworthy for international gatherings. At Buenos Aires all the nations of the American continents have been for a full month debating subjects of common interest and concern. In the Dutch capital English and American jurists have been submitting to an impartial tribunal their arguments in the matter of the Newfoundland fisheries dispute. For the first five days of last month the International Peace Congress met at Stockholm. This assembly, attended by 600 delegates from all over the world, enthusiastically adopted a resolution urging all governments to follow the lead of the United States in authorizing the President to appoint a commission to study the question of the limitation of armaments. The congress also passed a resolution requesting the United States to convoke a diplomatic conference with the object of proclaiming the inviolability of private property at sea. An-

other international peace association, the Interparliamentary Union, meeting at Brussels on August 29, is now considering, among other important subjects, the American proposition that the International Prize Court at The Hague be invested with the jurisdiction of an international arbitration court.

Other International Gatherings

During the first week of last month also, the twenty-sixth convention of the International Law Association assembled in London. The most important subjects considered were divorce, bills of exchange and workmen's compensation as affected by international relations. A resolution was passed favoring the establishment of a school of international law in connection with The Hague Tribunal. At Copenhagen, on August 23, the International Socialist Congress began a week's sessions. Other important world gatherings of the past month were the second International Free Trade Congress at Antwerp, from August 9 to 12, and the eleventh International Congress of Geologists, at Stockholm, from August 18 to 25. The sixth International Congress of Esperantists met at Washington on August 14, at which were present delegates from 40 States and 20 foreign countries. Early in the present month the International Eucharistic Congress, at which there will be delegates from all the Roman Catholic countries of the world, will meet in Montreal. Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli will be the Papal legate. On August 29, the International Meeting for Solar Research began a week's convention in the Carnegie Observatory on Mt. Wilson, near Pasadena, California. Finally, the international conference to devise measures to combat the opium evil, originally set for a date early next month, will be postponed until late in October, owing to the inability of China's representatives to be present at the earlier date. The Chinese, however, are deeply interested.

Modern Business in Turkey

Very rapidly, and with so little advertising that the rest of the world scarcely realizes it, the modernization of Turkey has been going on ever since the triumph of the Young Turks over Abdul Hamid, a year and a half ago. In political, educational, but particularly in economic reforms, there has been a great deal of progress. We have recorded from time to time in these pages, the betterment of religious, social and financial conditions in Turkey. There is also a very noteworthy advance in general business and in the application of modern methods, particularly to the problem of transportation. Through its Consul General in New York, the Ottoman government recently invited bids from Americans for the construction of an electric street railway system in Constantinople and its suburbs. At about the same time, it also granted a concession to several English and American companies for the construction and exclusive operation of telephones in the Turkish capital. The Ministry has approved the preliminary draft of a convention giving to a group of New York capitalists concessions for the construction of about 1500 miles of railroad with mineral and oil rights in the Asiatic dominions of the Sultan. This convention will go into effect at once, if approved by the Turkish parliament, which meets on November 18. It is known to have the approval of the Sultan and of many of the most progressive political leaders.

Railroads Opening Up Asia Minor

The railroad system will consist of two trunk lines. One will extend from Samsoon on the Black Sea, in a southeasterly direction to a point near the Persian border. The other will start from some port on the Mediterranean, not yet determined, and stretch in a northeasterly direction to Lake Van, crossing the other line. This region, originally one of the most fertile in the world, needs only irrigation and railroads to make it a most productive and thriving industrial and commercial country. For years it has been realized in Europe that a rich field for commercial exploitation exists in Asiatic Turkey. Capital was ready and waiting, but the Turkish people had not yet been awakened. Now that the old regime, with its bribery and political corruption, has passed away, capital will begin to work. Even before the change, German financiers had begun the construction, under international regulation, of the now famous Bagdad Railway. A Belgian company will, it is reported, have ready to submit to the Turkish parliament, this fall, a plan for building a trolley line in Jerusalem. Already there is a railroad and a telephone line from Constantinople to Mecca. When the Bagdad Railroad and the other lines referred to are completed, Persia will be connected with the Mediterranean Sea, and Nineveh, the ancient capital of Sennacherib, will be a half way station between the reformed kingdom of the Shah and a Palestine which has been quickened to modern life by steel rails, telephones, reaping-machines and American business methods.

Preparing a Constitution for China

Four years ago an edict was issued by the Dowager Empress of China declaring that the one hope for the future of the Empire lay in the granting of a constitution. In the preceding year a commission had made an extended trip through Europe and the United States studying the political systems of the Western nations. Upon their return, the commissioners memorialized the throne, and this edict of 1906 was the reply to the memorial. A constitution was definitely promised and a tentative outline published of the course to be followed which should lead up, eventually, to the establishment of an Imperial Chinese Parliament. The basis of the constitution was to be found in the various imperial edicts, memorials and collections of rules and regulations. A later edict, in 1908, set forth the general principles of the constitution, and announced that nine years would be devoted to preparing the people for full parliamentary government. Some of the steps required have already been taken successfully. Provincial councils have been assembled, and arrangements made for the summoning of the National Assembly in Peking. This assembly will have but a single chamber, although it will contain the elements of a two-chamber legislature. One-half of its members are to be representatives of the titled classes, the officials of the larger cities and the wealthy land owners. The other half will be chosen from members of the various provincial councils.

Making Haste Slowly

A number of educational and commercial commissions have left China to tour the world, during the past two or three years, and their influence upon administrative and educational affairs at home is quite evident. The preparatory steps have been taken rather more rapidly than had been anticipated, and the central government is now experiencing some difficulty in restraining the ardor of many of the popular leaders for still more rapid advance. Within the past few months there have been repeated petitions to the throne to advance the date of the granting of the constitution and the opening of the parliament. The Regent, Prince Ch'un, however, has shown himself to be a man of unusual sagacity and statesmanship, and has firmly resisted any attempts to force the situation until the people are fully ready. There is a constitutional party in China which voices its demands very loudly at times. The uneducated and superstitious, however, are still so vastly in the majority that no argument is needed to convince the outside world of the wisdom of caution and patience. Step by step, China is making order at home, and asserting her dignity abroad. Replying to the Manchurian convention recently agreed upon between Russia and Japan, the Peking government emphasizes the "disinterested" assurances of its two neighbors made in the Treaty of

DUKE K'UNG, LEADER OF THE CHINESE PROGRESSIVE ARISTOCRATS

(The lineal descendant, of the 76th generation, of Confucius. A tall, strongly made, fine representative aristocrat of the Chinese race, with unbroken lineage extending over 24 centuries. The title is the oldest in the world, and one of the very few in China descending "without diminution" from father to son. Duke K'ung is progressive, and has founded a school at the ancestral home in which English is taught. He resides at Choufou in Shantung, where the Great Teacher lived, taught and lies buried.)

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HON. W. CAMERON FORBES, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINES

Whose deportation of certain "undesirable aliens" has been declared legal by the Philippine Supreme Court

Portsmouth in 1905, and expresses pleasure that the "Open Door" will be maintained. It is significant to note the fact that, only a few days after the Chinese reply was delivered to the Japanese and Russian foreign offices, the government at Peking announced its decision to employ no more foreign diplomatic advisors. "We are able now," says the note, "to conduct our foreign relations ourselves."

Philippine Affairs

Our peaceful Secretary of War, Mr. Dickinson, in his tour last month of the Philippine Islands, found much to commend in the working of the administrative machinery at Manila and in the general advance of social and economic conditions throughout the islands. It is true that there is still a great deal of disaffection among some of the native tribes. One fanatic made an attempt upon the life of Governor-General Forbes some weeks ago. Law and order, however, are surely, if slowly, asserting their sway over all the islands. For this advance much credit is due to that excellent body of military policemen, known as the Philippine Constabulary. On another page this month (310), Judge Lobingier pays a deserved tribute to this excellent body of peace-keepers. An important decision affecting the immigration of Chinese into the Philippines, and in all probability preventing the repetition of the blackmailing of Chinese merchants by the "Tongs," a Chinese secret order, was rendered by the Supreme Court at Manila in July. Last October, Governor-General Forbes deported as "undesirable aliens" six Chinese accused of belonging to the blackmailing order. Some weeks later these Chinese returned, declaring that they refused to consider themselves prohibited from the country. Again Governor Forbes expelled them. The Chinese appealed from his decision, and entered suit for damages in one of the lower courts. In two decisions handed down on July 31 and August 3, in the case mentioned and another similar case, the Supreme Court decided that the Governor-General should be upheld in his action in deporting undesirable aliens. It also prohibited the lower court from proceeding with the damage suit.

SECURING THE OPEN DOOR

The Outside Quartet (England, United States, Germany and France), to Russia and Japan: "Hello, there, what are you doing?" Russia and Japan: "Making the Open Door Secure."

From *Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart)

MR. ROOSEVELT, ADDRESSING THE NATIONAL NEGRO BUSINESS MEN'S LEAGUE AT NEW YORK, AUGUST 19. (BOOKER T. WASHINGTON SITTING AT THE FRONT)

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

(From July 21 to August 19, 1910)

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN

July 23.—The Democratic primary in Texas results in the nomination of the anti-prohibition candidate for Governor, Oscar B. Colquitt; the proposition to submit to the people a constitutional amendment providing for statewide prohibition, is carried.

July 26.—Nebraska Democrats reject Mr. Bryan's proposed county-option plank at the State convention; the Republican platform declares in favor of county option.

July 27.—Warren G. Harding is nominated for Governor of Ohio, at the Republican State convention, by a combination of regulars and "progressives."

July 28.—The Minnesota Democratic convention nominates ex-Governor John Lind to head the State ticket, votes down county option, and endorses the initiative and referendum....A third party, called the "Keystone," is launched in Pennsylvania to oppose both the regular State tickets; William H. Berry is the nominee for Governor.

August 1.—Ex-Governor Claude A. Swanson is appointed to serve as Senator from Virginia for the unexpired term of the late Senator Daniel.

August 2.—Gov. W. R. Stubbs (Rep.) is renominated on an insurgent platform in the Kansas primaries; the insurgents also carry six of the eight Congressional districts....Joseph W. McNeal (Rep.) and Lee Cruce (Dem.) are nominated for Governor in the Oklahoma primaries; the so-called "grandfather clause" is carried, amending the State constitution and depriving about 30,000 negroes of the franchise.

August 3.—Insurgents dominate the Iowa Republican convention; the platform mildly endorses the Taft administration but criticises the Payne-Aldrich tariff....Governor Campbell, in a special message to the Texas Legislature, urges the passage of a law prohibiting saloons within ten miles of public schools.

August 4.—The voters of Tennessee reject at the Democratic judiciary primary the candidates favored by Governor Patterson....A federal suit is filed in the United States District Court at Pittsburg, charging the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad with violation of the "hours of service" act of 1908.... Senator Gore, testifying before the Senate investigating committee at Muskogee, Okla., reiterates his charges of attempted bribery.

August 10.—J. B. Terrell is nominated for Governor in the Texas Republican State convention. ...The Interstate Commerce Commission orders 415 common carriers to show cause for proposed advances in freight rates.

August 11.—Senator Aldrich denies the charges of Senator Bristow regarding changes in the rubber schedule of the new tariff law.

August 12.—The Texas Senate votes against the anti-saloon measures which had passed the House by large majorities.

August 16.—Hiram M. Johnson, the insurgent candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination in California, is victorious in the primaries. ...Benjamin W. Hooper is nominated for Governor by the Republicans of Tennessee....In the Nebraska primaries, Mayor Dahlman of Omaha, defeats Governor Shallenberger for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination; Senator Burkett

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GOV. W. R. STUBBS, OF KANSAS

(Who won a renomination, with increased plurality, at the Republican primaries last month)

(Rep.) and Congressman Hitchcock (Dem.) are nominated for the Senatorship.... The New York Republican Committee rejects Colonel Roosevelt for temporary chairman of the State convention and selects Vice-President Sherman instead.... The Rhode Island Legislature convenes in special session to consider the report of the redistricting commission and to revise the tax laws.

August 18.—Congressman Longworth of Ohio, states that he will not support Joseph G. Cannon for re-election as Speaker; Mr. Cannon announces that he will again be a candidate for the position.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN

July 21.—Señor Roque Saenz-Pena is proclaimed president of Argentina.... President Madriz, of Nicaragua, forms his first complete cabinet; the members are said to be adherents of Zelaya and hostile to the United States.

July 29.—The Spanish ambassador to the Vatican is recalled as a result of the rupture over religious orders in Spain.... The bill amending the Kings accession declaration passes its third reading in the British House of Commons.

August 3.—The British Parliament adjourns until November 15.

August 4.—Alexander Guchov, president of the Russian Duma, begins a sentence of four weeks' imprisonment for fighting a duel.

August 7.—Forty-two persons are killed or wounded at Teheran, Persia, in the fighting between government forces and Nationalist insurgents.

August 17.—The Spanish Government prohibits the meetings of Carlists called for August 28.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

July 21.—China expresses satisfaction with the recently concluded Russo-Japanese convention regarding Manchuria.

July 30.—Three Chinese officials in Manchuria resign as a protest against the Russo-Japanese agreement.

August 2.—Senator Root begins the closing argument for America in the fisheries case at The Hague.

August 5.—At the closing session of the International Peace Congress at Stockholm, the action of the American representatives regarding limitation of armament, is raised.

August 6.—President Taft is visited at Beverly, Mass., by President Montt, of Chile.

August 9.—The Sungari agreement, between Russia and China, is signed at Peking; China abandons claim to a free-trading zone on both sides of the boundary.

August 11.—The Pan-American Conference, at Buenos Aires, resolves to reorganize the Bureau of American Republics into a Pan-American Union under the presidency of the Secretary of State of the United States.... The Viceroy of Manchuria formally demands of the Japanese consul the withdrawal of Japanese in places not open to the residence of foreigners.

August 12.—The Pan-American Conference unanimously approves a convention making obligatory the arbitration of pecuniary claims among the republics of America..... Senator Root concludes his address before the Hague Tribunal and the argument in the fisheries arbitration case comes to an end.

August 17.—It is rumored in Tokio that Japan has begun negotiations to annex Korea.

August 18.—Brazil and Argentina satisfactorily atone for recent flag insults in the capitals of both countries.

AERONAUTICS

August 3.—Nicholas Kinet, a Belgian, falls to his death at Brussels after an accident to his motor.

August 7.—Ernest Willows pilots a dirigible balloon, by night, from Cardiff to London, a distance of 150 miles.

August 10.—Walter Brookins, attempting a short turn in a high wind at Asbury Park, N. J., wrecks his machine and seriously injures himself and a number of spectators.

August 12.—J. Armstrong Drexel, an American, established a new record for altitude at Lanark, Scotland, attaining a height of 6750 feet.

August 13.—James Radley, an English aeronaut using a Bleriot monoplane, covers a mile in 47 2-5 seconds at Lanark, Scotland.

August 14.—Charles F. Willard, at Garden City, N. Y., carries three passengers in his monoplane.

Photograph by the National Press Association, Washington

SOME OF THE FOREIGN DELEGATES TO THE SIXTH INTERNATIONAL ESPERANTO CONGRESS HELD IN WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 15-20. FIFTEEN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES ARE REPRESENTED

August 17.—M. Le Blanc wins the cross-country race of 485 miles around Paris which started on August 7.

August 18.—John B. Moissant, an American, arrives within twenty-five miles of London in an attempted flight, with a passenger, from Paris.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

July 21.—Eleven soldiers are killed by the blowing out of a breech block of a 12-inch gun at Fortress Monroe....The strike of 12,000 workmen on the Northeastern Railways, England, ends in a victory for the company.

July 23.—A cyclone sweeping over Milan, Italy, causes the death of sixty people and the destruction of many millions of dollars worth of property. ....The Japanese steamer *Tetsurei* founders off Chindo, Korea; only forty of the 250 passengers and crew were known to have been saved.

July 24.—The 500th anniversary of the battle of Grünwald is celebrated by 30,000 Poles on Staten Island, New York City.

July 27.—M. Rochette, the French banker, is sentenced to two years' imprisonment for swindling.

July 31.—President Taft approves the opinion of the Attorney-General that there can be no legal objection to the statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee, in Confederate uniform, being in the capitol at Washington.

August 1.—The new Pennsylvania Railroad terminal in New York City is formally turned over to the company by the contractors.

August 2.—The strike of conductors, trainmen, and yardmen on the Grand Trunk and Central Vermont systems is ended through intervention by the Canadian Government.

August 3.—Eight thousand mechanics in the Hamburg shipyards go on strike, demanding a 10 per cent. increase in wages.

August 5.—President Taft makes the principal address at the dedication of the Pilgrim monument at Provincetown, Mass.

August 6.—The super-Dreadnought *Lion*, 700 feet long, with a displacement of 26,000 tons, is launched in England....Official figures place the number of deaths from cholera in Russia, during the week, at 8679.

August 8.—Thirteen persons are killed and twelve injured in a railroad collision at Ignacio, Cal.

August 9.—Mayor Gaynor, of New York City, about to start for Europe on a brief vacation, is shot and seriously injured by a discharged city employee.

August 10.—Fifteen members of a mob which took part in a lynching at Newark, O., on July 8 are indicted for fifth-degree murder.

August 12.—Uhlan, a trotting horse, establishes at Cleveland a new mile record of 1 minute, 58¾ seconds.

August 13.—The war department sends troops to fight the forest fires which are raging over 100,000 acres in Montana and Idaho....More than 1000 lives are lost and 100,000 persons made homeless by extensive floods near Tokio; the damage to the rice crop is estimated at $4,500,000.

August 14.—Fire destroys the Belgian, English, and French sections of the Brussels Exposition, the loss amounting to more than $10,000,000.... Thirty-two persons are killed and a hundred injured in a train wreck at Saujon, France, many of them being children.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, PIONEER ARMY NURSE

(Who died last month at the age of ninety)

August 15.—Governor Harmon, without consulting Mayor Marshall, orders 1000 members of the Ohio National Guard to proceed to Columbus for strike duty.... The sixth International Congress of Esperanto opens at Washington, D. C., Dr. Zamenhof and representatives from almost every civilized nation being present.

August 18.—Forest fires have broken out anew in Oregon and in Washington, and troops have been sent to assist in checking the flames.

OBITUARY

July 21.—Rev. Henry W. Rugg, D. D., grand master of the Knights Templar of the United States, 78.

July 22.—Leopold Delisle, the French historian, 84.

July 23.—John Sutcliffe, a widely known mining engineer, 73.

July 24.—Rear-Admiral Thomas H. Looker, U. S. N., retired, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars, 80.

July 25.—Samuel Ross Winans, professor of Greek at Princeton University, 55.... Judge Charles Francis Stone, of the New Hampshire Superior Court, 66.

July 26.—Rear-Admiral James A. Hawke, U.S.N., retired, formerly medical director of the navy, 69.

July 27.—James W. Ridgway, for many years district-attorney of Kings County, N. Y., 59.... Ex-Judge George Baker Lake, a prominent Nebraska lawyer, 84.

July 28.—James L. Houghteling, founder of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, 54.

July 29.—Rev. Dr. Bostwick Hawley, of New York, a well-known Methodist Episcopal clergyman and the oldest graduate of Wesleyan University, 96.

July 31.—John G. Carlisle, a Speaker of the House of Representatives, United States Senator from Kentucky, and Secretary of the Treasury during President Cleveland's second administration, 74.... Congressman Charles Q. Tirrell, of Massachusetts, 65.

August 3.—Edward Linley Sambourne, the chief cartoonist of the London *Punch*, 65.

August 5.—J. Edward Simmons, the New York banker and president of the Chamber of Commerce, 68.... Rear-Admiral Walter K. Scofield, U. S. N., retired, 71.... Bishop Edward J. Dunne, of the Roman Catholic diocese of Dallas, Tex., 62. ... Horace A. Taylor, for many years prominent in Wisconsin Republican politics, 75.

August 6.—Harvey W. Scott, editor of the Portland *Oregonian*, 72... Dr. Charles Jewett, of New York, a widely known medical authority, 71.... Ex-Congressman Wharton Green, of North Carolina, 79.

August 7.—John B. Studley, an old-time actor, 80.... A. Bleeker Banks, formerly mayor of Albany, 72.

August 8.—Charles H. Shaw, professor of biology at the University of Pennsylvania, 38.... Ralph B. Page, professor of History at Rutgers College, 32.... Ex-Congressman Franklin Bound, of Pennsylvania, 81.... Alexander J. Nelidoff, the Russian diplomat, 74.

August 11.—Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, widely known for her activity in law and politics, 70.

August 12.—Robert Treat Paine, the Boston philanthropist, 74.... Dr. John B. Rich, of New York, for more than seventy years a practising dentist, 99.

August 13.—Gen. Adoniram J. Warner, formerly Congressman from Ohio and a prominent free-silver advocate, 76.... J. Poyntz Spencer, Earl Spencer, a member of the Gladstone cabinet, 75.

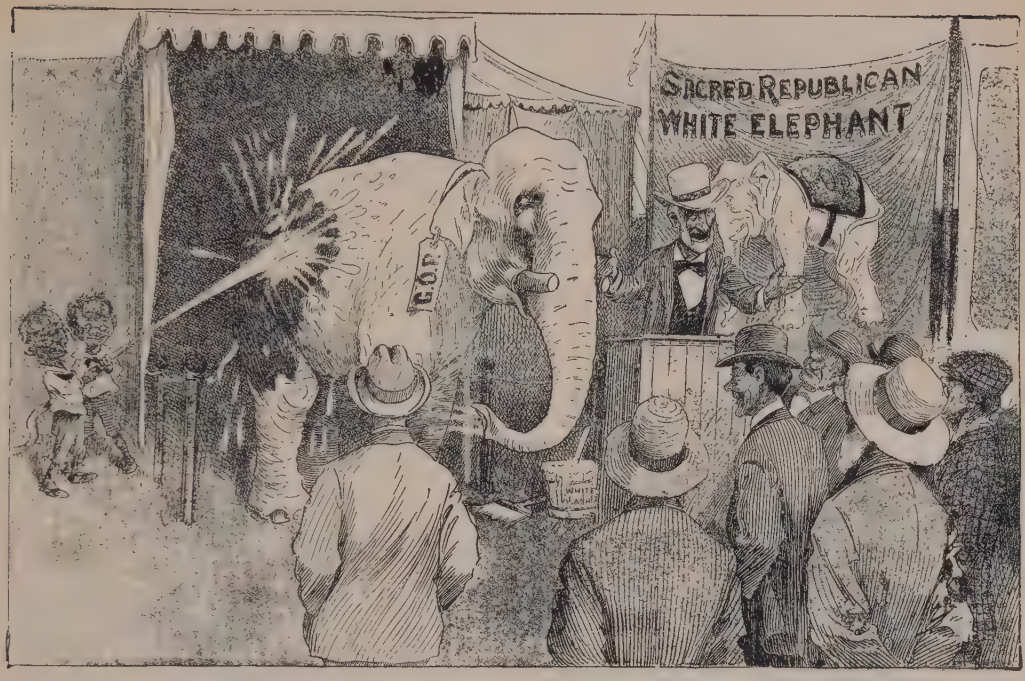
August 14.—Florence Nightingale, heroine of the Crimean War and founder of the modern system of army field hospitals, 90.... Rev. Edward Payson Hammond, the evangelist, 78.

August 16.—Pedro Montt, President of Chile, 64.... Charles Lenepveu, the French composer, 70. ... Albert Spies, of New Jersey, an editor of technical magazines, 48.... Dr. Charles Fahlberg, a noted German chemist.

August 17.—Major A. M. Brown, the Pittsburg banker and author of the address on "The Trial of Jesus from a Lawyer's Standpoint," 84.

August 18.—Frank Fowler, the portrait painter, 58.... David Ranken, Jr., the St. Louis philanthropist, 74.... Prof. David L. Maulsby, of Tufts College, 51.

POLITICS IN CARTOONS

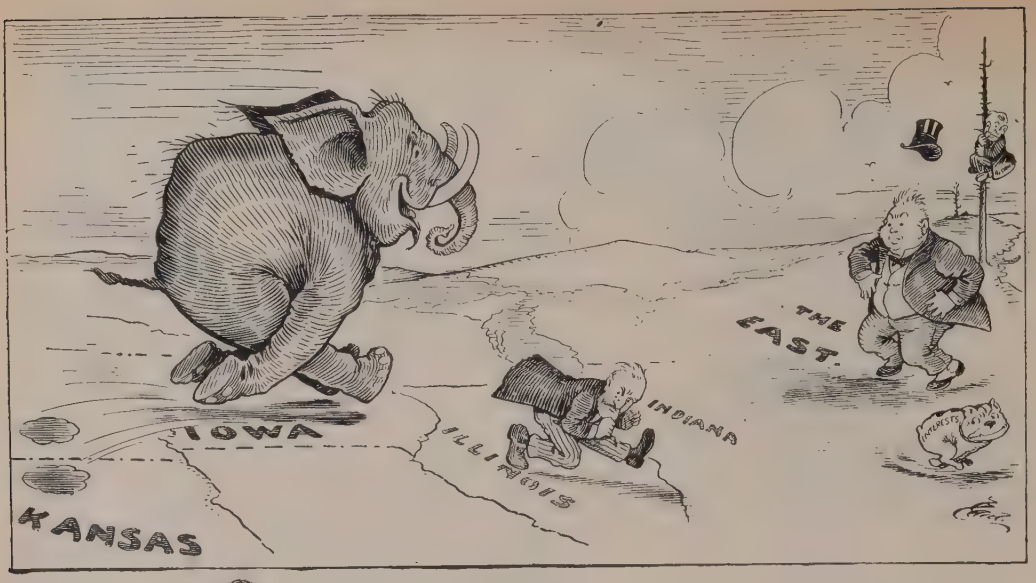


BARKER JOE CANNON AND THOSE NAUGHTY INSURGENT YOUNGSTERS
(The insurgents are represented as washing the whitewash off the Sacred White Elephant—the Republican party)
From the *Saturday Globe* (Utica)

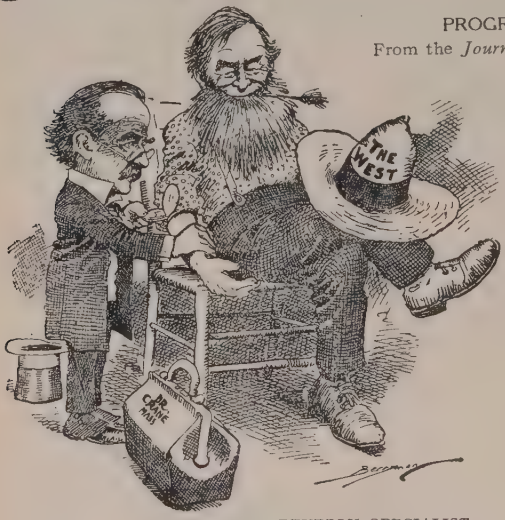
The majority of the cartoons of the past month had to do with the political conditions throughout the country, Mr. Cannon receiving much attention on account of his speeches in Kansas, while the lack of harmony in the Republican party was another favorite topic with the cartoonists.

A "CRAZY QUILT"
From the *Traveler* (Boston)

"OH, LISTEN TO THE BAND!"
(Bandmaster Taft distracted by the Republican discord)
From the *World* (New York)



PROGRESSIVE
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis)



SENATOR CRANE AS THE BEVERLY SPECIALIST
From the *Star* (Washington)

Whether or not the insurgent movement is actually growing stronger, and even spreading to the conservative East—as the cartoonist suggests above—is supposed to have been the question which Senator Crane went West last month to investigate. The Senator was prominently cartooned as the political scout and emissary of the Administration. In the "Crazy Quilt" cartoon, on the previous page, Mr. Crane is piously aiding the "Big Chief."

WHAT ARE THE WILD WAVES SAYING?"
From the *Herald* (Washington)

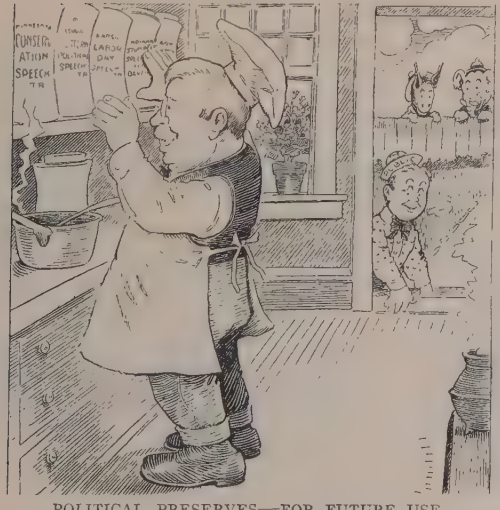
BACKING UP TAFT
From the *Press* (New York)

MUST GET IT TOGETHER BEFORE ELECTION
(The Republican Party picture puzzle)
From the Record (*Philadelphia*)

Many amusing cartoons resulted from the action of the New York State Republican Committee last month in voting—by a slight majority—in favor of Vice-President Sherman instead of Colonel Roosevelt for temporary chairman of the State convention. Whether the Colonel would carry the fight to the convention itself, and also what he would say in his Western speeches, were subjects of much interest.

GRISCOM HAD FIXED THE CHAIR, BUT —
At the last moment Standpat Jim slipped in
From the *Sun* (Baltimore)

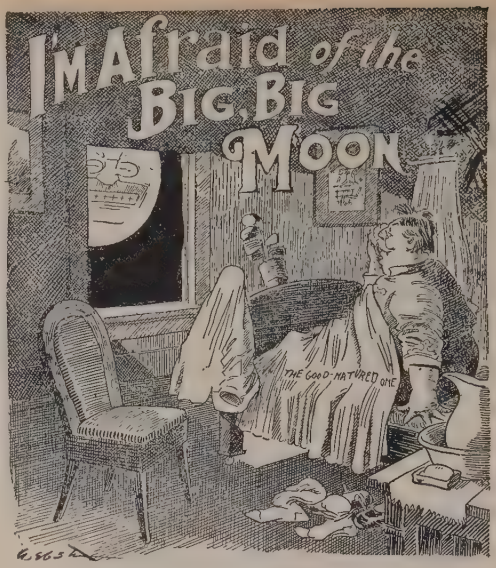
THE CHALLENGE
From the *North American* (Philadelphia)



POLITICAL PRESERVES—FOR FUTURE USE
THE BOYS IN THE BACKGROUND: "Wonder what's in 'em!"
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis)

AMMUNITION—THE COLONEL'S SPEECHES
From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn)

AT LAST THEY HAVE TAKEN THE HINT
From the *Post* (Cincinnati)



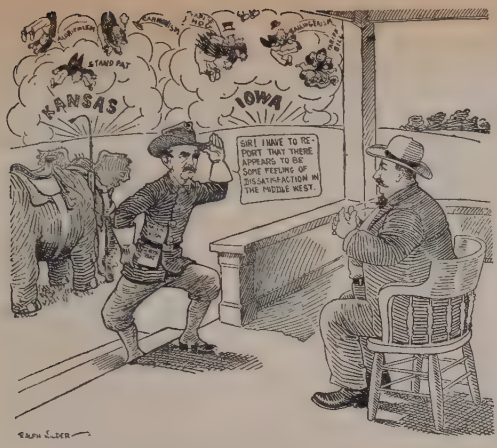
TRY THIS ON YOUR REPUBLICAN PIANO!
From the *Post* (Cincinnati)

BARNSTORMING IN KANSAS
From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn)

IN THAT CYCLONIC STATE
From the *Evening Post* (Chicago)

A number of the cartoons on this page reflect the repeated rumors of the retirement of Speaker Cannon, Senator Aldrich, and Secretary Ballinger. As the fall elections approach, these reports seem to become more frequent, in connection with talk of lightening the Republican craft for the campaign voyage.

"THEY DEMAND HIS SCALP"
Scout Crane reports to the big chief (Taft) what he has learned in the Wild West
From the *Saturday Globe* (Utica)



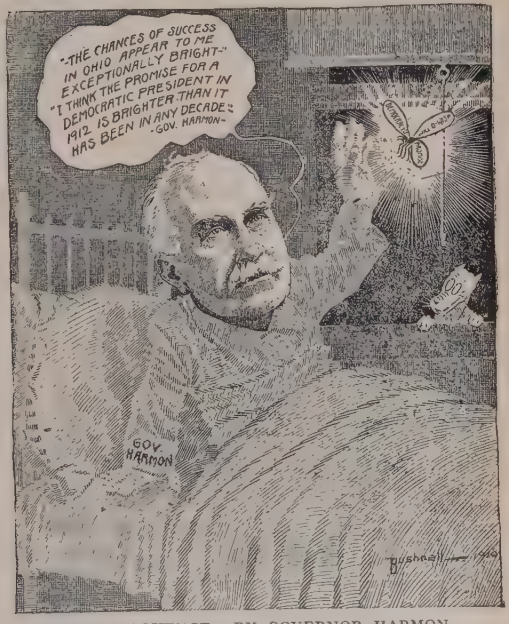
THE RETURN OF THE SCOUT
From the *Record-Herald* (Chicago)

THE ADMINISTRATION IS NOW FILLED WITH PRIDE
(Extract from news item)
From the *Post* (Cincinnati)

CINCHING IT
From the *Evening News* (Newark)

In the cartoons on this page the Republican standpatters are "pointing with pride" to the large increase in customs receipts for the first year under the new tariff law; Mr. Harmon sees a Democratic victory in Ohio this year and also in the nation in 1912; and the defeat of Mr. Bryan's county-option issue in the Nebraska primaries leaves him and Victory "strangers yet."

"STRANGERS YET!"
From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn)



SOMNILOQUENCE—BY GOVERNOR HARMON
From the *Times-Star* (Cincinnati)

JUDSON HARMON OF OHIO

BY SLOANE GORDON

"WELL, it's just like this," said Judson Harmon of Ohio, tossing his Panama hat onto a convenient lounge and seating himself on the edge of a big table that occupies the center of the long reception room adjoining the Governor's office. "I'm not the mayor of this town. I'm Governor of the State. If the local authorities can't cope with this situation we'll declare martial law and then we'll run the street cars ourselves. But I've got to be assured that this is necessary. And not only that, but these soldiers aren't here to do police duty. But if a riot starts we'll put it down, *you bet.*"

Saying which Judson Harmon, Governor, strode into his private office and slammed the door. Then he sent for the mayor of Columbus—one Marshall—and told him to get busy, which the mayor did, though to but little purpose, as it later developed. And it finally did become necessary for the State authorities and the State troops to take a hand. But that's another story.

It was to a news-hungry horde of reporters that Governor Harmon made the statement given above. He had just landed in Columbus from his summer home in Michigan. There was a street-car strike on in Columbus. The mayor and the sheriff had called out the troops. Four thousand of the State militia were camped about the town. It was costing the State thousands of dollars to maintain them there. And Judson Harmon was mad about it. The interference of troops in strike times is a condition usually fraught with delicate danger to those politically ambitious. Politicians had schemed to get Harmon "into a hole." Did it bother him? Not a whit. He just went at the situation with characteristic directness. And that's the Harmon way—direct—forceful—unwavering. If he has work to do, he does it. If he starts out to play, he plays.

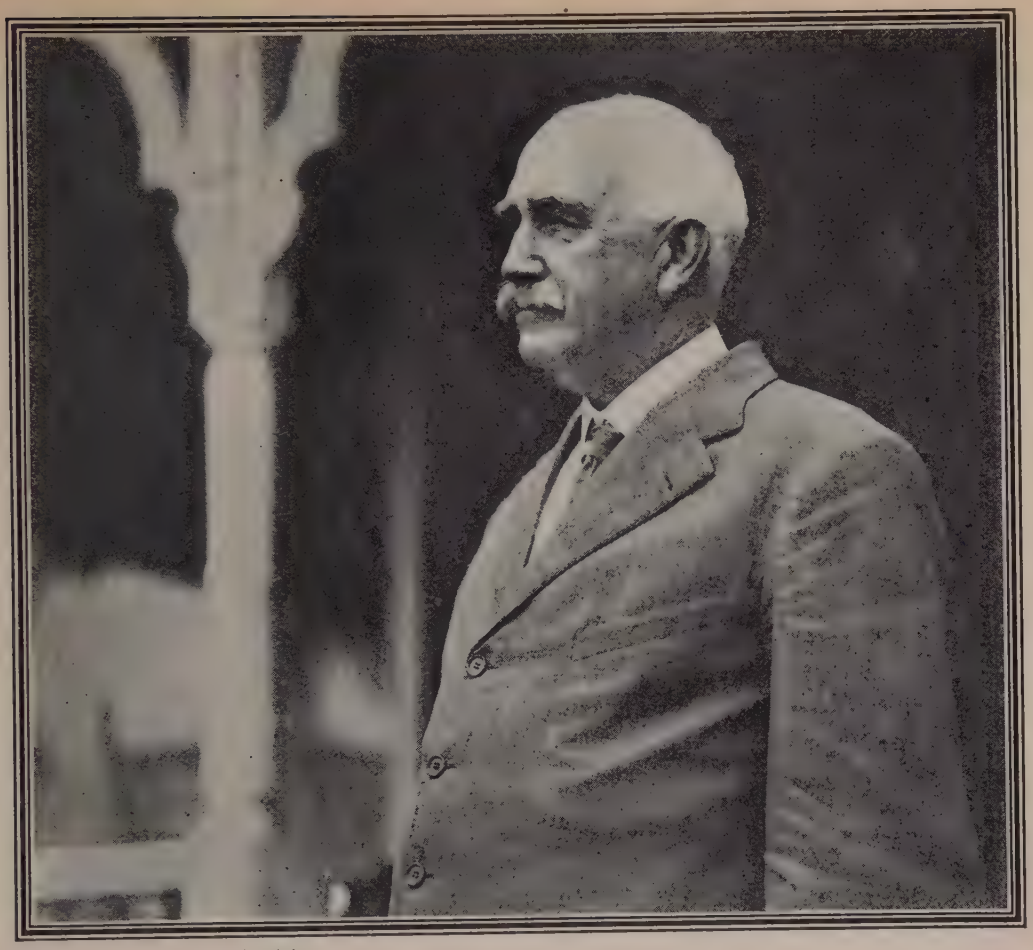
And so Ohio likes him immensely and is getting ready, right now, to work and fight and shout for Harmon for President when he secures the Democratic nomination for that exalted position, as Ohio confidently and pridefully believes that he will. Ohio really feels that there is no chance for her to lose in the Presidential elections of 1912. She feels perfectly confident that William Howard Taft will be renominated by the Republicans. And she would wager her State seal that Judson Harmon will be nominated by the Democrats. And right now she thinks a heap more of Harmon and his chances for election-day success than she does of the chances of Mr. Taft, who suffers the disadvantage of being, temporarily at least, "in bad."

Harmon appeals to the Ohioan whether that Buckeye's political notions dovetail with the Harmon brand of politics or no. Because Harmon is, to use the expression of a Holmes County farmer who was analyzing the merits and demerits of the State executive, "jes' so durn common."

"I'll tell ye, boys," he said. "I went down t' th' state house an' I walked right into th' Governor's office an' I sez, sez I, 'Where's Jud?' An' right then he comes a-walkin' out an' he grabs me by th' hand and he asts me where I'm from an' hands me a stogy an', by cracky, when I tells him my name and that I'm from ol' Holmes, why, he asts me about a lot of th' fellers up here an' takes me by th' arm and we walks out o' the capitol together. He ain't no more stuck up than you be."

Which homely estimate casts an intense and interesting sidelight on J. Harmon. He may not be feverishly interested in you, but he has a quiet, unobtrusive way of making you believe that he has been sitting up and waiting to greet you since the dawn of history. Not an ostentatious palaver, understand, but just a natural, friendly sort of a way with him that you're bound to recognize and appreciate and swell up about.

Newspaper men are good judges of human nature. They have to be. No man is a hero to a seasoned reporter. All great men are merely ornamented clay. The reporter is trained to cynicism. He knows how most great men become great and what negligible atoms they would have remained if printer's ink hadn't been smeared over them in sufficient quantities to make them conspicuous. And so the fact that Governor Harmon is the idol of the Ohio press boys is worthy of record. They all like him. It may be that the particular paper which a reporter is employed by maintains a political policy that compels the Columbus representative to hang a criticism of Harmon on every available news-hook. That makes no difference. The reporter



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THE HON. JUDSON HARMON, GOVERNOR OF OHIO

(The portraits and other illustrations accompanying this article are all reproduced from photographs made during the past summer at Governor Harmon's summer home at Charlevoix, Mich. They are now published for the first time)

likes Harmon. And Harmon understands the reporter's position. And he jokes with him and gives him the news and sits on the big table in the center of the Governor's reception room and swings his ample feet and hands the reporter an occasional stogy and talks right out in meeting.

A timid young newsman, green and uncertain of himself, was sent to interview the Governor one day last winter.

"Come in," shouted Governor Harmon from his private office.

The reporter entered haltingly.

"Sit down," directed the Governor.

The reporter eased himself into a chair.

"Look at that letter," said the executive, thrusting a sheet of paper covered with alleged writing into the hand of the puzzled reporter. "It seems to me that a man who writes like that ought to be sentenced to thirty days in a country school."

Then the reporter got his interview and went away understanding that Governor Harmon was "just folks" and that there were no frills about him whatever.

And Judson Harmon, Attorney-General of the United States in the cabinet of Grover Cleveland, was just the same as is Judson Harmon, Governor of Ohio. There were no frills about him then. When he first came to Washington the reporters flocked about him, of course, to ascertain just what sort of a person this newly discovered Ohio attorney who had been elevated to the cabinet might be. Mr. Harmon met them smilingly, looked them over with eyes a-twinkle and proceeded to answer their questions with a frankness and candor that was most refreshing.

"What am I going to do?" he remarked in response to interrogatories. "How the devil do I know? What would you do? I don't know any more about this job yet than a pig does of Sanscrit. But I'm going to try to find out about it, and then do the best I can. I wish you boys would help me. You know more about the duties right now than I do."

Well maybe that didn't make a hit with the correspondents! Here was a distinctly new type of public official—not one wrapped about by the mantle of his own importance, but just a natural human person who said exactly what any other official under like circumstances would say if he said what was in his mind. Harmon said what was in his mind. And he's still doing it.

But he carried out his promise to "try to find out" what his duties as Attorney-General were and the records testify to his subsequent mastery of the position.

The manner in which he secured that position is worthy of note. Secretary Daniel Lamont sent him word in Cincinnati that President Cleveland would like to have a talk with him. Mr. Harmon went to Washington. He met Cleveland, and the talk followed. It developed that Mr. Cleveland was seeking some unbiased information about a number of Ohio applicants for office. Harmon candidly told him all he knew about each of the men whose names came up for discussion, sparing none, condemning none and commending none—just stating facts. President Cleveland thanked him and every disappointed office-seeker in Ohio blamed "Jud" Harmon for "knocking" him and preventing him from sacrificing his private interests for the public good.

A short while afterward President Cleveland and Mr. Harmon were both guests of James E. Campbell, then Governor of Ohio. They became rather chummy on this occasion. After Mr. Harmon left, Mr. Cleveland made the remark to Mrs. Campbell that he considered "that fellow Harmon" a mighty fine man.

It wasn't long after that that Judson Harmon, in opening his mail at the law office of Harmon, Colston, Goldsmith & Hoadly, in Cincinnati, found a brief letter, hand-written, from President Cleveland, inviting him to become a member of the cabinet, with the Attorney-Generalship as his particular job.

Mr. Harmon read it over carefully. He got up and paced back and forth in the office a few times. Then he called Mr. Colston and explained the situation to him.

"Now," he said, "I'm going out home and put it up to Mrs. Harmon. If she wants the job she can have it. That is, if she wants to go to Washington as the wife of a cabinet officer she may. If she elects to stay in Cincinnati, here we stay."

And so it happens that Mrs. Harmon really settled the question and that it was her verdict that made Judson Harmon Attorney-General of the United States.

No more vigorous Attorney-General has ever filled that exalted position. When Mr. Harmon took hold he proceeded carefully, as he always does. There was nothing revolutionary about his methods. But during the period of his incumbency he took stands and carried through prosecutions and rendered decisions that have established world-wide precedents. And he did it all in that easy, natural way that marks every move that he has ever made, before and since his cabinet experiences.

For, prior to his service as Attorney-General, Mr. Harmon held other public positions. He was Superior Court judge in Cincinnati and was succeeded in that position (which he resigned) by William H. Taft, now President. Later he became a District Judge, and, strangely enough, Mr. Taft followed him in that position. Then Mr. Taft became Solicitor-General of the United States. Harmon followed him to Washington as a cabinet member.

"I don't know whether Bill Taft is following me or I'm following him," he laughingly remarked one day; "but we seem to be moving along in the same general direction. I wonder if he won't follow me into the cabinet." Sure enough, Mr. Taft did follow him into the cabinet by becoming Secretary of War under Mr. Roosevelt. And those who believe in the Harmon brand of destiny are insistently confident that "Jud" is to follow Mr. Taft still further. However—

Out in Ohio they still call him "Judge." Nine out of every ten men referring now to the man who has been Attorney-General and

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GOVERNOR HARMON'S COTTAGE AT CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

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A NEW PORTRAIT OF MRS. HARMON

Governor since he sat on the bench speak of "Judge Harmon." And yet he doesn't look particularly judicial. To look conventionally judicial one must be as solemn as a treeful of owls. Governor Harmon doesn't come up to specifications in this regard. He has big gray eyes that are set wide apart and little laugh-made wrinkles radiate from them in all directions. There is always the suggestion of a smile under the lashes. Over these eyes are great bushy brows that really need trimming. There is plenty of hair left on the outskirts of the massive Harmon head, but up on top it isn't congested to speak of. There are strands of gray,—many of them,—but there is also much that seems to retain the color of youthful days. His nose is plentiful and arched a bit and under it there bristles forth a gray mustache that looks like the business side of a wire brush. A mouth that is wide and straight, teeth that are white and even, and ears that are neither modest nor retiring complete the facial picture. That is, except the chin. It is built like a stone abutment. The Harmon body is long and lank and loosely knit—a sort of an Abe Lincoln body with long legs and long arms attached at regular places and a way of doubling itself up in a chair that makes you wonder if it will come out without kinking. But it does come out all right and when the Harmon mentality directs its activities that body can do athletic wonders.

Mr. Harmon is sixty-three years old. No one, not acquainted with this fact, would take him to be more than fifty-five at the most. He is just as vigorous as a man of many years under fifty-five and as fond of sports and of the out-of-doors as a schoolboy.

For many years he was one of the best amateur baseball players in Cincinnati. He was the pitcher in a nine composed of business men who met every Saturday afternoon out in the suburbs of the Queen City to try diamond conclusions with teams from other localities. Judson Harmon never missed a

GOVERNOR AND MRS. HARMON AMONG THEIR FLOWERS

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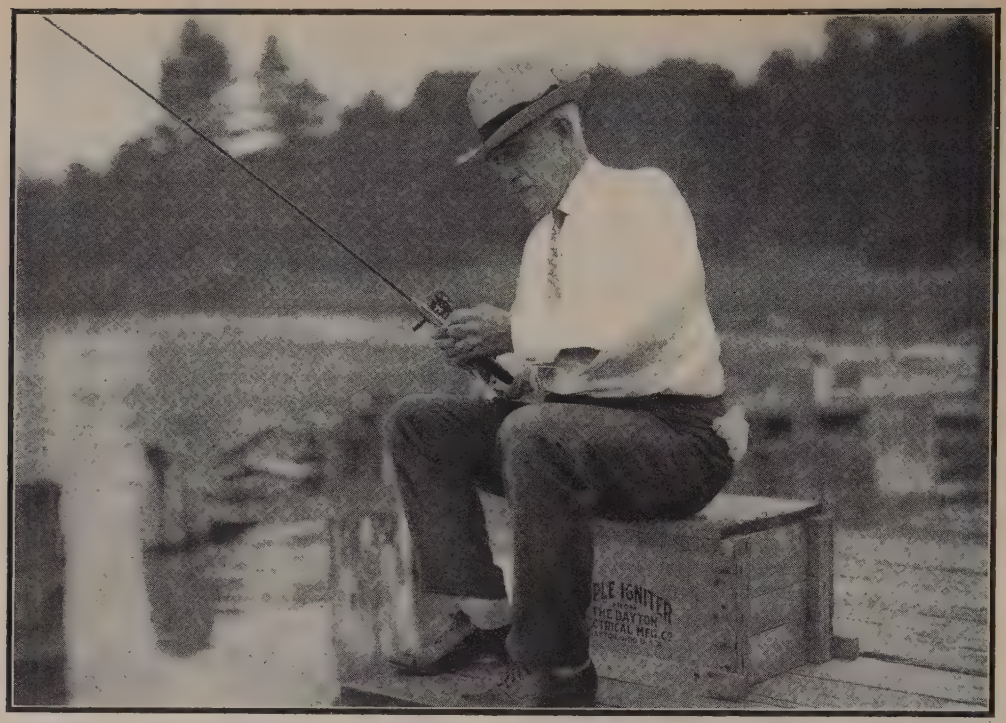
GOVERNOR AND MRS. HARMON WITH TWO OF THEIR GRANDCHILDREN

game while he was in town. He would go to the ball field, shed his coat and collar and with rolled sleeves wade in and pitch nine straight innings with all the vim and vigor of a Cy Young. In fact, he still loves to get out with his old baseball friends and pitch a bit, even though prudes may maintain that this is not a dignified thing for the Governor of a great State to do. Harmon cares about as much for what the prudes think about him as he does about the morals of Mars. Also he is a great lover of golf and he and President Taft have had battles on the links many times. It is not recorded that Governor Harmon was always victorious in these contests; nor is it of record that Mr. Taft established golf supremacy, but the respective golf merits of neither the one nor the other will have any particular bearing upon the more important contest in which the twain seem destined to engage in the fall of 1912.

DAUGHTER AND GRANDDAUGHTER
(Mrs. Cassatt and Olivia Harmon Cassatt)

Another Harmon hobby is fishing. Mr. Harmon and President Cleveland found common ground in that sport and made many a trip together to Middle Bass Island



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THE GOVERNOR'S FAVORITE RECREATION

in Lake Erie. There is a story current anent one of these fishing excursions that cannot be verified because Governor Harmon declines to either affirm or deny it. "They say" that a reporter who was assigned to "cover" one of the Harmon-Cleveland fishing trips rowed out to the place where the President and his Attorney-General had their boats anchored and began sparring for "copy."

"What sort of bait do you use?" inquired the press representative by way of opening conversation.

"Well," answered Mr. Harmon, with a twinkle in his big gray eyes, "I usually use rye, but Mr. Cleveland seems to prefer bourbon. Which do you like?"

Every summer Mr. Harmon goes to Michigan for his vacation and fishes and fishes and fishes. He can go out in the gray of dawn and sit in a boat all day and come in at night with a new crop of tan and a hard-luck story and enjoy it, apparently, just as much as though he had made the record catch of the season. In his fishing excursions he dresses for the part. He puts on a loose flannel shirt and a soft hat and wears a short-stemmed pipe that works much more constantly than the reel. On many of his fishing excursions Mr. Harmon is accompanied by his little granddaughter, who takes almost as keen an interest in the sport as does her distinguished "granddad," as she calls him. One day last summer the youngster landed a three-pound bass while grand-dad had to be content with two lake perch that wouldn't weigh a pound put together. But, ordinarily, Mr. Harmon is a successful fisherman. He has studied fish and knows all about the technique of the game. If you give him the chance he will talk fish to you for three consecutive hours, telling you all about the habits and habitats of the fresh-water and salt-water tribes and when and how and where to catch them.

"Boys," he remarked to a group of State officials who were congregated in the executive chambers one blustery afternoon last January, "they're catching fish down in Florida."

But there are other sides to Judson Harmon. I've dwelt upon the personal side because that is the most interesting side of any public man. You and I would rather know what sort of socks and hats a man wears than to have his ideas of the fourth dimension thrust upon us. But maybe, in conclusion, at least, we would like to know something about the views and ideals of a man so pregnant of potential political possibilities as Judson Harmon. Wherefore, they may be given.

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WHEN THE FISH ARE BITING AT CHARLEVOIX

Judson Harmon is not a radical in the modern acceptation of that term. Neither, it should be noted, is he a reactionary. He does not meet the requirements of the ultra-Bryan wing of the Democratic party. In the convention at Dayton last June which renominated Mr. Harmon for the Ohio Governorship, he lost no little support by, tacitly at least, "acquiescing in the program of the conservatives" and giving silent countenance to their successful efforts to throttle the movement to endorse a candidate for United States Senator.

Democratic platforms in Ohio for years have urged the election of United States Senators by direct vote. As the next best thing, seeing that the federal Constitution provides other means for the selection of members of the upper house, Ohio Democrats have urged and, in some instances, accomplished endorsement. John H. Clarke of Cleveland was once endorsed. James E. Campbell of Hamilton was endorsed two years ago. The "practical politicians" of the party have fought against this because endorsement shuts out contributions to the campaign fund. If John Croesus harbors a desire to represent Ohio in the United States Senate (as he does this year) he is willing to put up to a fund raised for the purpose of furthering the interests of "right" members of the General Assembly. But he wouldn't be foolish enough to come out as a candidate for endorsement at the hands of a State convention, because he knows that he and his ambition would be pilloried.

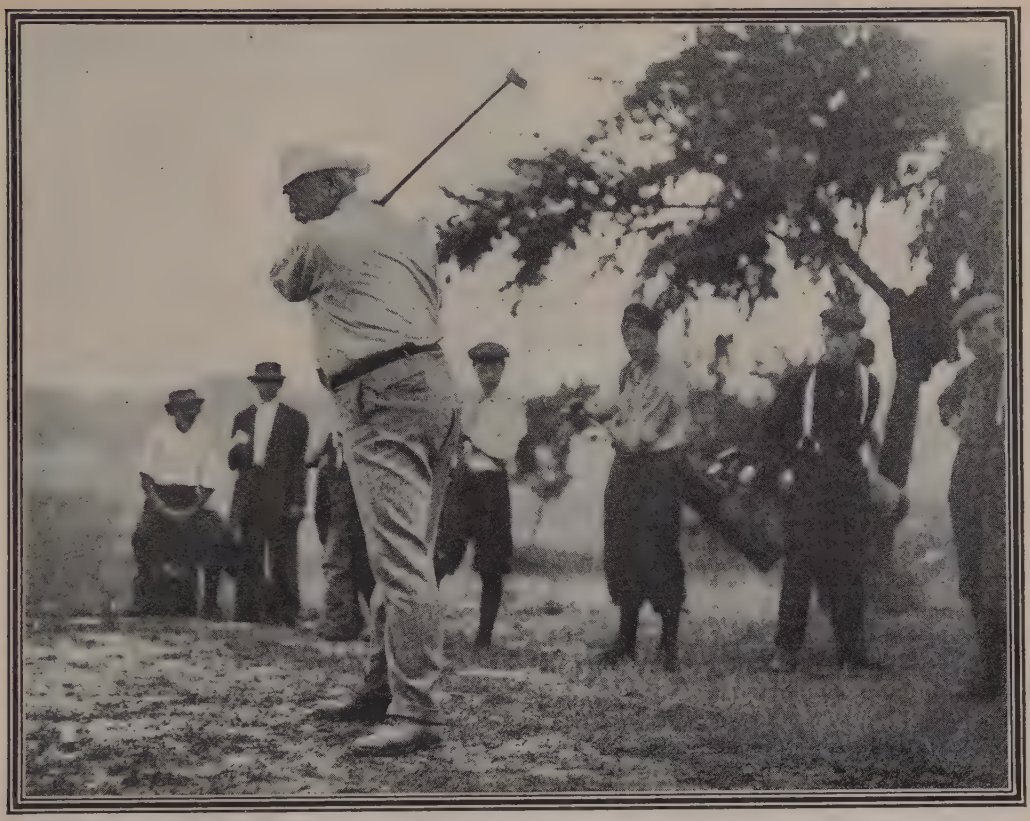
Mr. Harmon, it must be said, in all candor, took the side of the "practical politicians" at Dayton, and Ohio's Democracy, after years of clamor for the popular election of Senators, went on record as cravenly ignoring that issue in this year of grace. And there will be a battle of dollars waged for the Senatorship in Ohio this fall as a result, if the legislature is Democratic. Governor Harmon didn't rise to the occasion. In justice to him it should be stated that he is probably honestly against any "new-fangled" method of Senatorial selection. He has a tendency to worship at the shrine of the old order of things. He is a Cleveland Democrat—strictly constitutional and inclined to deprecate innovation. He has but little patience with those who seek so-called "reform."

But he has his fixed and unalterable views on broad public matters—views that he airs whenever called upon—views that he insists on presenting without regard to platforms, parties, or expediency. He is a pepperish advocate of tariff reform and has been such for many years. He believes the present protective tariff to be not only unfair but dishonest. And he has made many notable speeches along this line. On October 16, 1909, at the Texas State Fair held in Dallas, Mr. Harmon delivered an address in which he discussed the Payne-Aldrich Tariff law at length, dwelling upon the unhealthy growth of combinations and trusts and stating among other things the following:

> It is time to close up the public nursery, now that the industries it has fed so long are grown, many of them overgrown, and have married and been given in marriage, too.
>
> The people want protection themselves, now, from these giants which keep them walled in at home, at their mercy, and go across the ocean to meet foreign competition on its own ground.
>
> They wish to be set free so they can make, and carry out if need be, on their own behalf, the threat Mr. Taft made as Secretary of War when the American manufacturers proposed to charge the same exorbitant prices they charge citizens, for implements and materials required for the Panama Canal, viz: to buy in other markets unless prices are reduced.
>
> They remember that President McKinley said at Buffalo eight years ago that we have outgrown and must abandon the policy of shutting ourselves off from the markets of the world.
>
> They know that we have to keep on raising most of our revenue by taxes on imports. They wish these laid so as fairly to divide the burden among all classes and parts of the country. They believe that these taxes, with the cost and risk of long carriage which all competitors must bear, will afford the only advantage American manufacturers can now justly have. But they insist that tariff taxes shall be measured by the proper requirements of the government and not by the demands of seekers after private advantage. The amount of public revenue needed can always be readily known, but the wit of man cannot estimate what these private demands ought to be, no matter what basis be assumed for them. "A reasonable profit" would be as hard to determine as a "reasonable restraint of trade," which the President rightly says is impossible. And if it could be figured out, nobody has ever explained why the government should guarantee a reasonable profit to some citizens while it leaves all the others to take their chances.

On the subject of States' rights Mr. Harmon is equally vehement. In an address at the Jefferson banquet of the National Democratic Club in New York in 1909 he set forth his ideas on this matter. Said he:

> The people of every State profit constantly by the experience of the others and often adopt their laws and devices to secure better government, but it would not be wholesome to allow the men of other States, near or distant, to have a voice in the affairs of any State but their own. The individuality of the States is what makes them great and strong, and the Union great and strong through them. Weak States would soon make the Union



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GOVERNOR HARMON IS A RIVAL OF PRESIDENT TAFT—ON THE GOLF COURSE

feeble, or it would become a government wholly different from its design.

He believes in an income tax.

He believes in the stringent federal regulation of trusts.

He believes that "malefactors of great wealth" should, as he puts it, "be confined in asylums."

"When a man's money-crazy," Governor Harmon says, "he is just as dangerous as when he's blood-crazy. For my part I think an insane murderer running amuck is far less important—far less menaceful—than a money-mad monopolist."

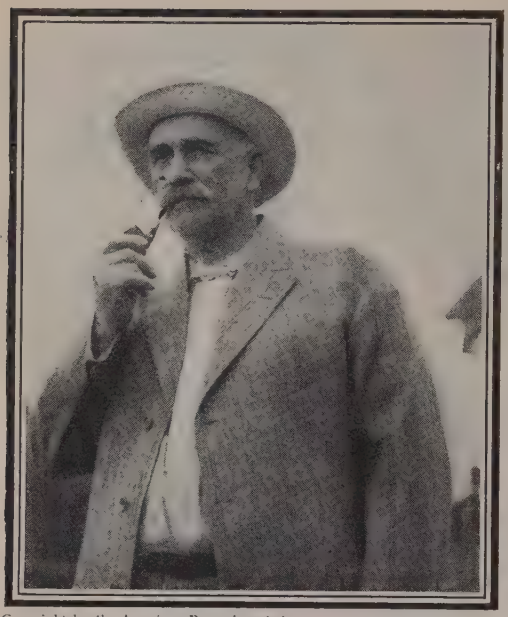
And yet the man who gives voice to these views is pictured by those who oppose him as a corporation lawyer-representative-pupil.

It is true that he has been a corporation attorney. In the practice of the law—aside from his public career entirely—Judson Harmon has been eminently successful. He has won famous cases. He has been conspicuously for or against this corporation or that. But here is something that should be noted about him:

He has never in his entire career as an attorney for and against corporations been engaged for a corporation against the public. He wouldn't accept such employment. His enemies may scoff at this if they will, but his record proves it. He has always been perfectly, plainly and unmistakably sincere in that regard.

In an address which he delivered at the opening of the Law School of the University of Cincinnati on Sept. 26, 1905, Mr. Harmon had this to say to the students:

> Listen to no one who suggests that morals concern the clients only while you have to do with legal rights alone. It is true that one may do a moral wrong by enforcing a legal right, and in such cases the lawyer does not necessarily share the blame. And there is no substance in the charge that lawyers must become lax of conscience because they sometimes uphold the side of a case that proves to be the wrong one.
>
> * * *
>
> I have no patience with those who affect to despise wealth. Honorably gained it should be a joy to anyone. But huge corporations and powerful industrial and commercial combinations in various



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A VACATION SNAP-SHOT

forms have brought on a conflict with the sentiment of the people who, true to the instincts of the race, see a grave menace to our welfare and perhaps to our institutions and are seeking various remedies by law.

* * *

I do not mean that lawyers should refuse to represent such (corporation) clients. It is their obligation to render proper service to any who ask it and a lawyer of high rank rarely fails to number some of these among his clients. But he must be careful to do nothing for them that he would not do for less important clients. He must not forget that they, unlike his ordinary clients, have or may have interests which conflict with those of the public, and that his first duty is to the public, not only because he is a citizen but because from it he has received his commission as an officer of justice.

As Governor of Ohio Mr. Harmon has made a most remarkable record. He has upset all precedents by calmly ignoring the machine politicians, as a result of which a number of them in his own party grow apoplectic whenever his name is mentioned. But for every machine vote so alienated Mr. Harmon has gathered unto himself scores of supporters among the business men of all parties —men who believe that he has given Ohio a business administration. Mr. Harmon did not seek the governorship. He was drafted. And when he agreed to run, after being waited upon by numerous anxious committees of politicians, he did so with the understanding that if elected he would run the gubernatorial office on a business and not on a political basis. The politicians had heard this sort of talk before and they winked knowingly at one another and perfunctorily applauded. But they had reckoned faultily. When Mr. Harmon came in he started after the grafters and the lobbyists; recommended a number of investigations that resulted in putting one former state official in the penitentiary and in recovering vast sums of money illegally taken as interest on public funds by former state treasurers.

Mr. Harmon in his messages to the Ohio Legislature advocated various progressive measures, a number of which were adopted, even though the Legislature was politically hostile to the executive.

Mr. Harmon is a business man of remarkable ability. This is attested by his handling of several great railroad properties. As receiver for the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern back in the nineties, he made his first great record, bringing order out of chaos and restoring to the stockholders a rehabilitated property. A few years ago he was appointed receiver of the Grand Central System, which included the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and the Pere Marquette railroads. This system was in such a tangle that the properties looked like "a net loss with no insurance" as one of the expert accountants remarked at the time. Receiver Harmon in a little over two years paid every creditor in full and then turned over to the stockholders a property the stock of which was worth par.

Mr. Harmon has been severely criticized by those who carp for having retained this receivership for eight months after he became Governor. The fact is that he sent in his resignation before being inaugurated, but Judge Lurton, then on the federal circuit bench, declined to accept it on the ground that there were many matters pending that no other person could so well adjust as Mr. Harmon. It is notable, in this connection, that, for the first time in history, the Canadian courts appointed a United States subject as receiver where Canadian property was involved. This property was that portion of the Pere Marquette railroad situate in Canada.

Governor Harmon was born at Newtown, Hamilton County (Cincinnati), Ohio. His father was a school-teacher who subsequently became a Baptist minister. There is a little church in Newtown still standing that was built through the activities of the elder Harmon. The Governor has three daughters and is splendidly devoted to them and to his charming and accomplished wife.

That Mr. Harmon is an active and desirous

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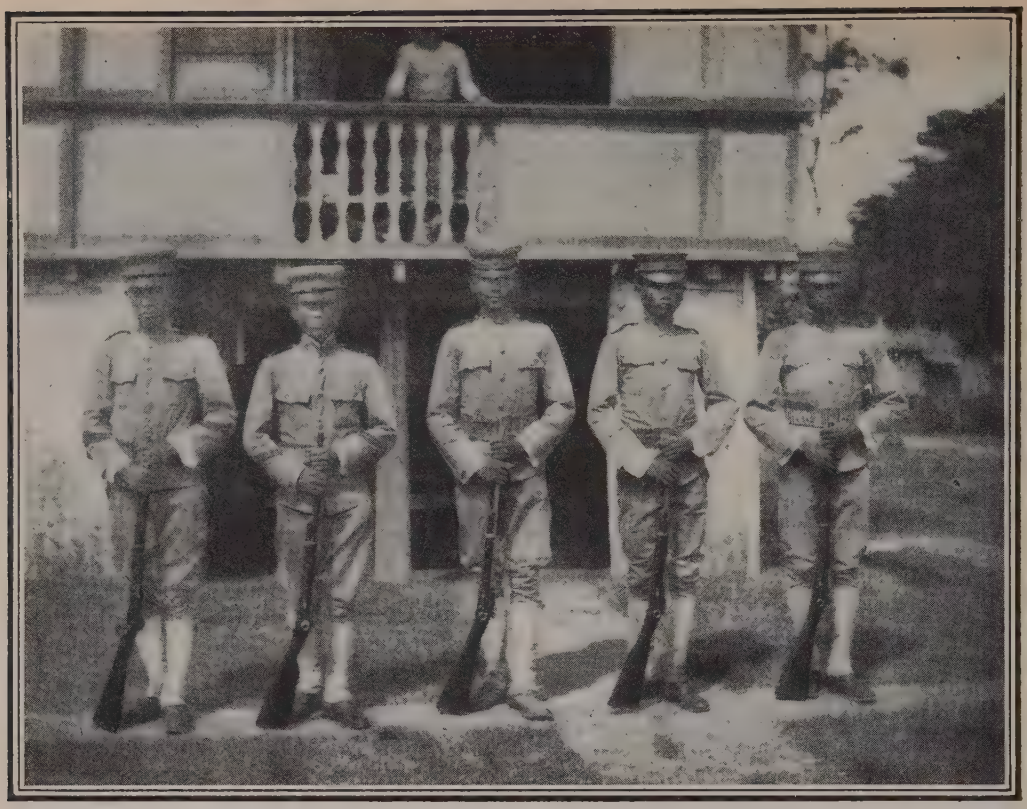
A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE TO BE RECKONED WITH

candidate for the Presidency none may doubt. He has established a press bureau in Columbus, conducted by Mr. O. C. Riddle, and a daily grist of Harmon literature is ground out there. It is more than probable that Mr. Harmon will be reëlected Governor this fall. In that event his nomination for the higher office is practically certain. But even should he lose Ohio—assuming that he makes a creditable showing—he will still be a formidable Presidential probability. And when he reaches the White House, if he ever does, he will, at times, sit on the edge of the big table that occupies the center of the cabinet room and swing his feet and talk straight out from the shoulder. That's his way.



MEMBERS OF THE PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY, AN ORGANIZATION THAT HAS MADE THE UNITED STATES RESPECTED THROUGHOUT THE ARCHIPELAGO

THE PEACEKEEPERS OF THE PHILIPPINES

BY CHARLES SUMNER LOBINGIER

(Judge of the Court of First Instance, Philippine Islands)

IT is a subject of common remark among those informed that the Philippine Islands are more peaceful to-day than at any time within a score of years and probably many more. We are apt to acquire an exaggerated notion of the turbulence of the period since American sovereignty began as compared with that preceding, because the latter is less familiar to us. The Spanish chroniclers were disposed to conceal the troubles of their government and to lead their readers to believe that its rule was much more effective and unchallenged than was really the case. We know, however, of the uprising in Tayabas in 1841, and of the Cavite insurrection of 1872. There is reason to believe that there were many others which the official histories have left unnoticed and it would probably not be incorrect to say that at least the last quarter-century preceding the American advent was one of almost continuous unrest and more or less open revolution. It was this condition that made possible the unfortunate and ill-advised war against America. That was the culmination of the long period of revolt, and its consequences and echoes died slowly. Remnants of the insurgent forces continued in the hills as ladrone bands long after the last official surrender. Depredations by these were constantly occurring, and in some parts, as Samar and Leyte, almost reached the proportions of a new insurrection.

But now all is changed. Except possibly in some remote portion of the Moro province, which always presents a problem *sui generis*, no armed band shows itself. Here and there in some inaccessible mountain region of the far interior a lonely ladrone stalks with few or no followers and in constant fear, or steals into some peaceful *barrio* only to secure food and escape as quickly as possible unnoticed. But in all the settled and civilized regions, and in most of the uncivilized, for that matter, the inhabitants follow the lawful pursuits of peace, and the beneficent rule of America is unresisted.

Various causes have contributed to this gratifying condition. The army, regular and volunteer, of course, prepared the way. Every American civilian official with a proper appreciation of his own responsibilities and his country's fame and mission has aided in the outcome. The establishment of the Filipino Assembly in 1907 was a master stroke in pacification. But the agency which completed the process and keeps it complete was and is the Philippines Constabulary.

EVOLUTION OF THE CONSTABULARY

The idea of such an organization is older, even in the archipelago, than American sovereignty; for the Spanish *guardia civil* was of this class. It is still rendering good service in Spain, where it recently destroyed the following of the famous brigand "*El Vivillo*" ("The Lively Kid") and has long operated against similar bands. In the Philippines through many years it was the mainstay of such peace and order as were preserved. Upon the establishment of American civil government in 1901, when it had become apparent that the maintenance of a large force of troops in the Islands was neither necessary nor desirable, the Philippine Commission set about to solve the peace problem by other means, and the *guardia civil* furnished at once a suggestion and a model. The Commissioner to whom the Department of Commerce and Police was assigned was Gen. Luke E. Wright, afterward Governor General and Secretary of War, and under his wise direction, with the able assistance of Major Henry T. Allen, U. S. A.,[1] its first chief, the Philippines Constabulary was organized. General Wright was succeeded in his department by the Hon. W. Cameron Forbes, now Governor General, who has always made the Constabulary one of his first concerns. The present head of the department is the Hon. Charles B. Elliott, of Minnesota, formerly a judge of the Supreme Court of that State and of the Philippines, who brings to the position a wealth of legal knowledge that should prove especially valuable in the changed conditions under which the Constabulary is now operating.

The original design of the organization was that of a police force in form as well as in fact. Its members were called "constables" and were organized not into companies, but into provincial groups. They were armed not with rifles but with revolvers and shotguns. Gradually, however, it was found that the conditions were still such as to require military as well as police service, and changes were introduced accordingly. In 1905 the men were organized into companies with appropriate officers. Experience, too, showed the necessity of an improved armament, and long-range Krag carbines with knife bayonets were eventually furnished. Strict military discipline, with drill and other exercises, mark the daily routine of every Constabulary detachment. Finally, it should not be forgotten that from the beginning the entire expenses of the force, including both officers and men, have been defrayed from revenues raised in the Philippines and that the United States Government is called upon for no pecuniary aid.

PRESENT ORGANIZATION

Mr. Hamilton Wright, in his excellent "Handbook of the Philippines," declares that "In some respects the Constabulary is the most unique military organization in the world." But it is in its internal structure and discipline, rather than elsewhere, that its military side is visible. At the head of the organization is the chief,—now Capt. H. H. Bandholtz, U. S. A.,—who, in addition to his civil designation as Director of the Constabulary, bears the title of General. His administration has been marked by a growing appreciation of the Constabulary among the Filipinos and a general improvement in *esprit du corps*. Below him are six Colonels and four Lieutenant Colonels each having the alternative title of Assistant Chief. Next in order are about twenty-two Majors, most of whom are also Senior Inspectors of the various provinces. For the territorial distribution of the constabulary reaches to every province in the archipelago, and over each is a Senior Inspector. As there are thirty-eight provinces, the number of Majors is insufficient for this purpose, and many Captains are accordingly serving as Senior Inspectors. Below the Captains are the First, Second, and Third Lieu-

[1] A brief sketch of this gallant and accomplished officer and his work in the Constabulary, by Prof. J. W. Jenks, appeared in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, Vol. XXVI, p. 436.

tenants, who complete the roster of noncommissioned officers.

Entrance to this roster is, of course, normally through the lowest round. The filling of all vacancies by promotion from the lower grades is the announced rule of the service. Hence the utmost care is now exercised in the selection of Third Lieutenants. American candidates for this appointment are now usually required to be graduates of some institution of college rank, and to produce the best of credentials as to character and antecedents. Indeed the American universities and colleges are now regularly called upon for recommendations to fill these positions. The result is that new material for the Constabulary is being recruited from the flower of the American youth, and its future, so far as officers are concerned, is assured. On the other hand the service offers to a limited number of young Americans with a taste for semi-military life, a fairly permanent and attractive career. While the compensation at first is not large (third lieutenants receive $1100 annually) it increases substantially with promotion, and at the end of twenty years of service the Constabulary man, private or officer, may retire with a life pension of at least one-half his current pay.[1] Besides the line officers already mentioned the Constabulary has a very efficient corps of staff officers. These include the Supply Division, with its medical corps, which often affords the only skilled physician in remote parts of the Philippines, and the Information Division, which furnishes invaluable assistance to the courts in the detection and apprehension of criminals.

RAW RECRUITS (IGORROTE)

THE CONSTABULARY SCHOOL

No sketch of the organization would be complete which should fail to mention this unique and useful institution which aims to give the newly appointed Constabulary officer a special course of instruction before sending him to his post of duty. The course includes, in addition to military drill and Constabulary administration, instruction in Philippine law and the Spanish language, both of which are highly serviceable to every officer. The school was originally established in Manila, but in 1908 under the superintendency of Major James F. Quinn, it was removed to Baguio, the summer capital, where its building occupies a commanding eminence among the pine-clad hills of Benguet. Here in a climate of the temperate zone, away from the distractions of a large city like Manila, the young cadet devotes himself to three months of final preparation for his work.

FILIPINOS IN THE FORCE

While special mention has been made of American officers in the Constabulary, it must not be supposed that these are the only ones. On the contrary, the Filipinos have a very considerable representation in the official corps. Colonel Crame, Chief of the Information Division, is a Filipino, as are three of the Captains and some forty Lieutenants of various grades. All the noncommissioned officers are Filipinos, and so is the entire enlisted strength of more than 5400 men. When it is remembered that this force is scattered over an archipelago more than twelve hundred miles in length and con-

[1] Philippine Act 1638. The amount may be increased to three-fourths by remaining ten years longer, the allowance being 2½ per cent. "for each year's active service."

taining a population of seven and one-half millions, it will be seen that the numbers are surprisingly few for the task imposed, and that the credit due for the success attained is correspondingly great. The officers as a rule speak favorably of their men, their obedience to discipline, readiness to learn and general faithfulness. Much care is exercised for their comfort and sanitation, and schools of instruction are conducted in the barracks by the American officers. Here are trained the non-commissioned officers, usually selected from privates who show the greatest proficiency in the school, and not the least of the good influence of the Constabulary comes from those who return to civil life after a transforming course of instruction and discipline during their period of enlistment. But the present stage of efficiency has been reached only after a long process of experiment and selection as regards both officers and men, and the chief reason why more Filipinos are not now occupying the advanced posts is the difficulty of attaining the high standards imposed.

NATIVE SERGEANTS

THE CONSTABULARY AT WORK

As has been suggested, the Constabulary was not designed to be primarily a military organization. This does not mean, however, that it has not been or cannot be used for military purposes. On the contrary, it has frequently been so used, especially in former years when the unsettled state of the country compelled resort to heroic measures, happily now no longer necessary. To mention only two instances, the Constabulary did yeoman service in the fierce battle of Bud Dajo, in the Sulu group on March 12, 1906, when a detachment led by the gallant Captain (now Lieutenant Colonel) White, the present head of the Constabulary School, cooperated with the regulars in routing and destroying one of the most desperate bands of Moro outlaws. Twelve days later, at Mactaon, Samar, the writer was an unexpected witness to the valor of constabulary soldiers who, while guarding and escorting Governor Curry and himself on a mission of peace to the *pulâhans* or mountain brigands, were treacherously attacked by a much superior force of the latter and repulsed them completely after a bloody encounter. It is true that a portion of the Constabulary fled at the first *pulâhan* charge, but this only made more creditable the conduct of the handful that stood firm and saved the day.

But the prime purpose of the Constabulary is not military but police duty. Like its prototype, the Spanish *guardia civil*, and its counterpart, the Italian *Carbinieri*, the Canadian mounted police, and the constabularies of Pennsylvania and Jamaica, its main function is to preserve order and to prevent and punish violations of law. The Philippines Constabulary is not intended to supersede the municipal police, but the inefficiency of the latter in the provincial towns renders the former's services all the more necessary. There have, indeed, been proposals from time to time to place the municipal police under the Constabulary, and this appears to be the only method by which the police in the provinces can ever be brought up to a proper standard. But the local politicians almost uniformly oppose this, knowing that it would reduce their influence, and the central government has apparently hesitated to force the change lest it should be considered an interference with the local autonomy guaranteed by President McKinley's instructions to the Philippine Commission.[1] But even without this reform the Philippines,

[1] In his message to the legislature in 1908, Governor General Smith called special attention to the inefficiency of the municipal police, referring only to those in the provinces. By an unfortunate mistake the cable reports of this message were understood by the American press as referring to the Manila police, which is an exceptionally fine body of men, being administered, with the city itself, under the supervision of the Governor General.

thanks to the Constabulary, are now one of the best policed parts of the world. There are, indeed, few countries where escape is more difficult for the ordinary criminal or which possess a detective organization equipped on so large and coördinated a scale. The news of a crime committed in one part of the archipelago can soon be telegraphed to a Constabulary force in any other part, and the apprehension of the criminal is usually but a question of time. When it is further explained that there are no juries in the Philippine courts, and few, if any, of those miscarriages of justice through appeals to sentiment and other causes which are so familiar at home, it will easily be understood that our insular machinery for the prevention and punishment of crime is the more efficient and secures better results.

But the apprehension of criminals forms only a part of the Constabulary's work. Its purpose is to protect law-abiding people not merely from the lawless, but also from other dangers. Destructive conflagrations not infrequently sweep through the Philippine towns, and a detachment of Constabulary soldiers usually affords the sole fire-fighting brigade. Floods and tempests threaten the property and often the life of the Filipino. The Constabulary is at hand to render aid. There is, in fact, apparently no service to the people, from destroying noxious insects to furnishing delightful band music in the public parks, for which these little khaki-clad soldiers may not be called upon.

On the other hand, the Constabulary officers find a very practical field of usefulness in assisting and instructing native civilian officials. Major Allen, the first Constabulary chief, used to tell his young officers who were being sent to the provinces for the first time that their primary mission was to make peace between the United States Government and the community wherein they should be stationed, and in a letter addressed to district directors[1] under date of September 2, 1905, the same officer said:

> New conditions require, while maintaining cohesion and discipline in our ranks, that sound instruction in civic duties receive your first consideration . . . We must do all we can to help and to teach native officials by persuasion, advice and explanation, and endeavor to secure and maintain their confidence and good will.

It is in the performance of this line of duty that the officer's acquaintance with Philippine law becomes extremely valuable. The municipal presidents find it difficult to understand the Municipal Code or the numerous other laws which govern their official acts. The justices of the peace may be called upon to interpret and apply provisions of almost any of the Philippine codes or statutes. Yet these officials are usually men with very little training for their tasks, and the Constabulary officer is often the only accessible representative of the American Government from whom they may seek instruction or advice in an emergency. Clearly, he cannot be too well posted on the laws of the archipelago. Naturally those relating to crime and criminal procedure concern him first, but there is hardly any legal subject upon which it may not be advantageous for him to be able to give advice. For not the least of his opportunities is that of settling disputes between litigants and interpreting the laws not merely to officials but directly to the people. As has been well said by Colonel Harbord, "in many places remote from the centres of commerce and politics the Constabulary khaki and red are the only visible symbols of government to the people whose knowledge of the lawmaking and other branches of the government is shadowy and intangible. The Constabulary officer of the right sort thrown in such a community becomes the guide, philosopher, and friend of hundreds."

Such is a brief glance at one of the prime forces that make for peace in the richest of our new possessions. Surely former President Roosevelt was not far wrong in classing the Constabulary with the judiciary and declaring that the successful outcome of America's undertaking in the Philippines depends largely upon the efficiency of the former and the purity of the latter. Here, also, as in other features of the Philippine political organization, the home country may find something to imitate.

[1] The archipelago is divided into six districts, with a director in charge of each.

CATCHING A CAVALRY CHARGE ON THE MOVING-PICTURE CAMERA

THE MOVING PICTURE AND THE NATIONAL CHARACTER

MOVING pictures are the main American amusement of to-day. You must appreciate this first of all. Study this table:

CITIES	POPULATION	M. P. THEATERS	SEATING CAPACITY
New York	4,338,322	450 (est.)	150,000
Chicago	2,000,000	310 "	93,000
Philadelphia	1,491,082	160 "	57,000
St. Louis	824,000	142 "	50,410
Cleveland	600,000	75 "	22,500
Baltimore	600,000	83 "	24,900
San Francisco	400,000	68 "	32,400
Cincinnati	350,000	75 "	22,500
New Orleans	325,000	28 "	5,600

In New York City, the moving-picture center of the world, there are 250 "shows" against only 76 regular theaters. Some of the latter include moving pictures on their bills.

The chief combination of manufacturers produces 20,000 feet a week of new films—of which eighty copies apiece must be made. Mr. Edison's royalty, begun only recently, amounts from this source to an income of $8000 a week. The middlemen or "exchanges" pay manufacturers $9,000,000 for films, which the former rent at about $18,000,000 a year to the actual exhibitors or showmen. They in turn

"BEHIND THE SCENES" WITH THE MOVING-PICTURE FOLKS

(In the upper picture operators of the Vitagraph Company are recording a cavalry charge while the stage manager instructs the galloping "actors" through a megaphone. In the lower picture the intense emotion on the stage contrasts with the business air of managers and operators to the right)

collected nickels and dimes in 1909, at their 10,000 ticket-windows, amounting to $57,500,000. And these audiences numbered more than two and a quarter million souls *per day*—three times the audiences of all the regular theaters in America put together!

When an enterprise as vast as this gets into the field of morals, something serious is bound to happen one way or the other. So far, it is happening both ways. For instance, we quote from a last month's newspaper:

Charles Judson witnessed a "suicide" scene last night in a moving picture show at Newark. Then he went home and copied the plan of the picture heroine. His body was found in his gas-filled room this morning.

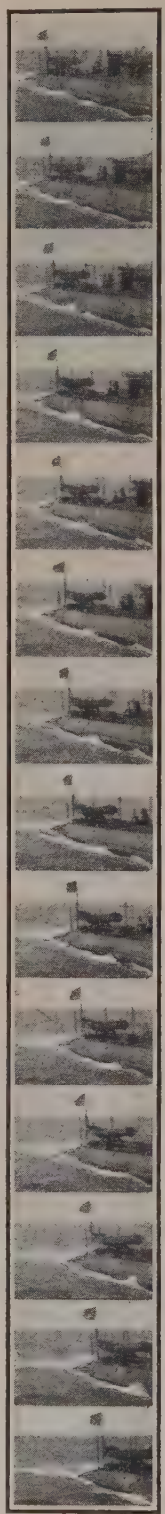
The suicide was nineteen years old. The picture that he saw last night showed a young woman going through all the preliminaries to suicide by gas, finally reclining on her bed and awaiting death calmly.

What was thrown on the screen Judson copied to the last detail, even to the stuffing of the cracks of the windows and doors.

In the files of any newspaper office can be found story after story like the above. Only a few weeks ago the newspapers told of a tragedy in Philadelphia. A clerk, unreasonably jealous of his wife, went with her to a moving-picture melodrama. It showed a home disrupted by a friend's attentions to the wife. The suggestion of fancied wrongs fanned the clerk to a murderous rage. The next morning this clerk shot his wife dead in the presence of their seven-year-old son. The police had no trouble in learning the immediate incitement.

Photographs by

(At recruiting stations spirited manœuvres are shown of submarines, as above, and torpedo boats, as in the central reproduction of consecutive films)



With young, formative, and impressionable minds the results are, of course, worse. Indeed, the motion-picture show is as widely suggestive to this class as the cheap sensational novel used to be. Recent records show that three Brooklyn lads committed burglary to get the price of admission to unlimited "Wild West" pictures. To obtain free tickets from the criminals who run shows in sections of large cities, many boys and girls have been led into all sorts of vice. Two Pittsburg youths tried to "hold up" a street car after viewing a train robbery enacted on a moving-picture screen.

Only a few weeks ago, the President of Police in Berlin forbade children under fourteen to attend moving pictures at night under any circumstances. Before that, the efforts of the S. P. C. C. of New York City had resulted in a similar law against the admission of any children under sixteen unaccompanied by an adult. The International Police Association adopted William A. Pinkerton's resolution at its last meeting for the suppression of moving pictures calculated to increase crime. The agitation in July against the moving pictures of the prizefight at Reno, Nevada, became nation wide.

THE CONSTRUCTIVE SIDE

Is there any reason why so compelling a force cannot be thrown entirely to the aid of education and inspiration?

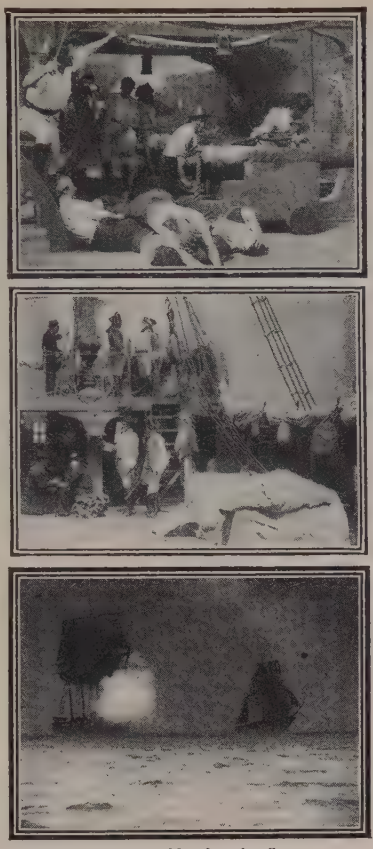
No reason at all appears to an observer of the uplift and public serv-

Edison Manufacturing Company

(A scene from "Tom Bowline," the story of a country lad's rise in the Navy, written by Paymaster Dyer, and acted before the motion-camera for the inspiration of prospective sailors)

MOVING PICTURES USED BY THE UNITED STATES NAVY

ice already credited to the best film manufacturers. To popularize the Navy, a few motion pictures were made, by order of the Government, for exhibition in recruiting offices. Then one of the "Edison" film company's operators suggested that mere views and naval drills were all right, but that adventures, romances, and spirited action would be better. Whereupon Paymaster George P. Dyer became an active playwright, with motion pictures as his material. His first production was "Up the Ladder with Tom Bowline," a country lad's rise in the service and the heroism that wins him a beautiful bride. "The Sea Hounds" was another romance dealing with torpedo boats. The Government cheerfully furnished as "stage properties" the battleship *Texas*, at Charleston; the *Reina Mercedes* at Newport; the entire torpedo fleet of eleven craft at Newport; a half-dozen torpedo boats at Charleston, and a squadron at Magdalena Bay. The method has proved a convincing recruiting method.



Photographs by Edison Manufacturing Company

THE LIFE AND BATTLES OF JOHN PAUL JONES

(The actors followed historical paintings closely. The battle of the *Serapis* and the *Bon Homme Richard* was run off in miniature—in a tank)

The possibilities of constructive helpfulness in the motion picture have long been plain to thinkers like Thomas A. Edison. He said recently: "It will wipe out narrow-minded prejudices which are founded on ignorance, it will create a feeling of sympathy and a desire to help the down-trodden people of the earth, and it will give new ideals to be followed."

"It is a tremendous vital force of culture as well as amusement" in the neat phrase of Prof. F. K. Starr of the University of Chicago. Glancing over the catalogues of manufacturers like Pathé Frères and George Kleine of Chicago, one finds films offered that unfold lessons in "agriculture, aëronautics, animal life, bacteriology, biography, biology, botany, entomology, ethnology, fisheries, geography, history, industrial, kindergarten studies, mining and metallurgy, microscopy, military, naval, natural history, ornithology, pathology, pisciculture, railroad, religion, scenic, travel and zoölogy."

William H. Maxwell, the New York City Superintendent of Schools, demonstrated this year, before the Board of Education and a number of visiting educators and clergymen, a history lesson in motion pictures—scenes from the life of George Washington, including a highly realistic crossing of the Delaware, a triumph of "make-believe" more impressive to the school child's imagination than any book could possibly be. The scenes were directed by the late Prof. Charles Sprague Smith, head of the People's Institute, a pioneer in the movement for wholesome pictures. Another film-history just completed is the life of John Paul Jones. During months past actors and stage managers have been at work dramatizing historical paintings of the sea-fighter's life with high accuracy. The battle between the *Serapis* and *Bon Homme Richard* is unquestionably convincing, although it actually took place in the Bronx Borough of New York City on a miniature scale, in a tank.

Photograph by the Biograph Company

LI HUNG CHANG AND THE FIRST MOVING PICTURE EXHIBITION IN CHINA

(The kinetoscope contained pictures of Li himself, as he had visited Grant's Tomb in New York. Li exclaimed with emotion, "It moves! It moves!")

Indeed, no less than 900 of the 2900 subjects passed upon by the "censors" of moving pictures in New York City, during the year ending last spring, were classed as having educational value. Many other subjects dealt incidentally with foreign geography and social life.

Only 14 per cent. of these films were classed as "pedagogical." But of the other 86 per cent. a full half was put down as "serious" drama.

These 2900 films, however, were of the better class to begin with, as will be plain after examining the nature of the "censors'" work.

Photograph by Pathé Frères

SCENE FROM "THE LIFE OF CHRIST," AS PRODUCED BEFORE MOTION PICTURES IN FRANCE WITH EXTRAORDINARY HISTORICAL ACCURACY, DELICACY AND REVERENCE

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF CENSORSHIP

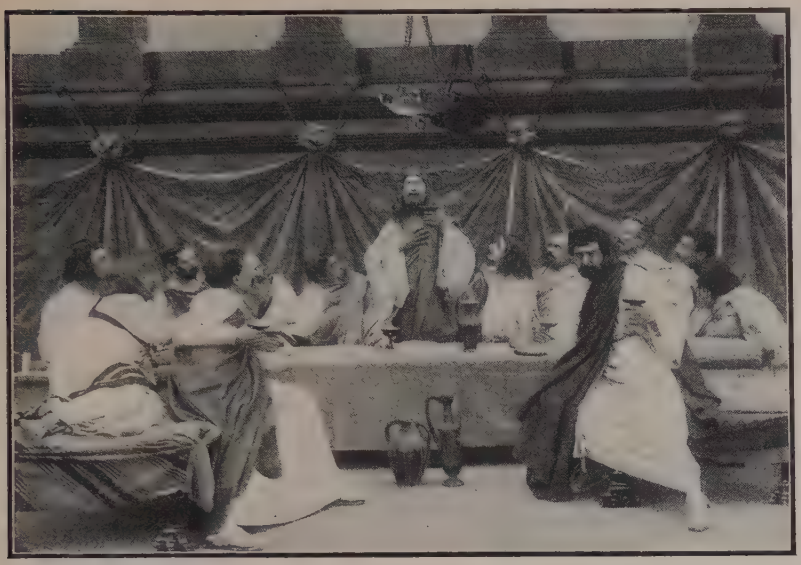
The big practical step toward eliminating pictures that are dangerous, and encouraging wholesome ones, was the formation, by the People's Institute of New York, of the National Board of Censorship. This is composed of public-spirited men and women, persons of high professional standing, representatives of the municipal government, and of social organizations, along with those of the main combination of manufacturers. Many of the so-called "independents," however, voluntarily submit their films also for the National Board's "O K"—which, as a certificate of good standing and respectability, has business value.

Four times a week the censors meet, passing each time upon fifty-odd series of films. Slips of paper are handed around, and criticisms and suggestions are written on them by the censors. These command the manufacturers' attention, although, in many cases, the rearrangement of plot and picture means an immediate money loss.

ACTUALITY REGARDLESS OF EXPENSE

So the problem of suppressing moving pictures that are improper has ceased to exist with these leading and successful manufacturers—those in the so-called "trust," and several of the "independents" too. To get plays that shall be at once uplifting and striking, they scour the earth.

For instance, ex-President Roosevelt, soon after his return from Africa, spoke at a gathering of notable big game hunters in warm praise of another African sportsman, likewise just returned. The latter, however, had exhibited his coolness, courage and quick decision in face of dangerous animals to obtain, not their hides and heads, but their movements on films worked by other members of the party. The method used by "Buffalo Jones," leader of this carefully selected expedition, was to "rope" or "lasso" the brute performers. Many thousand dollars will be spent before the public sees that American film, of course. But there are many examples of big outlays on the part of moving picture manufacturers to get the "real thing" outdoors. The Selig Company in Chicago, having mapped out supposititious adventures of Colonel Roosevelt in the jungle, is said to have spent $10,000 before the pictures were completed. A real lion had to be shot dead by the moving-picture hunter, whose life was really in peril. The Kalem Company hired a whole railroad in Florida to make a realistic war-time series. The Edison Com-



Photograph by Pathé Frères

"THE KISS OF JUDAS"—ANOTHER BIBLICAL SUBJECT AS STAGED FOR THE FRENCH "FILMS D'ART," BEFORE WHICH ALBERT LAMBERT, MOUNET-SULLY AND OTHER FAMOUS ACTORS HAVE APPEARED

pany, in depicting how an evil man came to his end by going over a steep cliff, sent an automobile originally worth $4,000 over the Palisades, opposite New York City. In the tank were twenty gallons of gasolene and there were forty more gallons in glass bottles in the tonneau, to insure a sightly explosion when the machine landed on the rocks. The flames shot up a hundred feet. The camera men got excellent pictures.

The leading French Company, Pathé Frères, has 5,000 employees over most of the globe. It has offices and a manufactory in New York City and Jersey City. The main offices are in Paris with several branches in France. In Spain, Russia, Italy, Germany, India and Japan there are fully equipped branches. In almost every other country there is an operator with his camera, ready to go out on instructions from Paris.

FRENCH ART ON THE MOVING-PICTURE SCREEN

In France the moving picture has been elevated to another form of artistic expression. As early as 1889 Coquelin and Bernhardt did not consider it inconsistent with their high position to pose before the speeding films. Bernhardt gave her rendition of "Hamlet," Coquelin appeared in "Les Précieuses Ridicules" and it is told that they acted with all the sparkle and inspiration that goes across the footlights to a keenly sympathetic audience. "We are playing for posterity," remarked Coquelin.

Edmond Rostand is reported as fashioning a picture play. Henri Lavedan has written several, among them "The Assassination of the Duke of Guise," for which Saint Saëns composed especial music; and the "Kiss of Judas." Albert Lambert's portrayal of *Jesus* is beautifully tender, irradiated by a transfiguring humility and clothed with a tranquillity and mysticism that differentiates it completely from its surroundings.

Stage management, too, is at its highest in these pictures. The suggestion of painted canvas is entirely lacking in the interiors, while the action in the open is "the real thing."

SPELLBOUND BEFORE A PICTURE PLAY

The delicacy and reverence of "The Kiss of Judas" is without a single false note of the theatric. I first saw it following a helter skelter comedy that had kept the house in a ripple of laughter. All became hushed and still. Even the clicking machine seemed detached and remote. When it was over, silence continued—until a woman laughed shrilly, half-hysterically, and the spell was broken. Everybody relaxed.

"The Life of Christ," the staging of which cost nearly $10,000, became highly popular abroad. In America, within the last few months, Pathé Frères have disposed of $150,000 of films, to theaters, lecture lyceums, churches and religious societies. Balzac's "Peau de Chagrin," "Duchess de Langeas," "La Grande Bretache" and other stories have been visualized. So has the work of Gautier, master picture painter himself. Hugo and Merimée furnish themes. Mistral, gentle poet of Provence, has had his "Meirelle" and "L'Arlesienne" charmingly illustrated.

BERNHARDT AND COQUELIN ON THE "FILMS"

(In 1889, when the moving-picture camera was new, Bernhardt acted before it in "Hamlet" and Coquelin in "Les Précieuses Ridicules." The French have raised moving pictures to the rank of a high art, employing the most famous actors and the best stage management and scenery)

Here is a final instance of the other kind of picture. Just as this magazine went to press, Acting Police Commissioner Bugher, of New York City, had issued this order to his force:

> You will forthwith carefully inspect all moving picture shows in your precinct, and where any signs are displayed relative to the attempted assassination of Mayor Gaynor you will have same removed forthwith and forbid any pictures to be shown relative to the same.

WHAT EVERY COMMUNITY CAN DO

Enough examples have been given of moving pictures that are very bad and very good to show how simply the problem could be solved by organized supervision. Any religious or public-spirited organization can obtain from the National Board of Censors of New York City lists of pictures that have been approved, so that improper ones may rigidly be boycotted. Such an arrangement in every section of the country would clear the situation immensely. On the circulating library plan, catalogues could be examined, and the desirable films marked. Thus it would readily become apparent to both manufacturer and exhibitor what the better element of the public admired, and what it condemned.

The exclusion of improper books from public libraries and circulating libraries is pretty closely attended to. Yet no group of libraries in the world have ever possessed the influence over susceptible children, and over all minds in the formative and impressionable stage, that the motion picture exerts to-day. It is probably the greatest single force in shaping the American character.

Photographs by the Biograph Company

"MOVING" DRAMAS—CLASSICAL AND ROMANTIC

(The left-hand scene is from Browning's "Pippa Passes," as done in motion pictures; the other, from Helen Hunt Jackson's "Ramona." To act this for the films, the entire company were sent to the exact locality used by the novelist, in Ventura County, California)

EXPOSURES OF TRICKERY IN SCALES AND MEASURES

BY FRANCIS ARNOLD COLLINS

AMONG an astonishing proportion of dealers, both wholesale and retail, the familiar units of measure have become merely figures of speech. Under a lax administration of the law pounds, pints, and yards have grown more and more elastic, limited only by the conscience of the tradesmen and the credulity of the customer. So general has this deception become, so much a matter of course, that to-day many leading merchants and commercial exchanges actually defend short-weighting and short-measuring as an established "trade custom," and argue, in all seriousness, that to return to the old standards would disorganize trade.

It has been found that more than two-thirds of all the scales used in New York are 3 per cent. "fast," or worse. The minimum deception of 3 per cent. is alone equivalent to the interest paid by savings banks or first-class bonds. A legal rate of interest, the common reward of industry, is therefore counted against the purchaser before he enters the store. The annual loss to the consumer aggregates tens of millions of dollars.

COMMISSIONER CLEMENT DRISCOLL, OF THE NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES
(Commissioner Driscoll has made the campaign against petty frauds one of the spectacular features of the Gaynor administration)

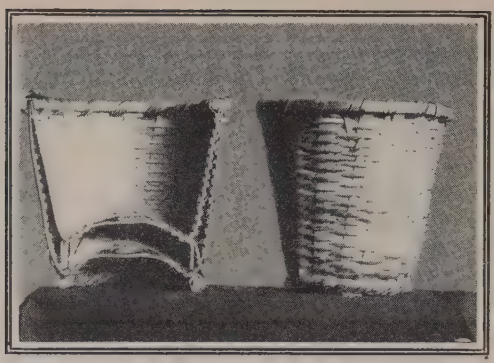
THE NEW YORK FIGHT FOR REFORM

A vigorous campaign against these abuses is under way in New York. The awakening to these intolerable conditions is largely due to the work of Mr. Fritz Reichmann, the Superintendent of Weights and Measures for the State of New York. Mr. Reichmann employs direct methods. He visits a city or town unannounced, and, basket on arm, calls at the leading shops and purchases familiar household articles. He has no trouble gathering evidence. When the exact weight or measurements have been ascertained, he appears before some civic body or other representative gathering and displays his basket of short-weighted commodities. Invariably, the public is aroused, consternation is spread among the offenders, and a reform, more or less permanent, is effected.

The conditions in New York City were made the subject of a special investigation recently, by the Bureau of Municipal Research, when the worst anticipations were realized. The investigations indicated that in Manhattan 44.47 per cent. of all the scales, 66.66 per cent. of the weights, and 59.61 per cent. of the measures swindled the consumer. Conditions were a trifle better in the other boroughs. Acting upon this report, Mayor Gaynor completely reorganized the Municipal Department of Weights and Measures, appointing Mr. Clement Driscoll commissioner. Mr. Driscoll at once led a number of raids upon stores and markets, and even the great wholesale houses. The extent of short-weighting and measurement revealed by him seems almost unbelievable. As a result of his campaigns much permanent good has been accomplished, and the example is being followed in many parts of the country.

THE LESSER OFFENSES

Much unconscious cheating, due to inaccurate weights and measures, has been discovered. The wear and tear upon scales, the



THE FALSE BUSHEL—A COMMON DECEPTION

failure to keep them clean, and the rust and stiffness which comes from disuse are largely accountable for such variations. In this class of errors the loss, however, works both ways, and the dealer is as likely to suffer as the customer. In the long run, to be sure, things are likely to even up. A strict enforcement of the law is likely to work to the advantage of both parties.

A far more serious class of offenders is made up of the small dealers who deliberately falsify their weights and measures. When such deceptions are mentioned, it is this class which is commonly called to mind. These offenders show considerable ingenuity, although little art, in foisting their short weights upon the public. As a rule, they are easily detected. Many of their devices are so obvious that the consumer who permits himself to be deceived arouses little sympathy.

WIDESPREAD DECEPTION

One of the most elementary methods of deception is to tamper with the measures. The small huckster drives nails through the sides of his quart measure and bends down the points inside. A more skillful merchant inserts a false bottom. The tin measure is deeply dented, invariably on the inside. Whether such a measure be used for apples, potatoes, or some liquid, it, of course, gives short measure in direct ratio to the depth of the dents. Without meaning to palliate this class of offenses, the authorities are not chiefly concerned with them. The total loss to the public from these frauds is relatively small. It is, besides, a crime easily dealt with. A hasty examination of the scales or measures is soon made and the case for the prosecution easily prepared. Few intelligent purchasers are deceived.

In running down these offenders, the authorities often find that such cheating has been forced upon them by the methods of powerful competitors, either the department stores or the chain stores. The smaller dealer finds himself undersold by his rival who is enabled to cut prices by first cutting weights or measures. To hold his trade the small trader imitates his rival, and the struggle thus commenced spreads rapidly. An entire neighborhood is soon corrupted. The extent of this deliberate deception is astounding. During a careful investigation of conditions in New York City in which 617 places were visited and some 2957 sets of scales, weights, or measures were examined, it was found that 34.9 per cent. of the scales were 10 per cent. or more short, 15.7 per cent. of the weights were short 10 per cent. or more, and 50.1 per cent. of the weights were 10 per cent. or more off. A very trifling proportion of these errors was accidental. The percentage of weights and measures causing a loss to the customer was 56.32, while the percentage of loss to the dealer was but 2.37,—a suggestive contrast.

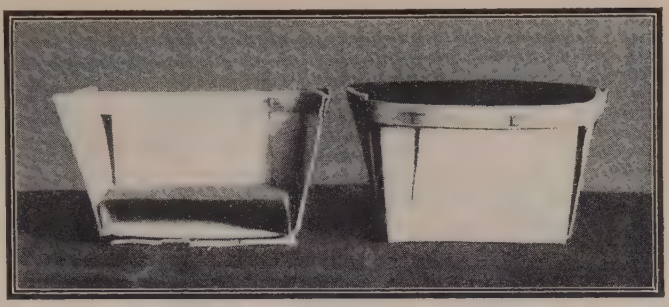
THE DENTED TIN MEASURE

An investigation of the milk-bottles used by twenty milk dealers in New York showed that 60 per cent. of the quart bottles, 83 per cent. of the pint bottles, and 60 per cent. of the half-pint bottles were short. The maximum shortage for quart bottles was 7.8 per cent., and of pint bottles 2.6. The conditions in the bread bakeries is even more serious. Among forty-eight bakeries investigated, 45.2 per cent. supplied a loaf of bread under fourteen ounces, the standard size advertised, and 83.3 per cent. sold short loaves for the sixteen-ounce loaf.

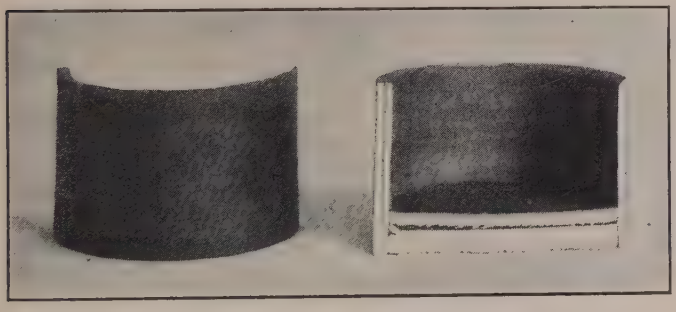
FALSE BERRY BOXES

It is commonly said in the shipping trade that any kind of a berry box "will go" in New York. No matter how high the false bottom may be raised, there seems to be no complaint.

Mr. Reichmann has chanced upon cranberry measures, supposed to hold 67.2 cubic inches each, which actually held but 18 cubic inches. The dry measures have been practically unregulated in New York till the present time. It is estimated that more than 40 per cent. of the berry boxes are undersized. In one of these raids the boxes obtained were, on the average, more than 50 per cent. short. So great is the demand for these false measures that a considerable industry has been built up to supply them. Many of the products of these manufacturers are works of art, showing remarkable ingenuity and workmanship. It is possible to buy a "bushel" basket, for instance, with false sides and bottom so carefully woven that the average eye will be completely deceived. The "second-story" berry box supplies a well-defined want. It is made with a false bottom, usually removable, so cheaply that many shopkeepers are unable to resist its temptation. The crusade for honest measures, however, has already borne fruit. Very recently the berry-box manufacturers in North Carolina have met and agreed to make only honest boxes hereafter.



THE BERRY BOX THAT "GOES" IN NEW YORK



FALSE-BOTTOM DRY MEASURE

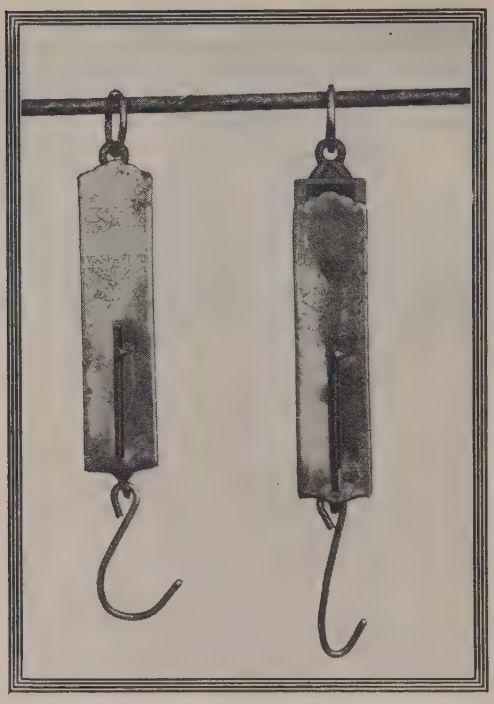
METAL CANS AND MEASURES

The masterpieces of the false-measure manufacturer, however, are those worked out in the metal cans and measures. A "five-gallon" can suitable for milk or oil is supplied to the trade, for instance, with a cleverly contrived inner can, very difficult to detect, which reduces its capacity 20 per cent. In a recent raid one of these cans was secured which showed still further "improvement." A small can, holding but one gallon, had been introduced, which was raised by a string to fit tightly beneath the opening, thus reducing the can exactly 80 per cent.

TAMPERING WITH SCALES

The extent to which scales are doctored is almost unbelievable. As a result of a careful examination of the weights and measures of New York recently, it was found that more than half the apparatus used was false. Stimulated by the present short-weight agitation, the scale business is said to be experiencing an unprecedented boom. One large manufacturer of scales has announced that he is unable to keep up with the demand. Thousands of scales have been confiscated in New York. One of the commonest deceptions is merely to loosen the brass fronts of the scales and slide the index of degrees up or down, thus making the pound anything the dealer chooses. Many scales, again, are provided with adjustable adjustment screws which enable the salesman to turn the weight up or down before the eyes of the customer.

Within a few weeks Commissioner Driscoll has visited the factories of several large manufacturers to fix the responsibility for the "fast" scales common to every community. He found that while many manufacturers turn out accurate, conscientious scales for their export trade, they frankly admitted that "anything was good enough for America." In the absence of any general supervision, unscrupulous manufacturers supply the dishonest dealer with fraudulent scales practically with impunity. One manufacturer admitted having sold thousands of fraudulent scales in the past year. In almost any other country this would be a criminal offense. Not content with even these conditions, some manufacturers distribute broad-



SPRING SCALES USED BY JUNKMEN

(The scale on the left shows the front in correct position; on the right is shown the same scale with the front pulled down so that the pointer is far below the zero mark. Fifteen pounds placed on the right-hand scale would register zero)

cast advertising literature demonstrating how tradesmen may profit by the use of their "fast" scales and giving definite figures. Several dealers have called on Commissioner Driscoll to report the visits of well-dressed, plausible salesmen, representing the scales manufacturers, who have sought to instruct them how to swindle their customers.

The tricks of the scale trade are particularly insidious. One set of scales is built with a bar so adjusted that if it be so much as touched by a corner of the meat hanging over the side, it will run the weight up an extra pound or so. Other scales will run "fast" if the weights be placed on the edge of the tray. There are other marvelously ingenious computing scales which perform the mental processes of the tradesman, and, if desired, compute dishonestly.

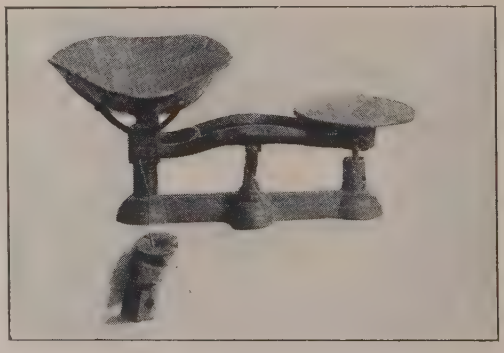
It is believed that the customer could be safeguarded if all these scales were regulated by a mechanical contrivance, a special wrench, for instance, which would not be supplied to dealers. A correct counter-balance scale, again, should have a base formed of a single piece of steel, forming a perfect parallelogram, whereas they are commonly made in two pieces. The purchaser may well be suspicious of all the scales with dials turned from the purchaser. Many hucksters use double scales, one for appearances, and the other for weighing. A rigid inspection, such as is common in European cities, is advocated.

SHORT-WEIGHTING EVEN WITH TRUE SCALES

There are many methods of short-weighting in common practice in which the scales play no part. These methods are so subtle that it is exceedingly difficult to catch or convict the dealers who employ them. We have all, for example, seen the clerk throw a piece of meat upon the scales, causing them to vibrate violently. While the customer waits impatiently for the arrow on the dial to come to rest, a clerk steps forward with apologies for the delay, steadies the scales with a skillful hand, and lifts a clear half-pound out of the customer's pocket into his own.

The universal method of ordering by telephone makes the position of the "honest" butcher unassailable. A five-pound steak, for example, is ordered and paid for, but reaches the customer a good pound short in weight. If a complaint be made, the butcher explains that the difference represents the trimmings. While there is a certain legitimate loss here, it is very commonly exaggerated, and since the butcher keeps the trimmings it is impossible to get evidence.

The public loses an enormous amount annually through the short weight in hams. Thousands of hams examined in New York recently were found to be 10, even 20 per cent. under weight. The hams, the dealers explain, have shrunken. Here is another elastic factor which in the hands of an unscrupulous dealer is often turned against the customer.



HOW THE SMALL RETAILER SOMETIMES DEPRESSES HIS SCALE-PAN

(The weights are usually attached by a longer wire concealed behind the counter)

HOW MANY POUNDS IN A POTATO BARREL?

The fraud in selling potatoes is equally startling. A barrel of potatoes, under the law, should weigh 174 pounds, but of the 15,000 barrels of potatoes shipped to New York daily scarcely one is honest. The average barrel of potatoes shipped from Norfolk, one of New York's main supplies, at present holds but 132 pounds. This loss of 25 per cent. has been borne with criminal good nature for years. Since the present agitation for honest measures began, the potato dealers have been taken to task for the deception. Far from being repentant, however, they justify themselves by saying that the 132-pound potato barrel is a "trade custom," and that if the consumer insists upon honest measure, the growers will be so indignant that they will boycott New York and a serious potato famine will result.

DISHONEST "POUND" PACKAGES

The practice of selling goods by the package, rather than by the pound or pint, has greatly increased the profits of the dishonest packer. A box or tin attractively wrapped and displayed tempts the average housewife, who accepts it at its face value. Even when such a package weighs a pound, the customer pays high for the heavy paper package, but even this reasonably honest weight is very rare. Mr. Driscoll has said that there are not three groceries in New York where every pound package contains a pound. The retailer is, of course, often the victim of the packer. Investigations have shown that these "pound" packages are usually from 10 to 40 per cent. short.

Many of these packages are so obviously dishonest that they are sold only in the rush-hour trade. In the hurry and confusion of the moment the customer is less critical. The purchaser of flour or sugar should be particularly cautious in accepting the package which is ready wrapped. The olive oil bottle, again, has been growing steadily smaller; the one-pound box of candies is likely to be outrageously short-weighted, and the list may be continued indefinitely. The purchaser should obviously have his own scales and insist upon honest weights. Such conditions are by no means limited to New York. Mr. Reichmann's investigations throughout the State indicate the presence of identical conditions in many cities.

FRAUD IN THE DRY-GOODS TRADE

Although the recent investigations have been directed mainly toward the dealers in groceries and provisions dry-goods trade conditions are equally serious. Honest measures are rare in sheets or blankets, laces or linens. Commissioner Driscoll recently bought sheets at several leading New York stores only to find that

Mark	Call No.	Quantity	Description	Actual size in inches, width and length	Marked size	Custom House measure	Square Yards per Doz., piece or Set	Total Square Yards	Chief value Cotton: Linen %	Chief value Cotton: Cotton %	Threads per □ inch, Warp & filling counted, over 4½ ozs per □ Yd.	Threads per □ inch, Warp & filling counted, under 4½ ozs per □ Yd.	Price	Amount		Total-Amount
4396	4113	40 Pr	Linen Fruit Dish Tows	20 38	21 40	20 39	5.37	215	34	66	103	—	3.65	146.	00	
	4119	28 "	" " " "	22 44	25 46	22 35	7.13	200	34	66	103	—	4.60	128.	80	
	4117	12 "	" " " "	21 43	22 44	21 34	6.61	79	34	66	103	—	4.35	52.	20	
	4115	32 "	" " " "	21 40	22 42	21 31	6.03	193	34	66	103	—	4.00	128.	00	
	4345	40 "	" " " "	20 40	21 41	20 31	5.74	230	34	66	103	—	3.80	152.	00	
	4145	16 "	" " " "	17 39	20 40	17 30	5.28	84	34	66	103	—	3.40	54.	40	
	4337	4 "	" " " "	21 42	22 43	21 33	6.41	26	34	66	103	—	4.70	18.	80	

PART OF A PAGE FROM AN ACTUAL INVOICE OF AN IMPORTING HOUSE, SHOWING THAT EACH ARTICLE HAS THREE DIFFERENT SIZES

(Collector Loeb is breaking up this long-established practice)

those marked 72x90 inches were considerably under size. The bill of lading of one of the largest and most highly respected houses in the country was found to contain three columns for stating the "measurements": one for "Actual Size," another for "Marked Size" and a third for "Custom-House Measurement."

Confronted with the evidence, the firm

frankly acknowledged the deception but pleaded that it was a "trade custom," which had been in common practice for fifty years. To force the dealers to abide by their own markings, it was argued, would work great inconvenience to the trade. The great firm which practiced this deception had no share in the dishonest profits. The responsibility lay with the manufacturer. The fact that the wholesaler had guilty knowledge of this deception and was a party in defrauding the consumer, throughout the country, is disregarded.

THE CHICAGO FEE SYSTEM

A serious and well-directed effort is being made to safeguard the public in Chicago. As far back as 1903 the city department of weights and measures was investigated, when it was found to be inefficient, and a thorough reorganization took place. Two years ago Mr. John Kjellender, of the department, visited New York to study local conditions. The Chicago bureau works upon the fee system. It examines scales once a year, and some $10,000 is annually collected in this way. A fine is also collected for violations. In a single year the Chicago department paid its running expenses and cleared $7000. It is estimated that the New York department, if run on this principle, with its present activity, would bring in something like $250,000 a year.

INSPECTION IN OTHER CITIES

The various bureaus regulating weights and measures throughout New England are well organized and perform efficient service. There are many county as well as town officers and the field is well covered. These officials adjust and repair faulty scales upon the fee system. In Boston the work is carried further and one-half the staff is engaged in testing and sealing milk-bottles. Last year fully 800,000 such tests were made. Throughout New England all prosecutions for short weights and measures are criminal. The plan has been found to work well in practice.

The supervision of weights and measures in the District of Columbia is especially well organized. As a result of the present agitation plans are being considered for organizing a department in Philadelphia, and starting a crusade along the lines of Commissioner Driscoll's work in New York. Nearly all large cities throughout the country have more or less efficient bureaus for regulating weights and measures. In comparison with the energetic house-cleaning being carried on at present by Commissioner Driscoll in New York, however, most of their operations appear careless or perfunctory.

The proportion of careless or dishonest dealers in American cities is doubtless as a rule no greater and no less than in New York. The manufacturers of "fast" scales do not depend alone upon New York for their custom. The package system of selling goods is of course common to the entire country. Since New York is the great distributing center for the wholesale trade, the proportion of short weights and measures now brought to light indicates the condition in retail stores of every class over a very wide area.

A "FIVE-GALLON" CAN CONTAINING SMALL CAN WHICH IS DRAWN UP BY A STRING TO THE OPENING AND MADE TO DO DUTY

PEACH ORCHARDS IN THE GRAND RIVER VALLEY, COLORADO—IRRIGATION HAS MADE THIS FORMER DESERT INTO FRUIT LAND OF THE FIRST RANK

(The right of way for the canal cost $7000 per acre. Irrigated orchard land in the Grand River Valley brings from $2500 to $4000 an acre. Under irrigation, Colorado peaches bring on an average a profit of $150 to $250 per acre; pears, $200 and $300; and apples as high as $1000)

ADVERTISING THE STATE OF COLORADO

WE begin with a recent letter from Mr. J. R. Johnson, of Marquette, Kansas, to the Colorado State Board of Immigration at Denver. It is not the conventional communication one would address to an ordinary State Board:

> Your kind letter of May 26 at hand and contents fully noted. Also the booklets on Colorado. Please accept my thanks for your kindness in giving me the information I was seeking. I have received letters from various other parties in the fruit districts of Colorado. I think I shall accept your invitation and procure a home seeker's ticket, and come to Colorado some time this summer or fall to see the fruit country.

The State of Colorado, however, was extremely glad to hear from Mr. Johnson. In fact, his letter was a result of a campaign made upon him and thousands more like him. To get that letter, the State had produced a weekly newspaper; had corresponded with local bodies; had produced booklets; had caused personal letters, and circular letters, and "follow-up" letters to be written, in the most approved modern advertising styles; had placed announcements in newspapers and magazines and trade periodicals; had arranged with railroad companies for special rates, and with railroad officials for personal coöperation with inquirers. All this machinery has been put in active and successful operation within the last four months by the Colorado State Board of Immigration.

Though such ultra-modern methods are blazing a new trail in State activities, the principle illustrated is a well-known one. Years ago, for instance, a Wisconsin commission did effective work in bringing laborers from Europe.

Colorado's present aggressive appeal carries a double interest. Not only has it, in itself, a wide potentiality for hundreds of thousands to whom the West hitherto has seemed a dream merely, but public-spirited people everywhere will follow its energetic methods as a possible solution of many old problems. These efforts indicate a means of filling once again with human voice and movement the silent and deserted farms of New England. They suggest channels through which a laboring class may be drawn into the South. Of course, they are of vital concern to all those at work to turn the vitalizing tide of immigration into other semi-arid States, like Idaho and Utah. Parts of these are to-day the same blistered and unfruitful spots which much of Colorado was until irrigation turned it to a garden spot.

Why Colorado has struck out so boldly from the beaten tracks of other States has been concisely explained by her present Governor, John H. Shafroth, at the invitation of

A ROCKY MOUNTAIN STATE BECOMING AN AGRICULTURAL LEADER

the REVIEW. From Governor Shafroth's communication we quote the following:

The figures gathered by the members of our Agricultural School faculty are an answer in themselves to Colorado's campaign for greater population. They show that a total of $32,616,142 for agricultural products were consumed in Colorado and produced in other states during the last year. Yet we have land on which all of these imported agricultural products can be raised even more profitably than elsewhere. Our acres under irrigation produced the most remarkable crops in the history of the country, while there are 4,000,000 acres more in Colorado that can be placed under irrigation at once, and which are not now producing crops at any time.

THE BOARD, THE STATE, AND THE WORK

The conditions that confront the Immigration Board are as unusual as its methods. Inquiry leads one to the great need of Colorado for the development of her vast resources as Governor Shafroth points out; leads to her change from a mining to an agricultural State; and to the importance of irrigation. It leads to orchards that were Rocky Mountain barrens a few years ago, but now rank with the highest priced apple lands in Oregon or California or New York; to fields whose yields of wheat and oats and sugar-beets set high records. It leads, finally, to the aggressive methods of that State Immigration Board which is showering information about Colorado's attractions to the settler wherever it will do the most good.

The board itself is the outgrowth of a private body called the Colorado State Commercial Association. It developed to the dignity of a State Board created by act of the legislature in 1909. Its purposes are defined as follows by its enabling act: "Fully to advertise the resources of the State of Colorado among the people of other States and nations so that by immigration and investment the development of the State may be stimulated and the population increased." In other words, to enter the advertising field.

Thus constituted, its members are Governor Shafroth, president; former Governor Alva Adams, of Pueblo; D. C. Dodge, of Denver, and T. T. Mahoney, of Grand Junction, all of whom have been actively interested for years in the development of the State. Alfred Patek, the Commissioner, who has specialized on agriculture by reclamation, is in direct charge of the work.

THE FARMER THE FIRST PROBLEM

The board's first task must be with the farmer. Potential and untilled and waiting are literally millions of acres in Colorado ready to spring into splendid fruitfulness.

But "It will take 30,000 additional farms simply to supply Colorado's cash market," says Governor Shafroth, "and we have room for several hundred thousand farmers who will be able to supply the markets of neighboring States or of the Far East, should the land now lying untouched be put under cultivation. Colorado needs 50,000 farmers alone who are expert swine growers and feeders; Colorado needs at least 5000 men who are expert in egg production. We need more orchardists. We have on our western slope thousands of acres of land which can be made as rich and profitable as any of those which are now producing the finest fruit in the world. If there were a sufficient number of men to grow grapes, Colorado could not alone fully supply its own market, but could fill the demand in all other mountain States."

An erroneous impression exists that Colorado is, characteristically, a mining State. This may have been true in those other

ONE HUNDRED WHEAT STACKS IN SIGHT OF LONG'S PEAK, COLORADO

days before the wand of irrigation changed it at a touch into a great producing center for the growing things of earth. The production of its farm, range and orchard products in 1909 was the most remarkable in its history. Governor Shafroth quotes the value of cattle raised as over $15,000,000, of hogs $5,631,000, of sheep $5,700,000, of horses $6,130,000, of dairy products $28,000,000, of sugar beets $7,500,000, of potatoes $6,150,000. Its forage and hay crops amounted to approximately $19,000,000. It produced $2,000,000 worth of poultry and eggs. Its beet-sugar product was $12,600,000 and its fruit had a value of $8,543,000.

The State reports on agricultural products as a whole give the output of these at $84,135,550, dairy products at $28,000,000, and live stock, wool, hides, etc., at $36,281,000, or $148,416,550 for all combined. The mineral output for 1909 was but $32,211,527.

IRRIGATION NOW A SCIENCE

Irrigation is the Aladdin's lamp that has transformed Colorado from a mining to a farming State. Naturally, the Immigration Board's attention is concentrated on advertising the achievements and possibilities in the scientific application of water to Colorado soil.

Then, fresh attention has been called to Colorado's importance agriculturally through the reclamation work now being carried on by the federal Government and by private enterprise. Up to January, in 1910, the Government had expended in reclamation by irrigation in the State $3,956,014 of the total appropriation of $9,865,000. The remainder is to be used as soon as it is available. The expenditure by private enterprises has amounted to several times this sum.

"To-day," remarks Governor Shafroth, "Colorado has 2,317,255 acres under irrigation, practically all of them producing the most remarkable crops in the history of the country."

Back in the other years when Colorado was largely a burnt and desert land, many small and irresponsible irrigation projects were launched which were doomed to failure. Such projects have embraced perhaps 500,000 acres up to date. They, however, were largely born in the days before irrigation took its place as a science. No Government enterprise has ever failed, nor have any organized under what is termed an irrigation district. This is formed under the laws of the State, and under it the farmers and landowners of the district come together and vote upon the proposal of assessing themselves for the expenses necessary to irrigate. While there are no specific records available, it is estimated that practically all of the 475,220 acres, for the reclamation of which the various irrigation districts have been formed, have become tillable. Mr. John F. Field, a Denver civil engineer who has given special attention to the subject, calculates that the storage of flood waters in immense reservoirs for use in the drier periods would allow a further development of from 400,000 to 500,000 acres.

RECORD-BREAKING CROP YIELDS

Now for some actual results, in bushels and dollars, from the slender streams made by man to turn through fields once arid. The records which the Immigration Board has been spreading need no sensational headlines to draw any farmer's attention. One of the most striking of these tables shows that the yield per acre, and value per acre, of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and hay run from 50 to 100 per cent. higher in Colorado than

COLORADO WHEAT ON IRRIGATED LAND

(Fifty and 60 and even 70 bushels an acre is being produced from such fields. Irrigated oats have run from 90 to 120 and 125 bushels to the acre, and barley as high as 147 bushels)

in many other of the leading crop States. These data were obtained from the Government Year Book and cover a ten-year period up to and including the crop year 1908. The average for Colorado in this table includes the irrigated and nonirrigated crop lands. The yields and values are much higher for the irrigated lands alone. Yields of wheat 50, 60 and even 70 bushels an acre; oats 90, 120, and 125 bushels per acre; barley 90, 125 and 147 bushels per acre are on record in these irrigated lands of Colorado.

Illuminative, too, in the foregoing regard is the comparative weight of oats in the same States compared with that of Colorado. Irrigated oats in Colorado often weigh 50 pounds per bushel, while in the States mentioned a bushel of oats seldom weighs more than 32 or 34 pounds. The alfalfa and hay crop for the year 1909 was $17,600,000, according to the statistics on file in the office of the Board of Immigration. In the sugar-beet industry Colorado has worked her way to the head of all States in the Union.

ONE APPLE TREE WORTH MORE THAN AN ACRE OF WHEAT OR CORN

However, the thought that every agriculturist who has visited Colorado carries away as the farming marvel of marvels is the record of irrigation-grown fruit. Apples come first.

"Single apple trees," says ex-Governor Adams, now a member of the State Board of Immigration, "produce more value than an acre of wheat in Dakota or an acre of corn in Iowa; and the products of an acre of apples enough to pay a large part of the value of an Eastern farm." Five thousand car-loads is, he estimates, the Colorado apple crop for 1909; and buyers are crying still for more. Of these the Grand Valley section shipped 2076 cars of apples last year, Delta County, 1882, Montrose County 426; thus giving to the western and irrigated portion of Colorado 4384 cars of apples out of the estimated 5000 which went to outside markets.

No wonder some of this land has sold for $2500 to $4000 an acre. Many of its 10 to 20-acre fruit farms give their owners $1000 per acre in apples, pears and peaches this year—25 per cent. on the land investment. W. H. Olin, the author of a booklet, "Irrigation in Colorado," speaks of a 45-acre orchard so loaded with its fruited harvest that 50 per cent. of the trees have to be propped up. "This orchard," says Mr. Olin, "netted its owner for twelve consecutive years $250 an acre above all expenses."

WHEAT IN THE "DRY-FARMING" SECTION OF COLORADO, TO THE EAST OF THE "DIVIDE"

(Even under "dry farming" wheat has run more than 60 bushels an acre. The most profitable industries in the "dry-farming" section are dairying and poultry raising)

It would not seem difficult for an immigration board, or anybody else, to "advertise" successfully apple orchards that average $200 profit per acre per year. Nor are other Colorado fruits far behind. State officials estimate that the average profit in peaches amounts to from $100 to $250 per acre; plums, gross revenue, $688.50 (cost of raising about 60 per cent.); pears, $200 to $300; cherries, $638 (cost of raising not deducted); strawberries, $300 to $500 (cost of raising 50 per cent.); vinifera grapes, $324; American grapes, $50 to $200; raspberries, currants, gooseberries, blackberries and dewberries all average about $50 to $250 (from 25 to 50 per cent. of that would be the expense of harvesting the crop, etc.); and cantaloupes, $30 to $75 an acre.

VEGETABLES NEEDED LOCALLY

So from picturesque and productive orchards one passes to less artistic but still profitable opportunities that the Immigration Board points to. The calls for truck gardeners are insistent. "There is a local market for vegetables," writes the board, "of $3,000,000—that being the value of the garden stuff shipped into the State in 1909. Such a market will take all the produce raised by 10,000 truck-farmers." And according to official figures, Colorado yields large crops of all vegetables. Cabbage, from 10 to 20 tons an acre; tomatoes, from 6 to 10 tons; celery yields a value per acre of from $150 to $250 an acre, which means a clear profit of $100 to $150. Cabbage nets an average return of $100 an acre, tomatoes $50 to $75 an acre. Onions yield an average of 4000 bushels an acre, which indicates a profit of $107.40.

Importation of products that ought to be local is even more noticeable in the field of dairying. "Not enough dairymen!" is the cry of the board, which points out that $5,000,000 worth of butter, cream, cheese, condensed milk, butterine, and malted milk must be shipped into Colorado from other States at the present time.

THE LAY OF THE LAND

The broad face of Colorado is separated by that great Continental Divide which parts the two wide agricultural sections of the State. To the east of this natural barrier stretches away that central area which is devoted especially to "dry" farming. "On these plains," says Governor Shafroth, "dairy-

ing offers a sure income. Eleven Southern States are knocking at the doors of Colorado for its rich alfalfa to feed to their work animals, and the demand from the East for Colorado alfalfa hay and alfalfa meal is constantly growing."

Flowing through the north and south sections of the divide are the South Platte and Arkansas rivers, the manipulation of whose waters has wrought an amazing wealth. To their edges cling the great sugar-beet-growing industries, which in their own channel have given to Colorado an enviable pre-eminence. The sugar-beet plants are close here to the larger towns, and the distance of the grower to his market is small.

Even in the mountains, the production of things like iron, copper, lead and coal, cattle and grain, necessarily involves industries like smelting, iron and steel and railroad work, and sawmills. Here are packing houses for the beef made rich by the generous alfalfa. Here are flour mills to grind the grain which, springing from that virgin soil, is unsurpassed in quality. Though the manufacturing in Colorado is comparatively a small element, yet it is one which by the very evident purposes of the State Immigration Board is to be developed. In a population of 800,000 possessed by Colorado, there are 38,335 people only employed in manufacturing; 648 plants, representing an invested capital of $108,731,900, and an output per annum of $93,628,120.

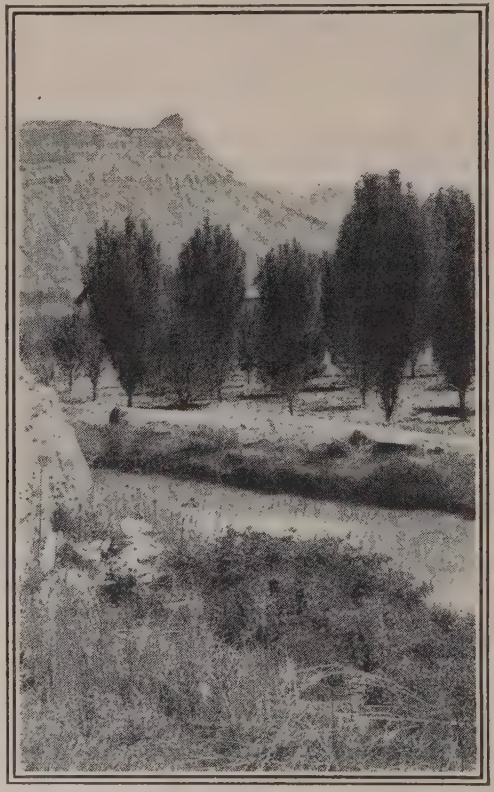
HOW TO INCREASE THE POPULATION OF A STATE

A fairly immense job confronts the body of men who have undertaken to place settlers scientifically upon 22,000,000 acres of Government land open for purchase, and otherwise to hasten the coming of the millions of population that could wax fat off Colorado's rich resources, where now are only 800,000—less than eight per square mile! But the size of the task is not more remarkable than the energy with which the Board of Immigration is going at it.

Initial advertisements appear in newspapers and trade journals among the Western and Middle Western States—experience having proved whence most of the inquiries come. In these advertisements themselves there is a moving spirit not unreminiscent of land agencies that have lands to sell (the board, of course, has none). Here is an example:

> Get some fruit in Colorado. Big high-priced markets; big yields; profits $50 to $350 an acre. Write for information and literature on fruit lands to Colorado State Board of Immigration, the Capitol, Denver, Colorado. We are supported by the State and sell no lands.

It is natural that inquiries should follow productions as spirited as this. Whereupon the second phase of the board's advertising abilities manifests itself in the production of the *Bulletin*—its weekly newspaper. This prints such inquiries as sound promising, and circulates them throughout the State—to local bodies and business places where they are calculated to be the most effective. The *Bulletin* is a weekly publication of four pages, steadily growing in influence. The latest number at hand publishes no less than 150 inquiries. It devotes a column to "Opportunities," gauged from Coloradan correspondents and the wants of localities, as voiced by the local papers. "Dairymen Wanted in Plateau Country," "Wood-Pulp Print Paper, Straw-board and Starch Factories all Needed in San Luis," "Opening for a Straw-board Factory



CHERRY TREES IN THE GRAND RIVER VALLEY, COLORADO

(After apples, cherries are one of the most profitable crops to raise under irrigation)

in Loveland," "Raw Material near La Junta," "Numerous Opportunities at Clifton," "Building of a Flour Mill would be Aided by Local People," "Dairymen are Wanted Here," are some of the headings under this column.

In the "Important Announcements" on the first page, commercial organizations are adjured to follow up these inquiries with their literature, and wherever possible to present the attractions of their respective localities by personal letters. They are warned against the heresy of "knocking" other localities of the State.

So, should you write an inquiry to Colorado the day you read this, it will be distributed through the length and breadth of that progressive State by the middle of the next week; and answers will be received from local bodies, from agents and business organizations and private individuals and state officials most qualified to meet your stated wish.

COLORADO STRAWBERRIES. THE AVERAGE CROP BRINGS $300 TO $500 AN ACRE

(The cost of raising need not exceed 50 per cent. Garden truck as well as small fruit is profitable in Colorado. Vegetable imports last year into the State were no less than $3,000,000)

While such events are happening, however, the board itself does not remain idle. It furnishes the inquirer promptly with profuse circulars, personal letters, and booklets with titles like these:

"Irrigation in Colorado"; "Colorado's Statistics for 1909"; "Fertile Lands of Colorado"; "Thirty Thousand More Farmers Needed in Colorado"; "Colorado Guide"; "Agriculture in Colorado"; "Apples and Alfalfa," by Former Governor Alva Adams; "The Western Slope," by Governor Shafroth. These are general Colorado booklets.

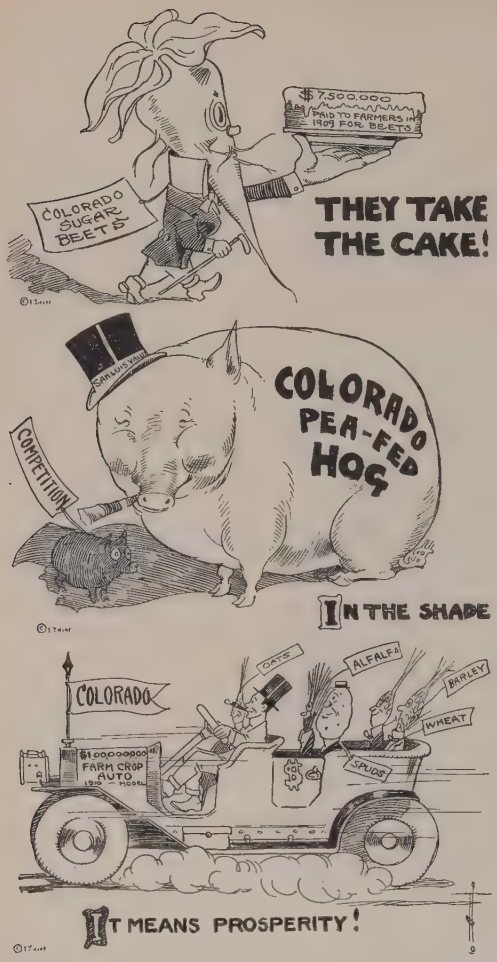
Then there is the little accompanying postcard. It asks you all the questions which even an ingenious board can conceive. In what business are you now engaged? When will you visit Colorado? Will you be a possible investor? Coming as a home seeker? If so, in town, city or country? As a tourist? Do you wish to secure irrigated lands? Dry-farming lands? Are you interested in opportunities for investment? Investment in mining? Or manufactories? Do you intend to buy land or a homestead? How many in your party?

A BUSINESSLIKE "FOLLOW-UP."

Now comes the turn of the "follow-up" letters. They reflect the spirit of the most alert and modern of private organizations. If you are a truck gardener you learn the crops suited to the market of the State: whether of cabbage or celery or onions, or whatever else. You learn the prices for such products. Maybe it is fruit. To take an extract: "J. E. Morford, near Palisade, took from 155 pear trees 755 boxes which sold at $2 a box net, thus making a profit of $1510 an acre." Then come the average profits per acre of crops, the prices of orchards, the easy methods of killing frost employed in Colorado, interspersed with cordial invitations which indicate that Colorado is "in to win."

Or, if you are a dairyman, or wish to raise hogs, or to know about the irrigated regions of Colorado, or the land for "dry" farming, you will receive the same minute information along your own lines. To a poultry raiser the Board writes that he is needed in Colorado to produce for the local cash market $2,000,000 worth of eggs and $2,000,000 worth of poultry. The history of poultry raising in the State is given; the difficulties which have been overcome are named, and successes cited.

Though aggressive, the board is scrupu-



SOME OF THE SPIRITED "FOLLOW-UP" POSTAL CARDS THAT THE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION SENDS INQUIRERS

(No recipient of these striking State advertisements can forget that Colorado is now at the head of every State in beet-sugar production; that Colorado hogs brought $5,631,000 last year; or that the total farm crops last year exceeded $84,000,000 and this year may exceed $100,000,000)

lously careful to protect the rights of the inquirer. While one of the writers of this article was in the office of Commissioner Patek of the board, a real estate man made a request for its *Bulletin*, which of course contains many names and addresses of inquirers. He had no commercial body to vouch for his honesty, nor connection with any organization recognized by the board. His request was refused. These lists are given only to commercial bodies whose boards of directors can be held strictly responsible by the State Board for the manner in which the lists are used.

Direct work is, however, but one side of the board's activities. The railroads have a vital interest in the increase of population in Colorado. It means added traffic for the roads in passengers and freight. Therefore the *Bulletins* containing the inquiries are also sent to the trunk lines entering Denver. The freight agent who receives them either uses them or sends them to connecting lines, so that the inquirer may be seen and interviewed about his prospective removal, informed as to the possibilities of wealth lying within the State, and the exact cost of transporting all his household goods and chattels.

Another aggressive side of the board's campaign is the invasion of other states by trains, charged with Colorado exhibits, each manned by two experienced lecturers. This summer the state fairs of Nebraska, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa were visited, in addition to a wide rural district. During the day the exhibition cars were opened; at night illustrated lectures were given in halls rented for that purpose. This dash at the enemy will continue until Christmas-time.

Then there are the plans for "Letter Day." Every school teacher in the State will receive a letter from the board, briefly setting forth the advantages of Colorado. On "Letter Day" this letter will be placed on the blackboards. Then the pupils will be asked to address it to some farmer friend in the East, with a request that the State Board of Immigration be consulted at once regarding it.

Directly through the Immigration Board's activity, thousands of farmers will doubtless be led from less attractive paths into those new fields upon which moisture descends as you want it.

From the writers of this article, and from other REVIEW readers who are not Coloradans, the humiliating confession is due that if any of our own states were in such a quandary —owning enormous agricultural possibilities, yet importing agricultural products of $32,000,000 a year—it might be a matter of years before the economic readjustment took place. Of course, our State officials might be quoted extensively in the public press with clarion calls that "something ought to be done." But in Colorado they have done it.

The crisp and common-sense and energetic work of the Immigration Board reflects the same spirit that has built up the greatest businesses of this great industrial country. In distant cities editorials are frequently written about "business methods" as applied to government. Readers smile over them as theoretical, impossible idealism. Here in Denver is one actual realization—an example worth noting.

THE RELATION OF CAPITAL TO AGRICULTURE

BY MILTON WHITNEY

(Chief of the Bureau of Soils, United States Department of Agriculture)

IN our large commercial organizations, such as the Steel Corporation, the railroads, banks, and department stores, there are few or many departments, separately organized and independent so far as the details of the work are concerned, but subject to control as to the general policies by some central directorate of business men or financiers.

One of the most important needs of to-day is the application of such control to agriculture. Only then will the money-savers of the nation, large and small, be able to "invest in farmers," as it were, exchanging their money for securities of large issues, uniformly as safe and stable as the high-grade farm mortgage is to-day, uniformly as exchangeable or negotiable as the most widely dealt-in shares on the New York Stock Exchange.

Such control can be secured by capital in agriculture in one of two directions, either of which will secure to the farmer his independence as to his daily occupation and individual development, an independence which must be guarded under our social and political system; at the same time it will secure to capital the confidence that its projects in the largest sense are certain of fulfillment.

INCREASING THE CORN YIELD

The farm value of the corn crop of the United States is $1,720,000,000. It is now definitely known through the soil surveys, with which I have the honor to be connected, what are the best corn soils in different parts of the country. Not all of the best corn soils are producing to anything like their fullest capacity, for lack of capital and intelligent direction of labor. Much of the corn crop is grown on soil adapted to other crops, and on which there is little chance of commercial success with corn. On the best corn soils the yields could be largely increased with better equipment and intelligent control of labor; and with proper control of the labor capital could safely be invested to provide the necessary equipment. The investments should be made only in consideration of certain obligations capable of enforcement under penalty if the proper agricultural methods are not followed. Such help could be extended wherever soils are particularly adapted to any of the important crops under suitable restrictions and direction, and wherever the labor (*i. e.*, the farmers) is desirous of benefiting by the use of both capital and intelligent directive control.

FARMING LARGE AREAS AS UNITS

The other method of operation which lends itself to smaller or larger enterprises is to organize any definite area, such as a valley along the Mohawk in New York State, and plan without regard to existing farm boundaries for the best use of all the soils of the area. The use and capacity of such soils having been worked out as a whole, each farm would have its own obligations, compliance with which would entitle it to capital under penalties and to share in increased profits. This would involve an organization to control the farming operations of the entire area, directing what crops and industries shall be developed, providing and distributing labor, and directing disposition of the products. As to whether the individual farmer should draw his profits on a pro rata basis or under some other equitable arrangement is a detail to be adjusted by the particular circumstances. Obviously the contracts with individual farmers should run for a series of years and should be guarded with such penalties as to insure the complete carrying out of the scheme of operation described in the contract under which the investment is made.

For the best development of agriculture there must be an organized coöperation of effort between the various agencies of agriculture, capital, transportation, and State and federal effort.

WHY FARMING FAILS TO ATTRACT CAPITAL

Agriculture is one of the large industries of the country. There is no business to-day

which could better utilize capital, or use it more profitably, if modern business methods of organization can be introduced. With the exception of a few partly organized lines, such as dairying, cattle-raising on large ranches, fruit-raising, truck-growing, rice-production, and to a small extent tobacco-growing, which perhaps in the aggregate absorb one or two hundred million dollars, agriculture does not offer capital what the latter regards as a safe or practicable line of industrial development.

With the highly organized lines of industrial effort it is becoming less and less difficult to invest surplus funds in the so-called industrial enterprises. Factories, mines, and railroads are run on capital furnished by banks, by trust and investment companies, and by individuals investing their surplus funds, all through securities which are uniform within large issues of many million dollars apiece; whereas the average farm mortgage is only for a few thousands, and no two farm mortgages are precisely alike. Besides, a mortgage is merely a loan, and what capital in the large way demands is a share in profits, like stock.

Adequate labor can be secured easily for the factories and the rest, much of the supply even being drawn from the farms, because the work is systemized and organized, which involves a classification and segregation of labor and of individual effort.

Money has been readily invested in these highly organized industries because of two facts: (1) the material and processes are understood and control is certain, and (2) labor can be obtained and is under directive control, consequently the products of labor are certain.

These conditions must be realized in agriculture before capital can or should invest; and to show that they can and should be realized at this period of our national life is the object of this paper. That these conditions can be realized by efforts of agriculture alone is doubtful. That they can be realized by a combination of existing agencies, including agriculture and capital, is not doubtful, nor is it doubtful that the result would be to the mutual advantage of both agriculture and capital.

Agriculture for the most part is unorganized and conducted by individual effort (1) because the material—the soil—has not generally been understood by the individual worker, or if understood lack of capital has supervened; therefore the control of material has been uncertain; and because (2) the labor, inadequate in amount at all times, is without classification or segregation, and under no intelligent directive control; so that the products of labor are uncertain.

The primary reason for these conditions in the past is not difficult to understand. The country has been rapidly settling up and the methods of the pioneer have of necessity and rightly prevailed. But the West has now been settled in outline; the whole country is at last under agricultural occupation.

WHY FOOD STUFFS ARE HIGH THOUGH CROPS ARE LARGE

Crop production in the aggregate is phenomenally large; nevertheless, just as this point has been reached in our national life, the price of food stuffs is phenomenally high. This condition marks a transition point between the pioneer methods of the past and those of a new era which of necessity is approaching, and which will involve more intelligent control and more stable conditions of agriculture to provide for the constantly increasing population. The State of New York has led in the pioneer work, it has the largest markets of non-agricultural consumers, and it is the State which should lead in more intelligent development in the future.

The settling up of the West has not only absorbed all of our farmer immigrants in the past, but has also drawn heavily on the farming population of the Eastern States. To revive agriculture in these States will require a stable labor, for which at present immigrants must be used.

Let us now analyze the main details of agricultural production, comparing them with industrial enterprises, and then consider how it can be systemized.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS

The farm value of all crops and live-stock products in 1909 as estimated by the Secretary of Agriculture was $8,760,000,000. As an industrial item it is surpassed only by the total gross value of all products of manufactories which, according to the Bureau of the Census, amounted in 1905 to $14,800,000,000.

The gross earnings of all railroads in 1907 made a total of $2,589,000,000. The gross value of all mineral products in 1908 was $1,595,000,000. To give even a more striking comparison of the magnitude of our agricultural products, it may be recalled that the national bank loans on July 15, 1908, amounted to $4,615,700,000.

The details of our agricultural production are equally interesting. Corn is being pro-

duced to the value of $1,720,000,000, which is nearly as large as the iron and steel and their manufactured products, or the textile industries, and is larger than lumber and its remanufactures. Yet capital as such is not available in the production of corn. The farm value of the cotton crop is $850,000,000, which is equal to the gross value of the products of paper and printing. The farm value of the wheat crop is $725,000,000, larger than the gross value of leather and its finished products. Yet these farm values are nearly independent of capital in organized form.

The details of our principal crops are given in the following table:

ESTIMATED FARM VALUE OF ALL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, 1909

Crop	*Approximate Values*
Corn	$1,720,000,000
Cotton	850,000,000
Wheat	725,000,000
Hay	665,000,000
Oats	400,000,000
Potatoes	212,000,000
Tobacco	100,000,000
Sugar	95,000,000
Barley	88,000,000
Flaxseed	36,000,000
Rice	25,000,000
Rye	23,000,000
Hops	8,000,000
All other crops not specified	753,000,000
All crops	$5,700,000,000
All animal products	3,000,000,000
Total farm products	$8,700,000,000

These crops are produced mainly on the annual profits of the individual growers.

Compare with this the details of the manufacturing industries supported largely by capital, as shown in the following table:

GROSS VALUES OF PRODUCTS OF MANUFACTURES,[1] 1905

Food and kindred products	$2,845,234,900
Iron and steel and their products	2,176,739,726
Textiles	2,147,441,418
Lumber and its remanufactures	1,223,730,336
Chemicals and allied products	1,031,965,263
Miscellaneous industries	941,604,873
Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	922,262,456
Paper and printing	857,112,256
Leather and its finished products	705,747,470
Vehicles for land transportation	643,924,442
Liquors and beverages	501,266,605
Clay, glass, and stone products	391,230,422
Tobacco	331,117,681
Shipbuilding	82,769,239
Total	$14,802,147,087

[1] Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1908, Department of Commerce and Labor.

Practically all of these industries are built up on capital invested for the purpose of developing commercial operations to the highest possible degree of efficiency.

A GUIDE FROM THE BUREAU OF SOILS

To commercialize agriculture and make it a safe line of investment for capital the material—the soil—must be understood and its use determined. This is accomplished through the agency of the Soil Survey of the Bureau of Soils of the National Department of Agriculture. This service is engaged in the classification and mapping of soils and the determination of the use of the several soil types and the crops best adapted to them. This work is of exactly the same fundamental importance to agriculture as the study of material and its use has been in the development of manufacturing industries; in a broad way, it has been brought to as high a degree of efficiency. It is the extension and practical application of the land classification on which the Department of the Interior has been engaged for many years. In the State of New York alone accurate soil maps have been made of 8000 square miles.

THE PROBLEM OF FARM LABOR

To commercialize and build up agriculture in the Eastern States will require additional stable labor, which at present must be drawn from the immigrant farmers. The classification, segregation, and distribution of these immigrants is the work of the Division of Information in the Bureau of Immigration of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and through this channel an adequate supply of farm labor should be secured. The location of the immigrant farmer as determined by the local soil and labor conditions is the work of the corresponding State agencies.

The great transcontinental transportation systems, with the active coöperation of the Eastern railroads, have recognized the value of the immigrant and have utilized him in developing and using the soil resources of the West. The time has now come when the Eastern railroads can with profit look to using a part of the immigrant supply in developing and utilizing through intensive culture the soil of their own states.

It remains to show that the proper use of the soil can be secured and labor be properly directed in coöperation with capital, in order to insure that reasonable degree of success required of other commercial enterprises.

OUGHT THE RAILROADS TO ADVANCE RATES?

BY SAMUEL O. DUNN

TWO years ago the railroads of the United States announced that they were going to make general advances in their freight rates. The shippers of the country vigorously opposed this. The business depression that followed the panic of 1907 lay heavily on commerce and industry; and the shippers contended that a raise of railroad rates would increase and protract it. Their opposition was successful.

Prosperity has returned. The railroads again propose to make general raises in their freight rates, and in the East some are also trying to raise their passenger rates. Again they meet with strong opposition. Those who oppose advances in rates now argue that, prosperity having returned, the roads do not need higher rates. The railroads will not this time, after a noisy flourish of trumpets, retire tamely from the field, as they did in 1908. Prices, and particularly those of railroad supplies, have more than recovered from the effects of the panic of 1907. The railroads since early in 1910 have made large increases in the wages of their employees, many being directly or indirectly in pursuance of decisions of arbitration boards organized under the federal arbitration act. Public sentiment toward the roads seems more friendly than two years ago. The railway managers therefore think that now is as proper and propitious a time as they ever will have vigorously to urge their claim for higher rates.

That this move of the railroads arouses the public to keen interest and many travelers and shippers to vocal, stubborn antagonism is not surprising. The total bill of the country for railroad transportation in the year ended June 30, 1909,—the last for which statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission are available,—was the big sum of $2,418,677,538. Of this $1,677,614,678 was paid for the carriage of freight and $563,609,342 for the carriage of passengers; the rest for the transportation of mail, express, etc. An average advance of 10 per cent. in freight and passenger rates would, therefore, increase the country's annual transportation bill over $200,000,000; an average advance of but 5 per cent. would increase it over $100,000,000. The demand of the carriers for higher rates is important not only because of the large amount of money involved but also because it seems a radical departure in railway policy. The almost uniform course of our roads until recent years was steadily to reduce rates; and this fostered the hope among many that their tendency always would be, and the belief that it always ought to be, downward. The efforts of railway managers to reverse this tendency comes as a kind of shock to the public. In the circumstances the burden of proof properly is laid on the roads. They cannot expect travelers or shippers to submit to, the Interstate Commerce Commission to allow, or public opinion to indorse general advances in rates until they shall be justified by facts and sound logic.

RAILROAD WAGE INCREASES

The corner stone of the argument advanced for higher rates is the heavy increases that have been and still are taking place in railroad expenses. In 1900 there were 1,017,653 employees on railway pay-rolls; and the total wages paid them annually amounted to $577,264,841, or $567 per employee. In 1909 the number of employees had grown to 1,502,823 and the wages paid them to $988,323,694, or $651 per employee; and in 1910 the roads have made further increases which raise the average annual wage to fully $700, or 23 per cent. more than it was ten years ago. The number of employees in the busy year 1907 was 1,672,074, and their average annual wage $604, or $96 less than the present average. It is probable the number of employees is now, or soon will be, as great as in 1907. If so, the railways are, or soon will be, paying for the same amount of labor as they had three years ago, $158,500,000 more than they paid for it then.

INCREASED COST OF EQUIPMENT

The increases in the prices of railway materials and equipment have been as remarkable as the increases in wages. The following figures are representative prices actually paid in the years mentioned by one of the largest and best-managed railroads in the country, with the percentages of increase in them, the data being fragmentary because the purchases of this

road, like those of most roads, had not been very great or varied up to the middle of the present calendar year:

COMPARATIVE COSTS OF EQUIPMENT, 1900 AND 1910

Cars	Cost in 1900	Cost in 1910	Per cent. increase 1910 over 1900
Box	$503.65	$677.00	34.41
Furniture	588.00	731.54	24.41
Stock	510.65	622.70	21.94
Refrigerator	880.14	939.44	6.74
Flat	453.53	760.00	67.58
Gondola	532.00	637.00	19.74
Ore	584.75	815.55	39.47
Caboose	714.25	1,090.00	52.67
Locomotives			
Freight	13,000.00	18,825.00	44.80
Switching, 6-wheel	9,550.00	12,200.00	27.15

COMPARATIVE COST OF MATERIAL IN 1900, 1907, AND 1910

Class of Material	Cost 1900	Cost 1907	Cost 1910	Per cent. increase 1910 over 1907	Per cent. increase 1910 over 1900
Track or cross ties, oak	$0.43	$0.60	$0.65	8.3	44.4
Track or cross ties, cedar	.21	.55	.54	2.0 Dec.	161.9
Switch ties, oak	17.50 M	25.50 M	28.00 M	9.7	59.4
Lumber, yellow pine	18.00 M	20.00 M	22.00 M	10.0	22.2
Bridge lumber	15.00 M	27.20 M	27.20 M	....	81.3
Angle bars	1.15 cwt.	1.60 cwt.	1.50 cwt.	6.2 Dec.	30.4
Track bolts and nuts	1.70 cwt.	2.45 cwt.	2.15 cwt.	12.2	26.4
Track spikes	1.20 cwt.	1.90 cwt.	1.80 cwt.	5.2	50.0
Steel rail, new	18.00 ton	28.00 ton	28.00 ton	...	55.5
Locomotive coal	1.41 ton	1.73 ton	1.88 ton	8.6	33.3
Piles, oak	.17	.18	.23	27.7	35.2
Piles, tamarack	.06	.08	.13	62.5	116.6

These advances in wages and in prices have been part of a general upward movement. There was a recession in the prices of many commodities after the panic of 1907; but the latest report of the federal Bureau of Labor states that "wholesale prices in March, 1910, were higher than at any time in the preceding twenty years, being 7.5 per cent. higher than in March, 1909, 10.2 per cent. higher than in August, 1908, 21.1 per cent. higher than the average yearly price of 1900, 49.2 per cent. higher than the average yearly price of 1897, and 33.8 per cent. higher than the average price for the ten years 1890 to 1899."

The taxes paid by railroads increased from $46,337,632, or $247 a mile, in 1899 to $89,026,226, or $382 a mile, in 1909, the total increase being 94 per cent., and the increase per mile 54 per cent.

SLIGHT CHANGES IN RATES

While, since 1897, prices, wages and taxes have been thus greatly rising, railroad rates have remained almost stationary. The average freight rate per ton per mile in 1897 was 7.98 mills; in 1900 it was 7.29 mills; and in 1909 it was 7.63 mills. The average rate per passenger per mile in 1900 was 2.003 cents; and in 1909 it was 1.928 cents. A very careful check of the *actual* rates made by C. C. McCain, chairman of the Eastern Trunk Line Committee, has shown that the average earnings per ton per mile accurately reflect the true freight-rate situation, and that the reductions made in specific rates during the past thirteen years have offset the advances.

TRANSPORTATION HAS REALLY DECLINED IN PRICE

The *nominal* price, or cost, of a thing is the amount of money it exchanges for. Its *real* price, or cost, is the amount of commodities or services that it buys, or that are required to buy it. Now, while the nominal price of transportation has not changed much in the last ten or fifteen years, its *real* price has greatly declined, for a given amount of transportation will buy, on the average, fully 25 per cent. *less* labor and commodities than it would in 1900 and 40 per cent. less than in 1897; and, on the other hand, a day's labor, a bushel of grain, 100 pounds of merchandise, a car or a locomotive, will buy, on the average, 25 per cent. *more* transportation than it would in 1900 and 40 per cent. more than in 1897.

Railroad managers point out that advances in prices have followed raises in wages and increases in the prices of raw materials in every industry except theirs; and that no one has questioned the right to make them. They argue that, the prices of commodities in general having risen, commerce can easily bear higher rates. If, for example, when a commodity sells for $2 per 100 pounds, it can bear a freight rate of 10 cents, which is 5 per cent. of its price, then it can when its price increases 20 per cent., or to $2.40, even more easily bear a rate 10 per cent. higher, which would be 11 cents, or but 4.5 per cent. of its price. Finally, the railway managers contend, the advances in wages and in the prices of materials and equipment are so augmenting the expenses of railway operation that the roads must sub-

stantially increase their earnings by means of raises in their rates in order to get and keep on a sound operating and financial basis.

FACTORS TENDING TO LOWER OPERATING EXPENSES

To the foregoing, those who oppose advances in rates answer that while the increases in the costs of railroad labor and materials have tended to increase operating expenses and reduce net earnings, two powerful forces have been working successfully in the opposite direction: (1) The rapid growth of the country's commerce has caused a great increase in the density of traffic, which, in turn, has caused a large increase in gross earnings; and at the same time has tended to make it practicable to handle each *unit* of traffic more cheaply; and (2) the splendid improvements that have been made in railroad plants and operating methods in the last decade,—such as the reduction of grades, the elimination of curves, the adoption of more powerful locomotives and cars of greater capacity, the hauling of more cars in a train,—have tended to keep down operating expenses. Unquestionably, these two forces have worked with great effect to widen the margin between gross earnings and expenses. The density of the passenger traffic of American railroads increased from 78,300 passengers hauled one mile per mile of line in 1899 to 127,300 in 1909, or 63 per cent., and the density of freight traffic from 660,000 tons hauled one mile per mile of line to 953,986, or 44 per cent. Other things being equal, an increase in the density of traffic of a railroad, until it is worked practically to its full capacity, tends to increase its earnings faster than its expenses; the railway business is one of "increasing returns." Why this is so becomes clear when one considers the obvious facts that it costs much less than twice as much to haul a full car than to haul a half-full car; that it costs much less than twice as much to run an engine pulling its maximum load of cars than to run it with half its maximum load; and that it costs much less than twice as much to maintain and renew a track that is being worked to its capacity than to maintain and renew it when worked to but half of its capacity.

INCREASED NET EARNINGS

The operating expenses of the railroads of the United States increased from $4,570 per mile in 1899 to $6,865 per mile in 1909, or 41 per cent. But meantime, owing to the growth of traffic, gross earnings increased from $7,005 per mile to $10,381, or 48 per cent. The result of this and of improvements and economies in operation was an increase of net earnings from $2,435 to $3,516 per mile, or 44 per cent. This enabled the roads to pay largely augmented dividends. In 1899 they paid dividends on but 40.6 per cent. of their stock, the average dividend on *dividend-paying* stock being 4.96 per cent.; while in 1909 they paid dividends on 64 per cent. of their stock, the average dividend on *dividend-paying* stock being 6.53 per cent.

It is contended by those who oppose advances in railroad charges that the foregoing facts show that the carriers have been very prosperous, and do not need higher rates. Many assert that if the roads were not overcapitalized their present earnings would enable them to pay not only reasonable, but high, average dividends.

The facts show conclusively that in the past ten years the forces that tend to increase railway profits have triumphed over those that tend to reduce them. But this does not, as many think, decisively answer in the negative the question whether rates ought to be raised. This question can be fairly answered only after inquiry as to whether, with present rates, profits are and probably in future will remain on a level where they will attract adequate investment in railroads.

ARE THE ROADS OVERCAPITALIZED?

In 1899 no dividends were paid on 59.39 per cent. of the railroads' stock. Their earnings were then low; many were just emerging from receiverships. They had, as a whole, to climb a long way before they got on anything approaching a sound financial basis. Not until 1901 did they pay dividends on as much as 50 per cent. of their stock; and the most stock they ever did pay dividends on was 67 per cent. The largest dividends they ever declared, those of the fiscal year 1908, amounted to an average of only 5 per cent. on their total outstanding stock, which, it must be admitted, is very low for a figure representing their *maximum* dividend-payments.

Nor has their average percentage of dividends been so low because, as is often charged, they are grossly overcapitalized. The Interstate Commerce Commission stated in its preliminary statistical report for the year ended June 30, 1909, that the total amount of railroad capital, both stocks and bonds, then outstanding in the hands of the public was $13,711,867,733, "representing," says the commission, "a capitalization of $59,259 per mile of line." A fair valuation probably would show that it would cost a great deal more than this to reproduce

merely the physical properties. The two most thorough valuations ever made in this country were those in Minnesota and Washington. The Railroad Commission of Minnesota found in 1907 that the roads in that State were capitalized for an average of $44,206 per mile, and placed on them a valuation of $54,201 per mile. The Railroad Commission of Washington found in 1908 that the three important lines in that State were capitalized for $43,012, $44,078 and $70,278 per mile, respectively, and placed on them valuations of $39,000, $67,800 and $77,200 per mile, respectively. There have been numerous instances in this country of watering of railroad capitalization. But in most cases the water has been entirely absorbed by the making of improvements and extensions out of earnings and by increment in the value of the properties. The capitalization of the railroads of the United States is probably now the most conservative in the world. While our roads are capitalized for an average of but $59,259 per mile, those of the Argentine Republic, for example, are capitalized for $59,930; those of New South Wales (which were built and are operated by the state) for $64,000; those of Canada for $66,752; those of Germany (which are state-owned) for $109,783; those of France for $139,390; and those of the United Kingdom for $275,040. While the *increase* in the net earnings and dividends of railways during the past ten years has been large, their *absolute amount* always has been, and is yet, very small as compared with those in other lines of business. That they have not been large enough to attract an adequate supply of capital into the railway business is demonstrated by the fact that there have been constant complaints for years that the expansion of transportation facilities has not kept pace with the needs of commerce.

The mileage of the railroads increased only from 187,534 miles in 1899 to 235,402 miles in 1909, or 25 per cent. Meantime their total passenger traffic increased from 14,591,327,000 passengers carried one mile to 29,109,323,000, or 100 per cent., and their freight traffic from 123,667,257,000 tons hauled one mile to 218,802,987,000, or almost 80 per cent.

HIGHER INTEREST RATES ON RAILROAD INVESTMENTS

Now, to get the new capital requisite to increase their facilities to the extent that is demanded by the growth of commerce, the carriers must be prepared to pay for it not only as high a percentage of return as, but a higher than they ever have paid or are now paying. This is largely because of the increase within recent years in the market rate of interest. This general increase is illustrated by that which has taken place in the rate that the railroads themselves have to pay on their bonds. The average rate at which they borrowed money in 1900 was 3.75 per cent.; in 1908 it was 5.04 per cent.; and it probably is now 5.5 per cent., an increase in ten years of 33 per cent. Now, whatever raises the rate of interest on bonds and other gilt-edged securities raises the rate of dividend that must be paid on stocks. When an investor can get only 3.75 per cent. interest by loaning his money he may be willing to give par for a stock paying a dividend of only 5.5 to 7 per cent.; but when he can get 5 per cent. or more from loans on gilt-edged security he quickly becomes unwilling to invest in any stock that will not net him from 7 to 9 per cent.

Now, assuming that passenger and freight rates remained unchanged, would the resultant of the various forces that determine railroad profits be in future the increase of net earnings, which the roads need, or a decrease? As has already been shown, the increases in wages that have been made within the last three years will have the effect, when the roads again have as many employees on their pay-rolls as in 1907, of increasing their operating expenses over $158,500,000 a year. This equals 52 per cent. of the net dividends declared in 1909. Furthermore, the prices of materials and equipment are now the highest in history and are still rising. On the other hand, increase in the density of traffic tends to increase railroad net earnings *only before a railroad is being worked to its full capacity;* for after the point of traffic saturation is reached, new tracks or lines must be built to handle the additional traffic, which involves enormous new investment. Now, there are many roads which have reached this point. Furthermore, improvements in plants and operating methods cannot be relied on to keep down operating expenses in future as they have in the past, for on many roads grades and curves have been reduced, and the size of cars, the power of locomotives and the length of trains have been increased as much as is economically practicable, or even, in many cases, physically possible. The view of the Interstate Commerce Commission as to the probable future resultant of the forces that determine railway net earnings was thus expressed by Commissioner Prouty in the recent decision in the Spokane rate case:

> It is probable that at the outset the economies of operation more than outweighed the increased cost of labor and supplies, but that of late the reverse has been true. . . . It is evident that the

total result to net revenues cannot be foretold with accuracy. It is perhaps probable that the effect of increased wages and increased cost of supplies will be more seriously felt in the future than it has been in the past.

The situation, then, briefly summed up, seems to be this: The railroads require a vast amount of new capital to make the great improvements and enlargements of their facilities that are necessary to enable them properly to handle the traffic of the country; to get this capital they must pay higher rates of interest and dividends; in order to meet their increasing expenses, properly maintain their properties, and pay the higher rates of interest and dividends that capitalists demand they must earn both more gross and more net; and, unless they are allowed to advance their rates, it is probable that their net earnings not only will not increase, but will decrease.

Prices in general have risen over 21 per cent. in ten years and 50 per cent. in thirteen years. The roads are asking for increases in rates that will certainly not average over 10 per cent., and probably will average considerably less. Therefore, if the very highest average advance that has been proposed were made, rates would still be substantially lower, as compared with prices, than they were ten years ago, and very greatly lower, as compared with prices, than they were thirteen years ago.

TASK OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

The determination of whether the railways shall be allowed to raise their rates will rest, primarily, with the Interstate Commerce Commission. Its action regarding the matter will be unprecedented in the history of this country. The Hepburn act of 1906 empowered the commission to reduce rates only after the railways had put them into effect. The Mann-Elkins act of this year authorizes it to restrain an advance in rates from being put into effect for a maximum period of ten months, while the commission is investigating whether it is justifiable; and to forbid it entirely if it shall finally be found unreasonable.

In determining whether rates shall be reduced the commission considers (1) their relation to other rates; and (2) the probable effect of a change in them on railroad earnings. It will have to give preponderant consideration to the same points in passing on the proposed advances. It must consider the relation of any rate it is proposed to advance to other rates, because, even though a railroad's earnings may be too small, the rate in question may be high enough or even excessive and unfairly discriminatory and the smallness of the road's earnings be due to the extreme lowness of other rates. The factors which mainly determine the commission's decision as to the equitableness of the relation between rates are the relative amounts it *costs* the railroad to render the services for which it charges the rates, and the relative *values* of those services to those to whom they are rendered. For example, it *costs* more on the average to haul a ton of dry goods than a ton of coal, owing mainly to the fact that more tons of dry goods can be loaded in a car and that they must be given an expedited service; and, besides, the service rendered in hauling a ton of dry goods is more *valuable* to the shipper than the service rendered in hauling a ton of coal simply because the dry goods is more valuable.

The commission must consider the probable effect of its orders on railroad earnings, both because, as an administrative body, it is its duty as much as that of the President, to use its authority to promote the public welfare, and because the Supreme Court of the United States has held that railways cannot constitutionally be deprived of the right to earn a "fair return." The Supreme Court, in the Consolidated Gas Company case, indicated that 6 per cent. is the *minimum* to which a public service corporation can be restricted. Just what return the Interstate Commerce Commission regards as the *maximum* which in the interest of public expediency railways should be allowed to earn, it has never said, but in its original opinion in the recent Spokane rate case, it did express the view that the net earnings of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern, which for five or six years had averaged from 12 to 15 per cent., were excessive.

The *rates* of all competing railways must be the same; otherwise all the competitive traffic will go to the road whose rates are lowest. But the *net earnings* of competing roads vary widely; in the same territory there are found roads which are earning 20 per cent. and others that are earning nothing, or perhaps 2, 3, or 4 per cent. Now, if the commission reduces a rate it reduces the earnings of the weak as well as of the strong competing lines; and if it permits a raise of rates the earnings of the strong as well as of the weak lines will be increased. The commission has repeatedly said that where the earnings of an entire group of roads will be affected by its order, it must take into account the entire situation; it will not reduce rates because the earnings of some one road or roads in a group are high, nor refrain from reducing them because the earnings of some road or roads are already low.

FEDERAL APPROPRIATIONS: THEIR RAPID INCREASE

The Principal Causes and How to Check Them

BY THE HON. JAMES A. TAWNEY

(Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, Sixty-first Congress)

THE period since the Spanish-American War has witnessed a marvelous increase in our national expenditures. Less than nineteen years ago the people were astounded at the thought of their Government appropriating a billion of dollars during a single Congress. The explanation then was, we are a "billion-dollar country." But to-day, at a single session of Congress, a billion dollars is appropriated and it does not seem to cause the people to even pause and question the reasonableness or examine into the necessity of these largely increased expenditures.

NOT A PARTY QUESTION

While, as is usually the case, the minority party, in order to gain political advantage because of our large appropriations, seeks to charge the party in control of the Government with extravagance and waste of public money, yet the records will show there is no line of demarcation between the two parties in their demands for increased appropriations, nor any greater zeal for economy in public expenditures upon the part of the members of one party than is shown by the adherents of the other, especially when the interests of their respective localities are concerned. This is so whether those interests be in appropriations for public buildings, for river and harbor improvements, for additional and greater battleships, for military posts, for increases in salaries to curry favor with officers as well as employees of the Government, or for any of the many other activities of the federal Government in particular States or localities.

As neither political party is solely responsible for unnecessary or constitutionally unauthorized appropriations or more zealous than the other in the interest of economy, it is well for the country to seek the real causes of the tremendous growth in federal expenditures during the little more than a decade since our war with Spain. In doing so we shall also call attention to certain restrictive legislation enacted within the last few years, with a view to acquainting the public with what has already been accomplished by Congress in the way of reform in estimating for and in making federal appropriations, and also to what further reforms are needed to keep national expenditures within the legitimate functions of the federal Government, and to avoid unnecessary increases in the future.

THE CITIZEN INDIFFERENT TO THE BURDEN OF INDIRECT TAXES

The fundamental cause of our greatly increased expenditures is found in the fact that these expenditures are met from revenues secured indirectly—from customs duties, internal revenue taxes, and miscellaneous receipts, the burden of which the people do not directly feel. The citizen who must go into his own pocket, and therefrom contribute directly his share toward a public improvement or a public service, is not indifferent as to the necessity for such improvement or service, nor is he tardy in complaining if the weight of the burden of taxation becomes excessive in proportion to the benefits he receives. The citizen watches with jealous eye municipal and State expenditures, for he knows that with their increase he must bear his proportion of the taxes to meet them. But the farther he is, apparently, removed from the source of the public revenue, as when the revenue is secured indirectly, the less interested he is, the less familiar with the purposes for which the revenue is being expended, and the less readily is his opinion impressed upon the legislative body that authorizes the expenditure of his money.

STATE FUNCTIONS TAKEN OVER BY THE NATION

This indirectness of federal taxation and the popular belief that what the federal Government does and pays for does not come out of their pockets, give rise to the people's willingness to surrender to the federal Government functions that the States have expressly re-

served to themselves, the exercise of which involves the expenditure of money, and likewise to the eagerness with which they demand appropriations for objects which should and could just as well be undertaken and performed by their local or State governments. This tendency is therefore the result largely of the mistaken impression which the people seem to have, that in securing federal appropriations for their respective States and localities they are securing something for nothing. While it is true that this tendency is due rather to negligence than to any deliberate failure upon the part of the States to perform certain of their functions, it is none the less serious, for the remissness of the States in the performance of their proper functions gives rise to a general popular demand for remedial legislation by the federal Government as well as for federal appropriations.

With the development of transportation facilities and the resultant growth of our industries, State lines have, for all practical purposes, been obliterated. There is not an industry of any size that does not manufacture goods for shipment into other States. If the remissness of one State in dealing with its domestic affairs made itself felt only within the borders of that State, then it might be left to suffer the consequences until driven to seek a remedy. If the condition of the packing industry at Chicago affected only the people of Illinois, the federal Government would not have been appealed to to protect the health of the people generally and also to protect our foreign commerce through the enactment of the meat-inspection law. The neglect of Illinois and other States in which are located large packing plants contributed more than anything else to the enactment of that law at a cost to the whole people of more than $3,000,000 annually. The same is true of the pure food law, for had proper State laws been enacted and enforced to safeguard the health of the people in each State there would have been no demand or necessity for a national law.

Congress in the session recently closed established a new bureau which is an instance in point. In response to a public sentiment aroused because of the failure of the States to enact proper mining laws to protect the lives of workers in mines, a national Bureau of Mines was created. The establishment of this bureau was doubly unwarranted; first, because its principal functions properly belong exclusively to the States in which mines are located and over which the federal Government has no control; and second, because the scientific investigative work in connection with the causes of mine explosions generally was being performed efficiently by a branch of the Geological Survey.

There is now a well-organized lobby, backed by many eminent physicians of the country, seeking to secure the establishment of a new department, to be known as the Department of Health, with a Secretary in the Cabinet. The principal reason advanced for this new activity upon the part of the federal Government is the inefficiency of the States in dealing with the question of public health and hygiene. There has likewise, for some time, been a constant agitation to induce the federal Government to make large appropriations for the support of educational institutions to be located in the various Congressional districts throughout the country.

The function of promoting the public health has always been regarded as one purely local; and so also the function of providing for the education of its citizens. These functions have always, heretofore, been jealously guarded by the States and their municipalities. Should the federal Government once undertake the exercise of either one of these functions, even in a most limited manner, it would be only a question of time when it would be called upon to extend its activity into purely local fields, for the States and municipalities would then strive to secure federal aid for their hospitals and schools in much the same manner as they now seek to secure their proportion of other federal appropriations. To obtain this they would have to surrender ultimately to the federal Government the right of local self-government over their educational institutions and public-health service, for with federal appropriations for any service, whether national or local, federal administration is a necessary concomitant.

There are many other unwarranted activities now being performed by the federal Government requiring increased appropriations. These have grown from small beginnings, which were in themselves within the scope of federal functions, and have increased with the demands of certain sections of the country or of private business interests, which desire the federal Government to do things which they themselves could as well do, and should be required to do, or suffer the consequences. Certain of the activities of the United States Geological Survey furnish examples of this tendency. The Geological Survey was established primarily for the purpose of making a geological survey of the public domain. In performance of this function, topographic and geologic surveys have been made of public lands; but this work has been and is now being done in States

where there is not now a foot of public land. Municipalities and counties have been surveyed primarily in the interest of municipalities and public utility corporations, such as electric railways and water-power companies. Likewise, nonnavigable streams, which lie wholly within a single State and are, therefore, not within the jurisdiction of the federal Government, are being gauged, and this work is done principally for the benefit of localities or industrial concerns interested in water-power development.

These are but a few of the activities of the federal Government which should properly be performed either by the States or by private interests that are now the beneficiaries at the expense of the whole people. The good which may be accomplished locally by any or all of these various activities cannot be questioned; but the scope of the functions of the federal Government is not to be measured by the beneficent results which may accrue to individual States, localities, or to certain private interests, especially where the same results may be as well secured by the States whose duty it is, under their organic laws, to look after the welfare of the people within their own borders and at their own expense.

MILITARY EXPENDITURES

But by far the most serious single cause of our greatly increasing expenditures is the cost of maintaining and enlarging our military establishments. The total appropriations for the army, navy, fortifications, and military academy for 1910 were $248,832,714.72, while the appropriations for the same purposes for 1897 were only $61,688,477.29. The appropriations for 1910 exceeded those for 1897 by over 400 per centum. The total appropriations for all other purposes, exclusive of postal expenditures, for 1897 were $315,253,968.90, while for 1910 they were $560,876,772.40, or an increase of 178 per centum. In other words, the percentage of increase in expenditures for preparation for war is more than double the percentage of increase in all other expenditures, including past wars.

During the fiscal year 1909 we expended in preparation for war, that is, for our army, navy, fortifications, and other objects made necessary by our present policy, 39.4 per centum of our entire revenue for that year, exclusive of postal receipts; and on account of past wars we expended 32 per centum of our total revenues, or for both purposes 71.4 per centum, leaving only 28.6 per centum for all other governmental purposes outside of the Postal Service. While it is practically impossible to reduce our expenditures on account of past wars, it is possible to reduce very greatly our expenditures in preparation for war, without jeopardizing in the least our national safety, and it is to be hoped that the enlightened intelligence of the people will, in the not distant future, demand that we cease this reckless waste indulged in merely for the gratification of an unwarranted national pride.

LACK OF BUDGET SYSTEM

Another very serious practical reason for our present large expenditures may be found in the lack of any well formulated system of preparing the estimates for public expenditures and in making the appropriations to meet the same. A step in that direction, however, has been taken. Under the practice which obtained up to March 4, 1909, the head of each executive department submitted his estimates to the Secretary of the Treasury, who was charged merely with the duty of grouping them in the "Book of Estimates" for submission to Congress at the beginning of each season. As a result of this method each department placed its estimates at the highest figure, sometimes, too, without regard to the actual needs of the service or the estimated revenues of the Government, in the hope of securing more liberal appropriations. Each department prepared its estimates, too, without regard to the necessities or the demands of other departments. It, therefore, not infrequently happened that the estimates for expenditures were far in excess of the estimated revenue, and the appropriations made by seven different committees were so large as to cause a deficit.

EXECUTIVE RESPONSIBILITY

In order to put an end to this haphazard method and to secure some coördination in the preparation and submission of estimates, the Committee on Appropriations placed in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, approved March 4, 1909, a provision which requires the Secretary of the Treasury, after the estimates are submitted to him, to compare their total with the estimated revenues for the ensuing fiscal year. If he finds that they are in excess of the estimated revenues, he is then required to submit them to the President, who in turn examines them. If the President, after consultation with the heads of the departments, believes that they cannot, without injury to the public service, be scaled down so as to bring them within the estimated revenue, he is then required to recommend to Congress new sources of taxation or new loans to make up the deficit.

In this way the responsibility for increased expenditures, which has heretofore rested entirely upon Congress, has been thrown, in part, upon the President and the executive departments, the heads of which are best able to determine what appropriations can, with the least injury to the public service, be reduced. The success of this provision is evidenced by the fact that the estimates submitted to Congress at the beginning of the session just closed were $80,261,738.43 less than the estimate submitted at the beginning of the previous session, and $44,706,231.66 less than the appropriations made by Congress pursuant to the previous year's estimates.

REDUCING "DEFICIENCY" APPROPRIATIONS

Another reform in the methods of public expenditure, which has saved much money, is the so-called "anti-deficiency" law. Up to about four years ago a bureau or a department would submit an estimate, and if the amount so estimated was not fully appropriated for by Congress, the bureau or department would nevertheless proceed to expend the amount appropriated, on the basis of the estimate, and would then present to Congress, at its next session, an estimate to make up the deficiency. This practice enabled the heads of the departments, and not Congress, to fix the standard of public expenditures.

The law now provides that all appropriations must be apportioned by the heads of departments and bureau chiefs, by monthly or quarterly allotments, so as to cover the entire year, and the amount so allotted must not be exceeded, except in case of some extraordinary emergency, or the happening of some unforeseen and unavoidable contingency that could not be reasonably anticipated when the apportionment was made. For a violation of this law a severe penalty is imposed. As a result, estimates for deficiency appropriations have been materially reduced. The total deficiency appropriations during the last session were $7,587,654.12 less than those of the previous session, and $11,825,788.71 less than the average annual deficiencies during any fiscal year since 1898. Thus the power, which, through long usage, had been usurped by the departments and bureaus, of determining, without regard for the will of Congress, what their expenditures should be, has been destroyed, and Congress now fixes the standard of public expenditures in all departments of the Government, free from department coercion.

Another provision of law enacted a few years ago, which has compelled the executive branch of the Government to cease the expenditure of public money through indirect means without authority of law, provides that no part of any appropriations heretofore or hereafter made shall be available for the payment of the salaries of any person or commission appointed without the authority of law, or for the payment of compensation of persons transferred from bureaus or departments to assist such person or commission in its work, unless such transfer or such commission has been previously authorized by law. This is, in effect, but a reiteration of a law on the statute books at the time of its enactment, but which had been repeatedly violated. Moreover, the Constitution provides that "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law," and it was the intention of the framers of that instrument that the authority to expend the money of the people should be restricted to appropriations made by Congress. While this provision remains law and the auditors for the several departments enforce it, government by executive choice will be impossible.

SHOULD CABINET OFFICERS HAVE SEATS IN CONGRESS?

It has been suggested many times that our adoption of the European system of giving cabinet officers seats in the House of Representatives would greatly facilitate the work of Congress in making appropriations for the public service, and would likewise result in much economy. Whether such a system, if adopted, would result in any economy is very doubtful. There are many practical difficulties in the way of such a system in this country. The greatest obstacle is our form of government with its three independent and coördinate branches. In England the cabinet is chosen from among the membership of the House of Commons. Under our Constitution this would not be possible, as a man cannot at one and the same time hold office in the executive and legislative departments of the Government. This the founders of our Government wisely provided against in order to prevent one branch from dominating the other. The proposition merely to grant them permission to be present on the floor of the House and participate in the discussion is likewise impracticable.

It is not likely that the people would take kindly to the idea of having persons appointed by the executive, sometimes because of their ability along given lines, but not infrequently for personal or political reasons, participate in

and bring their influence to bear directly upon the question of the appropriation of public money for their respective departments. Their responsibility for such action would not be to the people but to the President.

Under our system information concerning the necessity for appropriations estimated for is obtained through hearings before the respective committees having appropriating jurisdiction. Reports of these hearings are always printed and are available for the information of every Member of the House and the country.

It is more than likely that the presence and influence of heads of departments upon the floor, while perhaps furnishing some enlightment to those members who do not take the trouble to examine the reports of hearings, would tend to increase rather than decrease appropriations. Each cabinet officer would represent and use his power and influence in the interests of his own department. This is always the case under the present system, and it is not reasonable to suppose that it would be different if cabinet officers were permitted to urge their estimates on the floor as well as before committees.

ATTITUDE OF HOUSE COMMITTEES

Another serious cause for increased appropriations is the fact that the chairmen and members of those committees, each of which has jurisdiction of but a single appropriation bill, have become the partisan representatives in committee and upon the floor of the department or the particular activity of the governmental service which comes under their appropriating jurisdiction. These committees have both legislative and appropriating jurisdiction. The Committee on Appropriations, on the other hand, very properly has no legislative jurisdiction, but has control of six appropriation bills, carrying a little more than half the total appropriations. Two of these bills, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial and the Sundry Civil bill, carry appropriations affecting every department and every activity of the Government, and reach almost every Congressional district in the country. This general jurisdiction causes the Committee on Appropriations to take a comprehensive view of governmental expenditures, and to refrain from favoring one branch or activity of the Government at the expense of another, and also to seek so to consolidate and merge similar functions which are being performed by several separate agencies as to cause the least possible expenditure and the least possible duplication of service.

A partial remedy for the lack of coördination between committees having appropriating jurisdiction was thought to have been found in the Senate when recently a committee on public expenditures was formed, composed of the chairmen of the various appropriating committees. This committee, however, found it impossible to accomplish anything, because none of its members wished to antagonize any one of the appropriating committees by interfering with its work and interposing his judgment over that of the seventeen or more members who composed each of the appropriating committees; and also because none of the committees was willing to surrender its judgment to any other committee. For these and other reasons nothing whatever was accomplished through that method.

Prior to 1865 the House of Representatives had no committee known as a "Committee on Appropriations." Until then all appropriation bills were prepared and submitted by the Committee on Ways and Means.

DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITY

In 1865 the jurisdiction of this committee, under the rules of the House, was divided and the Committee on Appropriations was created with Thaddeus Stevens as its head, who resigned the chairmanship of Ways and Means to accept the chairmanship of this new committee. Thereafter, and until 1880, all appropriations were considered by the Committee on Appropriations. In the latter year the legislative committee on Agriculture was authorized, under the rules of the House, to prepare and report the Agricultural Appropriation Bill. In 1885, to weaken the influence of Samuel J. Randall, a Protection Democrat, then chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, authority was given, by a Democratic House, to the Committee on Military Affairs to report the Army Appropriation bill and the bill for the support of the Military Academy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs to report the Naval Appropriation bill; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill; to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, the Post-Office Appropriation bill; and to the Committee on Indian Affairs, the Indian Appropriation bill.

Thus the jurisdiction over, and the responsibility for, all appropriations was taken from one committee and divided between seven. Six of these committees, each having control over the appropriations for but one department, were thereby made the special representatives and advocates of the respective departments for

which they consider and recommend appropriations, rather than the servants of the House and the representatives of the people, the expenditure of whose money they recommend. In this way we have seven avenues and as many by-ways as there are members constituting these committees, to the federal Treasury.

This division of jurisdiction and responsibility in the matter of initiating appropriations has contributed more than any single cause to the enormous increase in appropriations during recent years. It was predicted at the time by Mr. Randall and Mr. Cannon that the amendment to the rules, dividing the responsibility for appropriations, would soon cost the people $50,000,000 annually. Our experience under this rule has demonstrated the wisdom of these men in opposing its adoption, and the correctness of their judgment as to its responsibility for greatly increasing appropriations for public expenditures.

GIVE ENTIRE JURISDICTION TO ONE COMMITTEE

The real remedy for unnecessarily increasing appropriations, therefore, lies in the adoption of a rule upon the organization of the House in the Sixty-second Congress, authorizing the appointment of one committee sufficiently large to represent all sections of the country, vested with exclusive jurisdiction over all estimates for appropriations. This would be a genuine reform in the rules of the House,—one that would be of practical benefit to the people. It would save to the federal Treasury from fifty to seventy-five millions of dollars annually.

Although the suggested change in the rules is within the power of the House to make, its accomplishment would be impossible without the aid of a strong public sentiment. This is so for the reason that it will encounter the determined opposition of about one hundred and eighty members who are, or have been, members of one or the other of these seven appropriating committees. The membership of these committees is naturally jealous of the prestige and influence that attaches to service on a committee having appropriating jurisdiction. Their combined effort and influence would, therefore, have to be met and overcome. For this reason the proposed modification of the rules cannot be effected until, through the press and magazines of the country, there is created a public sentiment so strong in its favor that members who have not had service on any of these committees will feel compelled, in the interest of economy, to favor a rule for the appointment of a single committee to have control of all appropriations.

The results accomplished by the one committee that now has jurisdiction over six of the twelve appropriation bills gives promise of the retrenchment that may be expected if all the appropriation bills were placed under the control of a single committee. The appropriations reported to the House, by the Committee on Appropriations, during the last session of Congress were $16,933,925.24 less than the estimates over which that committee has jurisdiction; while the appropriations reported by all the other appropriating committees were $27,931,402.10 in excess of the estimates submitted for their consideration. This difference in previous sessions was much greater when the estimates were submitted, under the old system, with far less care and without the restraining influence under which the heads of the executive departments prepared the estimates submitted at the last session.

Among the many important duties of Congress none requires greater concentration of responsibility, in order to insure the best and most satisfactory results, than the consideration of estimates for appropriations to meet governmental expenditures. No great corporation would for a moment tolerate the impractical and unbusinesslike method in allotting to its several departments the amount necessary to the conduct of its business that has obtained in both Houses of Congress the past twenty-five years. If it did, bankruptcy would inevitably follow in a very short time.

Inasmuch, then, as this divided responsibility and haphazard method in considering and recommending appropriations is to such a great extent responsible for the enormous and unnecessary increase in our appropriations in recent years, and since the chief remedy can be found only in the creation of a single committee for the consideration of appropriation bills, it is to be hoped that before the organization of the next Congress a wise and overwhelming public sentiment will exist, demanding that in the interest of economy in appropriations and in the administration of public affairs the jurisdiction over all appropriations be consolidated in one committee of the House, instead of being divided, as now, between seven or eight. If this can be accomplished in conjunction with the present method of preparing and submitting the estimates by the executive to Congress, then the consideration of those estimates by one committee, instead of by eight, would prevent the duplication of and insure that coordination in the public service that would greatly reduce the appropriations and hereafter keep them within the actual needs, as well as within the legitimate functions, of the Government.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

HOW GERMAN STREET RAILWAYS SHAME US

AN excellent commentary on the prevalent criticism of American street-railway service is supplied by the *Engineering News*, which prints in its editorial correspondence a letter from C. W. B., who has been spending a short time in half a dozen German cities—Cologne, Mayence, and Strasburg being three of them—and who says that he wishes he had with him in Germany the manager of the street railways in his own home town in America, to whom he would like to put a few questions with the view of discovering why there is such a contrast between the street railways of these German cities and his own at home. The indictment he brings against the New Jersey corporation which runs the latter is as follows:

> Its cars are dirty and overcrowded. They are insufficient in number to accommodate the traffic, not only at the rush hours of the day but at other times. They are run at astonishingly irregular intervals. Often one waits a long time for a car to come along and then three or four will pass in a bunch. The conduct of the employees is a constant source of complaint. The handling of the controller and of the brakes is such that the cars are generally stopped with a jerk and started with a surge ahead that sends the whole mass of strap hangers swaying backward. The failure of motormen to stop when signaled is a constant exasperation, particularly on parts of the system where cars are run at infrequent intervals.
>
> . . . The passengers are jammed into dirty street cars like cattle. The goads used upon the street-car cattle are such verbal ones as "step lively" and "move up in front." That's the chief difference. And there is as yet no humane society to protect street-railway passengers from cruel treatment.

In Germany not once in all his street-railway riding did C. W. B. see a crowded car. While American street railways provide for increased traffic by putting on larger and heavier cars, the Germans meet the same problem by running trains of two or three cars, which offer a choice between closed and open cars, and enable the German street railways to do what no American street railway ever pretends to do—provide a seat for every passenger who wishes to sit down. Also, the German cars are clean; the uniforms of the employees are immaculate; and the men themselves are courteous to a degree that, as C. W. B. remarks, "leaves an American dissolved in astonishment." There were many other points in the Germans' favor noted by him. For example, he says:

> When I travel on my home street railway and the car comes to a switch, a stop is made while the motorman takes the long switch-operating rod out of the front compartment where he keeps it. Then he either gets out of the car or pokes the rod out of the front window and turns the switch. Then he puts back the rod and starts the car ahead.
>
> On a German car the motorman carries the switch-operating rod on the front of the car outside where it is held by a socket and latch. When he comes to a switch, therefore, he can release the rod and turn the switch and replace the rod in a fifth of the time the motorman on an American car requires.

Another point that bothers Americans in connection with their street railways, especially in going from one city to another, is whether the cars will stop on the near or on the far side of the street. In Germany, the stopping-places are plainly marked by neat enameled signs along the sidewalk, and, except at junctions with other street railways, are located at some distance from the street corners. C. W. B. believes that the adoption of such a system in America would obviate four-fifths of the complaints of motormen not stopping when signaled; and it might result in a saving of time that would avoid the high-speed runs between stops, and the quick starts and sudden checks that are as annoying to the passengers as they are injurious to the equipment.

In justice to the American street-railway manager, C. W. B. confesses his belief that the brusque "Step lively!" of the American conductor is just as truly typical of us as a people as the politeness of the German conductor is of the German nation. Must we not, he asks, as a nation learn the art of good manners before we indict our street-railway managers because their conductors do not say "Please" and "Thank you?"

Street railways in German cities of moderate size give a far superior service to any in America, and, with far smaller traffic, carry passengers short distances for half the fare charged by American companies. As C. W. B. admits, however, the American lines give much longer rides for a single fare than is customary in Germany and the demand here is for these long rides.

IS EUROPE TAKING RELIGION OUT OF ITS SCHOOLS?

THE entire separation of Church and State is regarded by nearly all citizens of this republic as a highly fortunate condition of affairs. Their independence of one or the other seems to make for the freedom of both. At the same time, government within each is immensely simplified through the presence of a single instead of a dual authority. As applied to our public schools, this principle has resulted in the "undenominational" system which most of us would be very unwilling to see changed. The question as to which faith should be taught, and how much prominence it should receive in the school curriculum, has not, however, everywhere been settled with so little difficulty and friction as here. Where a state religion has been strongly entrenched, there, of course, the efforts to get it out of the schools have been vigorously resisted. In France, after a bitter conflict, all religious teaching or observance, and even the recognition of religious belief, was finally banished from the schools maintained out of the public exchequer. In Italy a similar movement has been in progress, and the "laicization," or "neutralization," of government educational institutions there finds a host of energetic, eloquent adversaries, not only among the Roman Catholic priesthood, but the laity as well.

To the large and solid body of opinion the *Rassegna Nazionale* of Florence gives voice in the shape of an article based on a pamphlet recently issued by a distinguished ecclesiastic, Monsignor Bonomelli.

The "scandalous French novelty and absurdity," one reads in the *Rassegna Nazionale*, "of divorcing education from religion has found, and continues to find, ready followers in Italy." The point of view of this review is representative of the attitude taken by the majority of devout Roman Catholics in Europe, and is therefore worth quoting somewhat at length.

> But it is chiefly on the schools that the fate of our country depends; if they are Christian, so will the future generations be. The lay school is not merely anti-Christian but atheistic. . . . Ignoring every true basis of morality, it is antisocial, for it is a kind of institution which does not really educate, and which does more harm than good. What we want first of all and above all is good children, to obtain which worthy grand aim their characters must be strengthened, in order to render them capable of performing acts of sacrifice, of overcoming the difficulties they will meet, of enduring the sorrows which may befall them, and of conquering their passions. The moral law can be prescribed and enforced solely in the name of Him who alone has the right to prescribe it and enforce it without respect to persons, Who wields full and absolute authority over all men alike, and Who at His appointed hour will ask for a strict accounting and will judge all men by their works. Now, where is a teacher in a lay school to get this moral law from, so that he may propound and expound it to his pupils? A school without God must produce scholars who will fall a prey to the most untamed passions, the direst vices. . . . In countries where the lay school is established, and where there is not enough countervailing religious instruction by means of private institutions or the clergy or otherwise, we see a terrifying growth of the spirit of revolt, of anarchistic and brutally socialistic ideas, of the filthiest literature, of disgusting realism in pictures and sculpture, and of orgies which would only have been thought possible in pagan times. . . . We cannot admit that religion is purely an individual or family affair, or one of conscience. It is a public and a social question.

It is unfair, says the article in the *Rassegna Nazionale*, to cite Holland or Switzerland in defense of lay schools, for there "they open with common prayer, the Bible is read every day, and at the close a very simple prayer is offered up, thanking God for blessings bestowed. How different from our schools, and from the French, whence even the name of God is banished!" A few Italian occurrences are then recorded. School children have been rebuked by masters for making the sign of the cross. Others have been forbidden to mention the name of God. From some scholars bookmarks in the form of sacred emblems have been taken away. One teacher wrote under a boy's composition, in which he had written about his mother's death, his extreme grief thereat, and his hope of one day seeing her again in heaven, "Do you believe this?"

"However," concludes the Italian writer, "this is not liberty. It is tyranny of the first water—tyranny for which there is no excuse."

> We rebel, once and for all, against such arbitrary dealings, and ask for true liberty in education which shall give cause of complaint to none. Under a system of that sort the believers will have the schools they desire, with suitable masters, and thus there will be homogeneous bringing up in which class and home teaching will not contradict each other. Let the unbelievers have their schools; as they desire them. Every father of a family will then be free to choose the kind of school he prefers. Experience will show which yields the best results. . . . Be it remembered that, if our Italy has become a free and powerful nation, this is due to the alumni of schools that were free, many of them in clerical hands, while to-day no small number of pupils in our lay schools not only have topsy-turvy notions, but also deny their country.

A NEW HINDU NATIONAL SONG

THERE is, it seems, a literary as well as a patriotic renasence in India. In a recent issue of the *Hindustani Review*, in an article on Hindustani as the national language of India, a writer says that "in Lahore we have now a young aspirant to literary fame in Dr. Mahommed Iqbal, Ph.D., etc., whose short but sweet poem, 'Hindustan Hamara,' strikes notes that must awaken responsive echoes all through Hindustan."

The following are extracts of a few verses, from which it would seem that the Hindu is quite as capable of idealizing his native land as the Briton or the American.

The song is entitled "My Native Land."

1. Of all countries in this world,
   our Hindustan is the best;
2. It is our rose-garden, and we
   are its nightingales.
3. Even though in foreign countries,
   My heart is always in my native land;
4. You must take me to be there,
   Where my heart really is.
5. That mountain which is the highest of all
   and the nearest to the Heavens:
6. It is our sentry; yea it is our watchman
7. In the lap of Ind,
   there disport a thousand streams;
8. Even the regions of Paradise are
   jealous of the breath of our rose-garden.
9. O, Thou Ganges stream! dost
   Thou still remember the day
10. When we first descended on Thy shores?
11. *No religion ever teaches us to bear*
    enmity to each other;
12. *We are Indians and this Hindustan is*
    Our native land.
13. Greece, Egypt and Rome have
    all vanished from this world;
14. And yet the name and fame of our
    dear old Ind still abide.

THE POLITICAL CAPACITY OF THE NEGRO

A VIGOROUS, courageous defense of the political capacity of the black man is contributed to the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*, by Prof. Kelly Miller, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, at Howard University, Washington. Professor Miller, himself a member of the negro race, limits his discussion to the negro in the United States.

The ancient doctrine of race inferiority, he says, still persists. "It avers with great vehemence of spirit that the negro is inherently, unalterably, and everlastingly inferior to the white race as a part of God's cosmic scheme of things, and, therefore, is an unfit factor for self-government, which is the highest human function."

Nevertheless, continues this writer,

> the transplanted African has manifested surprising capacities and aptitudes for the standards of his European captors, so that the races must now be separated, if at all, by purely artificial barriers. This upward struggle on the part of the African has been against continuous doubt, ridicule, and contemptuous denial on the part of those who would profit by his inferior status.

Referring to Haiti and Liberia, Professor Miller challenges the assertion that the negro is incapable of self-government. He says:

> If it be true that the negro has never shown any conspicuous capacity for self-government after the European standard, it is also true that the white race has not yet shown any conspicuous success in governing him. The Republic of Haiti, contrary to prevailing belief, is the most marvellous illustration of self-governing ability on the face of the globe. Where else can be found a race of slaves who rose up in their independence of spirit and banished the ruling race to another continent, set up free government, and maintained it for one hundred years in face of the taunts and sneers and despiteful usage of a frowning world? If there be imperfections, internal dissensions, and repeated revolutions, it is merely a repetition of the experience of mankind in learning the lesson of self-government. Liberia is held up to ridicule and scorn, and pointed to as an everlasting argument of the negro's governmental incapacity; and yet we have here a handful of ex-slaves who had only played for a while in the backyard of American civilization, and who, feeling the fires of freedom burning in their breasts, crossed the ocean and established a government on the miasmatic coasts of Africa. This Government has been maintained, however feebly, for ninety years. For nearly a century a handful of American negroes have exercised a salutary control over two millions of natives and have maintained themselves amid the intrigue and sinister design of great European powers.

So far as the negro has been allowed to take part in politics, Professor Miller maintains that he has been a constant influence making for righteousness.

> It does seem remarkable that this crude, untutored race, without inheritance or freedom, should display such an absorbing passion for free institutions. Throughout the whole range of sectional contention the negro has been on the side of liberty, law and the national authority. On the whole he has advocated the party, men, measures and policies that were calculated to uphold the best traditions and the highest American ideals. According to any just and righteous standard, this

country belongs to the negro as much as to any other, not only because he has helped to redeem it from the wilderness by the energy of his arm, but because he has also bathed it with his blood and watered it with his tears, and hallowed it with the yearnings of his soul. Not only in local atachment but also in devotion of spirit to American institutions and ideals the negro has played a notable part. It was the negro slave whose blood was first shed in the streets of Boston as an earnest of American independence. In every national crisis the negro has demonstrated his patriotism anew. It runs like a thread through every chapter of our national history from Boston Common to San Juan Hill. By what possible stretch of argument can a race with such potential patriotic capacity be construed into a menace to free institutions? If there be any menaceful feature in the negro's political status, it is merely that he grows out of ignorance, poverty, and the resultant degradation. These are only temporary and incidental, and they endure only until adequate means are put forth for their removal. There are some who are blinded by the spirit of racial animosity and hate, and with whom racial passion is the only political stock-in-trade, so that they will willingly create a racial menace where none exists, or perpetuate it though it might easily be removed. These are the most unloyal, unpatriotic men in America, and could profitably sit at the feet of the negro, whom they hold in despite, and learn the fundamental principles of loyalty and devotion to country and its cause.

JAPAN'S POVERTY AND HER STRENGTH

MUCH has been written about the impecunious condition of Japan—so much, indeed, that the very name suggests a poor country. But how poor she is as compared with other nations is known only to the few who have made special inquiry into the question. One of these few students is Professor Kambe, of Kioto Imperial University, who publishes the result of his painstaking investigations in a recent issue of *Nippon Keizai Shinshi* (the Japanese journal of economy), of Tokio.

After sifting a mass of statistics this noted Japanese scholar of economic science reaches the conclusion that his country is economically the poorest of all the nations which at present are generally recognized as "great powers." In the first place, he compares the total amount of Japan's national wealth with those of other powers. Assuming that 100 *yen** represents the total wealth of Japan, he gives us the following comparative table:

Country	*Amount of National Wealth*	
Japan	100	*yen*
Italy	269	"
Austria	384	"
Russia	551	"
Germany	683	"
France	743	"
Great Britain	1,008	"
United States	1,397	"

Not only is Japan's national wealth the smallest, she is the most heavily burdened with debts. Her national debt, Professor Kambe estimates, amounts to 22 *yen* for every 100 *yen* of her wealth, whereas even Italy, the poorest of the European powers, has a debt of only 17 *yen* per 100 *yen* of wealth. Russia's debt is 14 *yen* to every 100 *yen* of her national wealth; France's, 14; Germany's, 10; Austria's, 7; Great Britain's, 7; the United States' 1.

Professor Kambe further infers that the average per capita income of the Japanese is smaller than that of any other people belonging to the family of great powers. Taking the average income of the Japanese at 10 *yen*, he gives us the following table:

Country	*Average Per Capita Income*	
Japan	10	*yen*
Italy	23	"
Austria	28	"
Germany	41	"
France	52	"
Great Britain	60	"
United States	73	"

The gloomiest feature of all is the fact that, next to Italy, Japan is the most heavily taxed of nations. The Japanese is taxed to the extent of 1 *yen* 20 *sen* upon every 10 *yen* of his income, a proportion exceeded only by Italy, which taxes 1 *yen* 22 *sen* upon every 10 *yen* of the income of its subjects. The Austrian pays a tax of 1 *yen* 13 *sen* upon every 10 *yen* of his income; the Frenchman 97 *sen*; the Englishman 88 *sen*; the German 67 *sen*; and the American 33 *sen*.

In spite of all these unfavorable conditions now prevailing in Japan, Professor Kambe is far from disheartened. On the contrary he entertains decidedly optimistic views as to the future of Japan's economic development, believing that by applying proper methods her wealth can be augmented to no small extent. He also finds consolation in the patriotism and public spirit which enables his countrymen cheerfully to sacrifice every comfort for the sake of the State whenever an emergency arises.

*The approximate value of the Japanese *yen* in American money is 50 cents. There are 100 *sen* in one *yen*.

CENTENARY OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL QUEEN IN PRUSSIAN HISTORY

THE name of Queen Louise, held in such affectionate memory by the Prussian people, conjures up a vision of gracious loveliness. Ever an attractive and appealing figure, a special interest attaches to her at present—the centennial of her death. The exhibition of likenesses of the Queen now being held in the Hohenzollern Museum at Berlin offers the best opportunity to obtain genuine portrayals of her at various ages.

P. Bailleu, writing in the *Illustrirte Zeitung* (Leipsic) on the occasion of the anniversary, gives us a vivid idea of the personality of the Queen, who enthralled the fancy not only of her contemporaries but of succeeding generations. A reproduction of a beautiful, youthful picture of her, by Tischbein (now in the Royal Palace at Berlin), precedes his article.

In lecturing—the writer begins—some years ago on Queen Louise before a Berlin audience, and speaking of the fascination of her personality, her captivating grace, one of the audience stepped up to him at the close and asked whether she had really been so beautiful and good, so irresistibly winning, or was it all only a Prussian legend. This is the question, he continues, which now, too, on the eve of the centenary memorial of her death, is again more or less audibly put.

THE PRUSSIAN MADONNA

(The beautiful Queen Louise of Prussia the centenary of whose death was observed last month)

A PORTRAIT OF QUEEN LOUISE IN HER YOUTH

(From the Painting by T. F. U. Tischbein in the Royal Palace, Berlin)

The question may be readily and decisively answered. We can point to the pictures where Vigée-Lebrun, Grassi, and Tischbein have depicted the charm of her presence; but more appealing are the descriptions of her from the pen of two foreigners—a Frenchman and an Englishman. Count Ségur, who came to Berlin with Duroc in 1803, wrote: "One of the memories that have remained with me from my brief journey is the admiration that the beautiful and gifted Queen of Prussia aroused in me. There was such a harmonious sweetness in her voice, something so lovable and irresistibly appealing in her words, such charm and majesty in her bearing, that, completely dazed for some moments, I believed myself in the presence of one of those beings whose seductions and witchery are depicted to us in the fables of the olden times." And the English Secretary of Legation writes to his sister, the same year: "In society, particularly among the younger people, there reigns a feeling of chivalrous devotion to the Queen, and a sunny smile or a glance from her brightly laughing eyes is a token of favor eagerly coveted. Few women are endowed with so much

charm, and she is just as lovable and gracious as she is beautiful in face and form."

The witchery of Queen Louise's personality, however, lay not so much in outward appearance. "It radiated from her inner nature, whose beautiful, gentle harmony animated her motions and re-echoed in her voice." In her countenance there "beamed the peace of a candid, pure soul, joyous and happy" and anxious to make others so. "I feel so kindly toward people," she once wrote to a friend, "my whole being is love for them; I should so like to know them happy and contribute toward making them so, at my own expense."

She had shared in her happy years the easy-going life of pleasure of the Berlin court, the distaste of her husband for every form of political activity. If from 1805 she turned to politics, it was not with a meddling spirit; the currents that began to stir the Prussian people thrilled her also, and she realized that her husband needed a faithful companion to strengthen and encourage him.

Thus the force of circumstances thrust her into a place that she alone could fill. Of the two opposite camps into which Europe was divided—in her eyes, a division more ethical than political—she took the part against Napoleon. She had no share, however, in the measures that led to the unfortunate war and the collapse of 1806. All the more significant was her unflinching devotion during the war, and her painful pilgrimage to Tilsit, which has invested her with the imperishable consecration of unmerited misfortune. But it was only after the conclusion of peace that the full blessing of her activity unfolded itself. It was chiefly Queen Louise who composed the difference between the King and his reform minister, Baron von Stein, thus making the great reform work possible. And again, some years later, it was she who, in one of the severest crises of the Prussian realm, averted the danger of losing Silesia, and at the same time brought about the appointment of the second great reform minister, Baron von Hardenberg, as Chancellor, in 1810. It was an act of far-reaching consequence, but it was her last; a few weeks after her great victories she died while on a visit to her father, at the age of thirty-four.

HUNGARY A SOVEREIGN STATE

THERE is no such thing as an "Austro-Hungarian Empire." This is clearly and emphatically set forth in the Roman *Nuova Antologia* by his excellency Count Albert Apponyi, who in the Kingdom of Hungary has fulfilled the functions of Chief Justice, Minister of Public Instruction, and President of the Lower House, or Képviselöház. Count Apponyi continues:

> Mistaken ideas concerning the relations between Austria and Hungary are propagated through certain political channels, both Austrian and German, inasmuch as some publicists of those countries are endeavoring to lend authoritative color to the exploded fancy of a great unified Austria, in which Hungary would figure but as a more or less autonomous province. . . . To minds possessed with such erroneous notions—as most non-Austrian writers are—our institutions and our national affairs remain everlasting riddles, because those notions are so entirely strange to historical and constitutional facts. The most important fact, however, is that Hungary stands as an independent sovereign state. Hungary has never surrendered any portion of its sovereignty; it has only obeyed political exigencies in the method of carrying out some of the prerogatives of that sovereignty. The term "autonomy" has no meaning whatever when applied to a sovereign state, and if there have been any concessions then it is Hungary that has made them.

It is true, explains Count Apponyi, that the same "physical person" reigns over the two countries, *i. e.* Franz Josef, or Ferencz József. But this person, who is at once the Emperor of Austria and the King of Hungary, represents two sovereignties entirely distinct in law, which moreover differ considerably in various essentials of prerogative. One should understand that two separate monarchies, two dominions quite independent of each other, are comprised within the area usually designated as Austria-Hungary, viz., the Empire of Austria and the Kingdom of Hungary. To quote Count Apponyi further:

> There is no Austro-Hungarian territory; there is only Austrian territory and Hungarian territory, which fact was established by the unanimous vote of Parliament on the occasion of boundary negotiations with Rumania. There are no Austro-Hungarian citizens; there are only Austrian citizens and Hungarian citizens, who may hold or lose their rights of citizenship according to their respective country's laws, which are by no means the same. . . . In Paris, a few years ago, when a census of the foreigners was taken, the officials charged with it obstinately refused to enter the Hungarians residing in that city as Hungarian citizens or subjects; they wanted to enter them as Austrians, which was just about as correct as if they had called them English or Russian. At last they classified them as Austro-Hungarians—which was absolute nonsense. It is time that such ignorance stopped, and that a foreigner living in Paris or elsewhere should enjoy the acknowledgment of his nationality, even though it were Hungarian.

Count Apponyi supports his statements by reference to history. It was not for the pur-

pose of transforming Hungary into a province of some empire that the Hapsburgs were called in to rule over that land. On the contrary, in their coronation oaths the monarchs of that line solemnly engaged to uphold Hungary's liberty and independence.

Under the first Kings belonging to that dynasty there was no constitutional tie between Hungary and the other countries [of the Empire]; and none could possibly have existed, since those other countries were ruled by hereditary right, while Hungary was an elective kingdom. It was by virtue of elections that several Hapsburg sovereigns succeeded one another on the Hungarian throne between 1526 and 1687. At this latter date the Hungarian crown was declared hereditary in the male branch of the house of Hapsburg, under express guarantee of the country's freedom and independence. But it was only in 1723, when the right of succession was extended to the female branch of the same dynasty, that the relations betwixt Hungary and the old hereditary provinces, specified by the collective name of Austria, were defined and confirmed in proper legal form. This was done through the Pragmatic Sanction, under Charles VI (Charles III of Hungary), dating in Austria from 1713, and with us from 1723.

The obligation of "mutual defense" at that time entered upon, so this authoritative writer points out, is quite unrelated to the peculiar physical unity of rulership, and neither does it affect the integrity of Hungarian sovereignty. With the great constitutional reform of 1848, he goes on to elucidate, came the parliamentary arrangement, when the dual character of the Empire-Kingdom was emphatically reaffirmed by the enunciation of special conditions for the exercise of royal prerogative in Hungary. Then came the compromise (Ausgleich, or Kiegyezés) of 1867. This, says the statesman whose article we are transcribing, "is not a treaty, but simply a law deriving exclusively from the will of the Hungarian legislative power." And although, as he admits, there appear to be difficulties as to the actual working of some of its provisions, its validity as a juridical instrument he asserts to be beyond dispute. In theory, at all events, the compromise now holds good in the government of the "dual monarchy."

Since 1867 the following order of things has prevailed: Austria and Hungary have their own separate parliaments, at Vienna and Budapest, with responsible ministries, and each of the parliaments has an upper and a lower chamber. There is, however, also a third set of ministers. These form, as it were, a sort of international cabinet for the direction of common affairs. Under their control are three departments—*i. e.*, the Foreign, War,

COUNT CHARLES KHUEN-BELASI-HEDERVARY, THE NEW HUNGARIAN PREMIER

(By his victory in the Hungarian general election, which has at last placed the internal politics of the Dual Monarchy on what appears to be a "durable basis of constructive peace," Count Charles Khuen-Belasi-Hedervary has become the most conspicuous statesman in the land, rivaling even the "new Bismarck," Count Aehrenthal. He is a phenomenal worker and organizer, at once Pro-Consul and Parliamentarian. He served as Ban of Croatia before he became Minister-President, and he has long enjoyed the confidence of Emperor Francis Joseph)

and Finance; these ministers are four in number, the military and naval branches having separate heads (who are professional men, not civilians). But there is no common deliberative assembly. Such questions as need joint discussion are taken up by the so-called Delegations—to which, by the way, the common cabinet is responsible. There are two Delegations, one Austrian and one Hungarian; they comprise sixty members each, selected by the Upper Houses and Lower Houses of Austria and of Hungary from their own personnel, in the proportion of twenty to forty. The Delegations meet alternately. summoned by the Emperor-King, at the capitals of Vienna and Budapest. Yet they do not sit as a homogeneous body, but as distinct assemblies. If on some point an agreement cannot be reached except by vote, then each Delegation goes through the voting process, and that Delegation showing the largest majority carries the issue.

Additional reasons why Hungary's integrity should be fully acknowledged and re-

spected the author finds in the antiquity of its establishment as a kingdom, more than nine centuries ago, the solidarity of its population, and its possession of nationally individual traits and ideals. He regards Austro-Hungarian relations as very cordial at present.

HOW KING EDWARD VII WAS EDUCATED

A BRILLIANT essay upon the character of the late King Edward VII appears in the *Quarterly Review*. While unsigned, its authorship is generally ascribed by the British press to Lord Esher, one of the best informed men in England on the reigns of Victoria and Edward.

The real topic of the essay is how the character of King Edward was shaped. Three-fourths of the article is devoted to a description of the excessive care taken by Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort in educating their son and heir for his high vocation. Its concluding pages describe the result of this elaborate process of intensive culture as illustrated in the character of the King. Lord Esher writes a little bit more as a courtier than as a historian, and his article is perhaps more of a eulogium than a criticism. Even so, he cannot deny the fact—on the contrary, he expressly admits it more than once—that the system of education adopted with such anxious thought, pursued with such steady perseverance by his parents, was a mistake, although, like many other mistakes, it did not work out so badly in the long run.

LORD ESHER

(Said to be the best-informed man in England on the facts of the late King's life)

It is amazing that the King did not turn out a frightful prig, but he was, no doubt, delivered from this by the fact that he inherited from his ancestors a large proportion of original sin. The old Adam in him was strong even as a child of three and a half years old, for his governess describes him as very intelligent, generous, and good-tempered, with a few occasional passions and stampings. Even then he was most exemplary in politeness:

> Nothing—not the smallest thing—was left to chance. Not a week, not a day, not an hour of the time of this precious youth could safely or properly be wasted. Other lads might occasionally run loose in the springtime, and for other boys it might be legitimate to plunge into the region of romance. But for this boy the pages even of Sir Walter Scott were closed, and he must concentrate, ever concentrate, upon "modern languages," upon "history," upon "the sciences." . . . Daily, almost hourly, the Queen and the Prince kept watch and ward over those entrusted with the care of their son.

He was never for a moment allowed to forget that it was his destiny to be the King of England, and his whole life, his studies, his amusements, his companions were all chosen for him by a parental providence. Judging from the memoranda quoted by the *Quarterly Review*, the Queen and Prince Consort were at least as much concerned about the education of their son as they were about the government of the Empire.

> They succeeded in teaching him to be polite, to dress well, to be neat, punctual and orderly—in other words, they hardened what might be called his naturally good instincts into fixed habits; but when they came up against his love of pleasure and other instincts, they not only failed utterly, but contributed themselves to their defeat. For instance, it is probable that the blue-eyed boy whom Lady Lyttelton describes as being backward in language when he was three and a half years of age might never under the most sagacious guidance have developed into a great scholar; but the method adopted by the Prince Consort simply made him loathe books. He was never allowed to read a novel, and during his stay at Edinburgh the only literary dissipation he was allowed was an abridged edition of Gibbons' "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," and the worthy Dr. Schmidt's "History of the Middle Ages."

"A great reader the King never was, but he was a great observer," and this faculty of observation seems to have been innate in him

and was not due to any special education. The mischief which the excessive supervision of his earlier education did to the Prince was aggravated in later years by the jealous manner in which he was excluded by the Queen from all participation in affairs of State. That the Prince resented this bitterly is an open secret. He complained of it to all.

For several years of his life he was popularly credited or debited with the reputation of a Prince Hal. His own mother was said to have frequently expressed with some bitterness her disappointment at the finished result of the painful efforts of the Prince Consort and herself to make the Prince of Wales walk in the strait and narrow path. Indeed, the strait and narrow path was the one thing which the Prince instinctively detested, and the more you tried to drive him into it the more he preferred the broad path that leadeth to destruction. But when Queen Victoria died Prince Hal disappeared, and in his place King Edward dissolved in twenty-four hours all the misgivings of those who had never seen the better side of his character. Those who stood near him at that time realized immediately that in Edward VII the country had come into the possession of a great monarch:

> So far from his previous life, with its want of concentrated energy, with its so-called frivolities, and with what men always prejudiced and sometimes insincere call its ceremonial inanities, proving an obstacle to kingship, the sheer humanity of it had left him unscathed of soul and most extraordinarily well equipped for dealing with the gravest problem with which a sovereign has to deal, that is to say, the eternal problem of making good use of the average man. Whether it was a radical politician or a foreign statesman, a man embittered by neglect or one of fortune's favorites, an honest man or a villain, no one ever left the King's presence without a sense of his own increased importance in the worldly scale of things. It was this power of raising a man in his own estimation which was the mainspring of the King's influence. His varied intercourse with men of all sorts and conditions, his preference for objective rather than for subjective teaching, as his old tutor said of him in boyhood, and his frank interest in the affairs of others, had taught him the most profound and the oftenest ignored of all platitudes, that the vast majority of men are good, and that no man is wholly evil.

THE RUSSIAN CHURCH AND DIVORCE

AT the present time, when the question of divorce is occupying public attention so largely in this country, the article by Mr. Andrew J. Shipman in the *Catholic World* on divorce in the Russian Church is as opportune as it is interesting. According to this writer, although the question of marriage in the Russian Orthodox Church rests upon a reasonably solid foundation, in practice it is quite different. In the Orthodox Greek Church matrimony is a sacrament and is indissoluble. Until the reign of Peter the Great, matrimonial legislation and practice in Russia were more or less severely observed; but from his time until 1841 there was an attempt to reconcile the severity of the Church's teaching with the customs of the people. The "Regulations for Ecclesiastical Consistories," issued by the Government and the Holy Synod in 1841, are now the law of the Russian Church with regard to the dissolution of marriage and subsequent remarriage.

Under this existing law marriage is ended by the death of one of the parties, and the survivor may, if there be no impediments, remarry; and marriage may be also dissolved either by petition of one of the parties or by a suit brought by one party against the other. The wife may file with the consistory of the diocese a petition for absolute dissolution of the marriage when her husband has been exiled to Siberia, which entails the loss of his civil and family rights; or when he has been absent without having been heard from for five years. The absence must be proved, the usual method of supplying such evidence being by an advertisement in a Church paper. Suits are divided into two classes: divorce without criminality and divorce arising from transgression. The first relate to matters of incapacity; the second, to violations of the marriage vows. The party found guilty is not allowed to remarry; but the other party may at once contract a new marriage. It is however possible for the guilty party, after several years, to make application, perform the prescribed penance, and then receive permission to marry again. The civil courts in Russia have no jurisdiction over divorce, so that any corrupt practices must be attributed to the State Church and to its law and procedure.

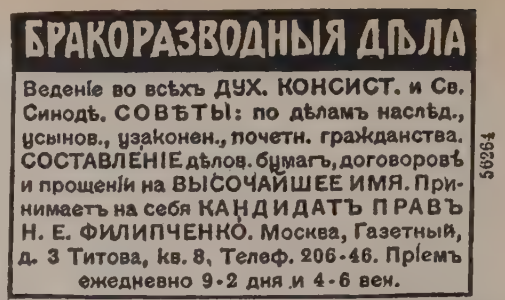
From the article under review we learn that this granting of divorce in Russia, together with its wide departure from the early canons of the Church, "has resulted in many laxities and abuses, so that a state of things has been produced which is not even tolerated here [in the United States] in some of our very liberal divorce States."

> The Government wants the stamp duties; the necessary advertisements are not objected to by the Church papers; the various consistories reckon

upon the costs and fees which come to them as a part of their revenue; and the lawyers look upon divorce litigation as a safe and profitable source of professional income, something like conveyance and searching of titles with us.

Most of the divorces in Russia are for continued absence without news of the other party. Often a divorce is obtained by the wife in one part of the Empire, and a divorce by the husband in another part, for this same cause. It is an ordinary thing to see a list of divorce advertisements in the leading Church papers in Russia. The *Catholic Review* prints facsimiles of nine of such advertisements from the *Tserkovny Viedomosti* (Church Gazette), an organ of the Holy Synod. Most of the peasants and persons of the mixed classes, even if they can read and write, know nothing of divorce procedure, so that the Russian lawyer who makes divorce cases a specialty finds plenty of clients. The way he advertises himself would put to shame the most daring of the advertising lawyers in the United States. The notices of six such lawyers are reproduced in facsimile by the *Catholic Review*, together with translations. One of the advertisers, employed during the week in the divorce division of the Holy Synod, actually announces that he will be in Moscow on Sundays from 2 to 8 p. m. to give advice in divorce cases, while another informs prospective clients that payment is not due till the end of proceedings, and that his charges are from fifty dollars upward.

On this important question Russia is becoming more lax every day; and she presents the repulsive spectacle of a church and hierarchy practically aligned on the side of easy and frequent divorce, and contradicting daily the teaching of its own catechism.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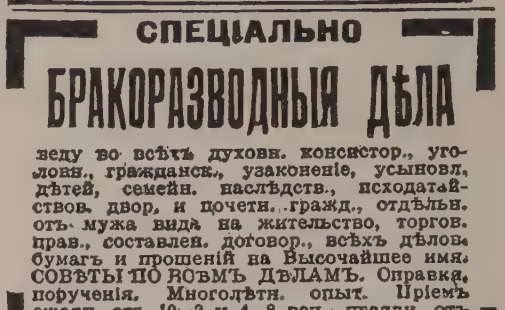
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ADVERTISEMENTS OF RUSSIAN DIVORCE LAWYERS REPRODUCED FROM RUSSIAN JOURNALS

POLAND'S "SILENT" CELEBRATION OF HER TRIUMPH AT GRÜNWALD

ON July 15 there occurred the five-hundredth anniversary of an event of the greatest consequence for the Polish people, an event that made possible the existence of the Polish nation. On July 15, 1410, the Teutonic Knights, who had been given hospitality on Polish soil in 1228 and who had later become a formidable foe of Poland, were defeated and routed on the field of Grünwald, in East Prussia.

The Teutonic Knights were a military-religious order founded at Jerusalem in 1188, which soon after its return to Europe was asked by the head of one of the Polish provinces to aid him against the Prussians, then a heathen tribe of Lithuanian stock, who were continually invading his territory. These Pagans the German priest-warriors soon exterminated, and they began to dream of building up on Polish soil a state independent of Poland. With this in view, they waged continual warfare against Poland and intrigued against her at all the courts of Europe. The rapacity of the Knights was checked by their defeat at Plowce, on September 27, 1331. But from the blow delivered them on July 15, 1410, at Grünwald, when 18,000 of the Knights, with their Grand Master, Ulrich von Jungingen, were left dead on the field of battle, while 14,000 were made prisoners of war,—the Teutonic Order never recovered. Its dominions were secularized, and on April 10, 1525, in Cracow, the Polish capital, its last Grand Master, Albert, Duke of Brandenburg, tendered the oath of fidelity for East Prussia for himself and all his successors, to King Sigismund of Poland.

The five-hundredth anniversary of the

COMMEMORATING THE BATTLE OF GRÜNWALD AT STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.
(One of the Polish-American military organizations marching past the reviewing stand)

great victory of Grünwald was celebrated this year by the Poles the world over. Fifty thousand Poles of New York and its vicinity commemorated the event on Staten Island. For this Grünwald is not merely a bloody memorial of Poland's prowess in arms. "Had the hydra of which was born the later Prussian kingdom not been crushed under the hoofs of the Polish steeds," says Waclaw Perkowski in the New York *Tribune*, the "German deluge would have effaced Polonism from Poland, as it had obliterated the Western Slavonians on the Elbe, the Spree, and the Oder. Without Grünwald, Poland would not have been Poland."

The memory of this great victory of the Polish arms over the Germans could not, of course, be celebrated in German Poland. Nor could it be celebrated in any great degree in Russian Poland, as the Russian Government is submissive to the behests of Berlin. But it was celebrated with great rejoicing in Leopol and Cracow (in Austrian Poland) and abroad. The principal celebration was that in the old Polish capital, Cracow, on July 15, 16, 17, and 18. To this "heart of Poland" there flocked members of the Polish race not only from the three divisions of the Polish territory, but also from France, America, the borders of China, and other quarters of the globe. Besides the sons and daughters of Poland there came to this Cracow celebration of Poland's great day more than 200 Bohemians, Bulgarians, Croatians, Servians, Slovenians, and Russians.

During the celebration a magnificent monument to the victor of Grünwald, King Ladislaus Jagiello, presented to the Polish nation by the eminent Polish patriot, the pianist Ignatius Paderewski, was unveiled.

In the Cracow celebration the French press admired most the conscious calm and the temperate enthusiasm of the throng of 160,000 participants. Thus, Maurice Muret says in the *Journal des Debats* (Paris):

> The Polish-German relations present at this moment much to be desired. Hostile manifestations of the Poles on the occasion of the Grünwald celebration would have called forth direct reprisals on the other side. Such a blunder had to be avoided at every cost. It was avoided—heroically, I may say. Not one false tone; not one outcry of anger; not one call to violence, disturbed the grave, concentrated harmony of the celebration of which we were witnesses.

Commert observes in the *Temps* of Paris that it seemed as if there had been issued to the throngs on the streets and to the political speakers the admonition:

> Let us be calm; let us speak of love, not of hate; let us celebrate our victory, not the disaster of the

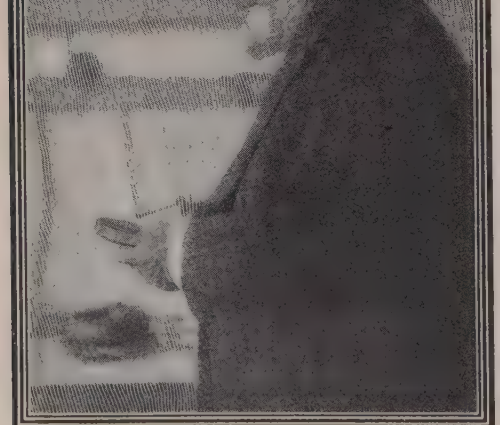
foe! . . . It is impossible to deny that we have before us a new fact. Hitherto, we knew a suffering Poland that complained and rebelled; the witnesses of the Grünwald festivities had before them a nation that is silent, is organizing, and is developing. Now this nation numbers twenty millions and is increasing annually by several hundreds of thousands of persons.

The brothers Marius and Ary Leblond, whose book "La Pologne vivante" (Living Poland) has just left the press in Paris, observe, in *L'Opinion*.

The most important fact lies in this, that together with the Poles we are to honor the nobleness, the humanitarian worth, and the superiority of their civilization. . . . Even under the influence of this persecution which mutilates the nationality, the race, and the culture,—Polish culture has not lost its superiority. Contemporary Polish literature is incomparably superior to German literature through its richness, through the power and sublimity of its inspiration, through its swing, through its idealistic element. . . . On the whole, the Poles are more intelligent, elegant, artistic, and considerably better educated than the Germans. The patriotism of the Poles is constantly becoming more virile and is being enriched by the sturdiest qualities of irredentism—in face of harsh, pitiless Pan-Germanism. Contemporary Poland is one of the most refined and richest nations in Europe in respect to intellect and one of Europe's more important agents of regeneration,—a moral power.

ÉLIE METCHNIKOFF AND HIS LONG-LIFE SOUR-MILK BACILLUS

THE onset of old age and the methods for its prevention have occupied the earnest study of many able men; but of all of them the one whose name will probably be most prominently associated with the subject is Élie Metchnikoff, the eminent Russian scientist, who in 1895 succeeded Pasteur as head of the Institute in Paris which bears the latter's name. Metchnikoff was born in the Russian province of Kharkov, May 15, 1845, and after studying at Giessen and Munich held for twelve years the chair of zoölogy at Odessa. In 1882 he resigned his professorship in order to devote himself to private research; and two years later he published his epoch-making memoir on what he called "intracellular digestion." An anonymous writer in the London *Graphic* says of him:



METCHNIKOFF, HEAD OF THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE

Élie Metchnikoff is a remarkable man, Russian to the core in frame of mind and in appearance, although he has long been domiciled in France. Contrary to popular belief, Metchnikoff is not a medical man. By profession he is a zoölogist, . . . It was while working at lowly organized sponges that Metchnikoff first made those observations which have constituted the basis of all his subsequent work.

Prior to this, Haeckel had made his classical observations on the most lowly organized creature —the amœba. This is a formless single mass of jelly, which moves slowly, by throwing out limbs, from place to place. When it comes across food particles it takes them into its interior. What it cannot use is rejected, the creature moving on to fresh pastures. Metchnikoff found that this process, analogous to digestion, is prevalent in all animals up to complex man.

Animals in the course of evolution become complex: they consist of colonies of cells. The absorption of food and the protection of their bodies against injury become the work of certain cells; and to these Metchnikoff gave the name of "phagocytes or devouring cells." He will be known to posterity as the creator of the doctrine of phagocytosis. Science has established the fact that most diseases are due to microbes, which sooner or later destroy us all. Metchnikoff asked himself the question, "Why do people grow old?"

His answer has been that we are gradually injured and poisoned by bacteria which we carry with

us throughout life, particularly in the alimentary canal. . . . The food we eat is only partly of use to us as fuel. A large part is useless, and is rejected in a state of decomposition brought about by bacteria, which we harbor throughout life. The healthy new-born child comes into the world devoid of microbes, but even in a few hours has become infected, and remains so. According to Metchnikoff a large part of our ills is due to this infection. The bacteria live on our useless products, cause fermentations, and the production of poisons, and we are slowly, but surely, poisoned. The manifestation of this poison is a failure of all our faculties, and the onset, often premature, of old age. His latest work is an attempt to combat senility. This he tries to do by diminishing the amount of fermentation in the alimentary system. At first he was bold enough to urge that the bowel, being useless, should be removed, but as this measure was unlikely to meet with universal approval, he has suggested a less drastic measure. He has studied the causes of longevity, and has been led to the belief that this is principally due to the consumption of simple food, especially milk.

It is said that longevity is high in certain eastern European countries where sour milk is the main, if not the exclusive, article of diet. Apart from the fact that milk leaves a relatively small undigested residue, the souring bacteria, according to Metchnikoff, displaced the harmful bacteria, and thus, if the consumption of sour milk were continued over a long period, our lives would be prolonged.

The *Graphic* writer states that the basis of the new doctrine is not yet established on sound foundations; and at the meeting of the British Medical Association held in London in July last opinion was divided on the subject of treatment with lactic acid organisms, popularly known as the sour-milk cure. One speaker stated that he had not met a single case in which the treatment had done harm, while another asserted that the most deleterious result of the indiscriminate use of curdled milk was rheumatism in some form or other. But apart from this debatable question, Metchnikoff's other researches show him to be a scientist of the first rank and fully entitled to the many honors he has received both on the continent of Europe and in England.

OUGHT FRENCHWOMEN TO VOTE?—WHAT SOME LEADING FRENCHMEN THINK

FRANCE and Feminism go naturally as well as alliteratively together. If Frenchwomen are not quite so militant in the cause as their English sisters, their activities are perhaps more widespread, while their persistency leaves no doubt as to their intention to carry the fight for woman suffrage to a successful end. The president of the French Union for Woman Suffrage has hit upon a plan for ascertaining just how and where the leading men of her country stand on the question. She has addressed a personal inquiry to each of them; and the replies have been handed to the editor of *La Revue* (Paris) who prints them *in extenso* in that journal. The guarded language of several of the letters show that the writers are somewhat unwilling to discourage their fair questioner by frankly admitting that they "are on the other side." We give a representative selection of the replies, which, for lack of space, are necessarily abridged. To take first those who declare out and out for woman suffrage:

M. Henri Monod, of the Academy of Medicine, says: "I am in favor of your project without restriction. While I see many reasons why from the suffrage point of view distinctions should be made between certain categories of citizens, I do not see that one of these distinctions should be the difference of the sexes."

M. Maurice Donnay, of the French Academy, writes: "Given universal suffrage I consider women ought to vote. . . . And, without speaking politically, I believe that if women voted, important questions, such as social hygiene, prostitution, and alcoholism, would be promptly and satisfactorily settled."

M. Emile Faguet, also of the Academy, says: "My opinion on woman suffrage is well known. Women, taking them in mass, being a little less sensual, much less criminal, and infinitely less alcoholic than men, they ought, rather than men, to make the laws."

M. Paul Hervieu, another member of the Academy, writes: "I can only repeat that among the advances in electoral reform, one which would confer upon women the right to vote appears to me the most legitimate."

Next we have the replies of those who qualify their approval of the Feminist movement. For example:

Prof. Jacques Bardoux, of the School of Political Sciences, writes: "I am with you, at least partially. I see no reason for refusing to women, who in our country occupy so important a social and economic rôle, the right to vote. France is the country of peasants and shopkeepers. Noblesse oblige! Only I would advise proceeding by stages. I would first accord to women the vote, the electorate, and municipal eligibility. If experience warranted, I would permit them to take part in the cantonal elections. But I would stop there. The political electorate appears to me inseparable from military charges, at least at present."

Deputy Charles Beauquier says: "You may count me among the partisans of woman suffrage.

M. PAUL DESCHANEL

(Who declares himself "a partisan of woman suffrage")

But permit me to offer you and your companions the advice that in order to attain your end more surely, to begin by claiming the electorate, and eligibility at the municipal functions. . . . The proverb 'Chi va piano,' etc., [He that goes gently goes safely and far] appears to me singularly appropriate in this matter."

M. Paul Deschanel replies: "I am a partisan of woman suffrage. We should begin by introducing it at the municipal elections."

M. Jules Claretie writes: "I am of opinion that women should give their personal vote—inasmuch as if they do not vote they make others vote. And perhaps they would vote otherwise than those who vote for them."

Prof. Elie Halevy, of the School of Political Sciences, says: "I am unaware of any objection to the reform you favor. A single difficulty opposes itself to the realization of your project: it consists in the perfect apathy which the immense majority manifest toward reform."

Many of the replies, while countenancing the movement to a certain extent, frankly declare that the time has not yet come for women to enter the political arena. Among the replies setting forth this point of view are the following:

M. Gabriel Monod, of the Institute, says: "I am, in principle, very favorably disposed to woman suffrage: I think it would be much more logical to have in place of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies a chamber of men and another of women. But, practically, I am not anxious to see in France women given the suffrage. Universal suffrage for men has given results so little satisfactory, that I am not desirous to see the number of incompetent electors increased."

M. Marcel Prevost, of the Academy, replies: "I consider that women have a right to seek the suffrage. . . . But, in practice, before they can exercise it usefully, they must progress. . . . Social equality with men implies the suppression of all the 'privileges of weakness' that they enjoy to-day. Until they renounce this pretended 'weakness' they will be unworthy of social and political equality."

Former Minister Yves Guyot writes: "I do not consider that the question of woman suffrage presses in France at this moment; nor is the action of the suffragettes in England calculated to evoke much sympathy. I believe, however, that in the not distant future women will become electors, and that they will even eliminate men from politics."

M. Henri Bernstein, the dramatist, says: "It has always appeared to me that before women enter upon political and civil equality it will be necessary to prepare them for a happy use of their new rights. True friends of the movement will devote themselves to this noble effort."

The most outspoken of those who are against woman suffrage is:

M. Henri de Varigny, who writes: "Universal suffrage for women would be simply a new calamity added to that which exists already—universal suffrage for men. But the suffrage might with advantage be accorded to a certain number of women, a proportionate number of men voters being retired. . . . Before managing the country, one should learn to manage oneself.

The subjection of women to clerical influence is thought by many to be a serious obstacle to the success of the movement. We quote some replies which express this view:

M. H. Poincaré, of the Academy, says: "Perhaps woman suffrage will be the sole means of combating alcoholism. I fear solely clerical influence over the women."

M. Alfred Fouilée, of the Institute, writes: "In Catholic countries, the votes of most of the women will be those of their confessors, who themselves will receive their orders from Rome."

Deputy Théodore Reinach's reply contains this passage: "I believe that woman suffrage would be a mistake which would bring serious consequences both for the country and for the women themselves. For the country, it would signify the probable triumphant return of clericalism."

For conciseness, and as an illustration of how not to commit oneself, the palm must, we think, be awarded to the two-line reply of Senator Maurice Faure:

"Alas! dear madame, I think too highly of it to say anything ill; and I augur too ill of it to say anything good."

JAPANESE EXPANSION IN LATIN AMERICA

JAPAN, at home, in Korea, and in Manchuria, has attracted so much public attention of late that her expansion in Mexico and in South America has remained practically unnoticed. Yet it is estimated that more than 15,000 Japanese are to be found on the coasts of Latin America, most of them in Chile and Brazil. "When, in 1907 and 1908, Japanese emigrants were turned back from Anglo-Saxon America," writes M. Henri Labroue in *La Revue du Mois* (Paris), "they made their way farther south, toward the states where the prejudice against 'color' is less pronounced, where manual labor is scarce and solicited by the governments themselves, where wages are higher, and where the resources of the soil are boundless." He adds, with evident satisfaction:

> Perhaps the day may come when the competition of Japanese labor will provoke, here as elsewhere, rivalries and distrust; but at present it is almost nil. In this vast colonization field of Latin America, the Japanese can themselves take part in the cultivation of waste lands, enlarging the circle of their activity, and promoting their interests and their influence, for the greater glory of the Land of the Rising Sun.

Publicists, governments, and steamship companies—all unite in offering great inducements to Japanese emigrants; and direct service now exists between Japan and all the principal South American ports.

The Mexican Government has done its best to attract Japanese commerce and colonists. To emigrants it grants the following advantages: reimbursement of the expenses of the voyage; maintenance expenses for fifteen days on the territory chosen by the immigrant; subventions toward agricultural or industrial enterprises; exemption from military service during the ten years next following naturalization; exemption from all save local taxes; exemption from customs duties on alimentary products, such as rice, that are raised only on a limited scale, if at all, in Mexico. The Japanese have reason to congratulate themselves on the result of their amicable relations with Mexico; for, while the importation of Mexican products into Japan has fallen from 417,000 francs in 1905 to 810 francs in 1908, Mexico's imports of Japanese products have risen from 23,000 francs in 1899 to 1,800,000 francs in 1908. In December, 1906, a thousand immigrants from Japan arrived in Mexico, and ever since there has been a steady stream of them.

It was Peru, with its coffee, cotton, and sugar plantations, besides its mines and forests, that first attracted Japanese emigrants to South America. From 1899 to 1908 more than 5000 of the latter arrived in Peru. Here also special inducements are held out to newcomers. The Japanese children are educated free in the public schools, and on attaining their majority remain Japanese; all Japanese may become naturalized after two years' residence in Peru. The Government even grants to the immigrants the very rights that the Japanese themselves refuse to foreigners; namely, the right to buy land, and to exploit mines.

The *Revue* writer points out some remarkable parallels between Japan and Chile in the matters of configuration, climate, industries, and history. The friendly relations of the two countries were cemented by a treaty of commerce and navigation concluded in 1897. About 1500 Japanese emigrate to Chile yearly. In January of this present year the first direct service between Japan and Chile was inaugurated with the *Kiyo-Marou*, a vessel of 17,000 tons.

Among the 6,210,000 of its inhabitants, Argentina received in the latter half of the nineteenth century 3,400,000 immigrants, yet among them there was not until 1908 a single Japanese colony. The incomparable advantages of the country, and its tremendous possibilities for the immigrant, soon led the Japanese Government to subsidize a steamship service via the Cape of Good Hope, and a large trade has since sprung up between the two countries. The number of Japanese emigrating to the Argentine Republic continues to increase; and the immigrants are found cultivating the soil or installed as shopkeepers.

If Argentina seeks Japanese commerce rather than Japanese immigration, Brazil is anxious to secure the latter. The Chinese having showed themselves averse to agricultural labor, the Japanese are welcomed; for by their aid the Brazilians hope to develop the exploitation of coffee in the south and rubber along the Amazon. A treaty, similar to that with Chile, was concluded between Japan and Brazil in 1897. In December, 1907, there were only 40 Japanese in Brazil; in 1908 over 780 arrived at Santos; the same year 2500 coolies came over; and in 1909 no fewer than 3000 left the Land of the Rising Sun for Brazil. Japanese expansion in Brazil is assuming such dimensions that some Brazilians see in it an element of danger, and have begun to agitate against it.

PROTECTION FOR CITIZENS RESIDING ABROAD

IN the address which, as president of the American Society of International Law, the Hon. Elihu Root delivered in Washington on April 28 last, regarding the protection which a nation should extend over its citizens residing abroad, much useful information was forthcoming on a subject about which a considerable degree of public misunderstanding exists. The address has been printed in the *American Journal of International Law*, from which we cull a few of the more important passages.

Senator Root directs attention to the fact that among the great throngs of emigrants may be distinguished two somewhat different classes—one composed of those who have left their native country to build up homes for themselves; the other, of those who seek means for the better support of the families and friends they have left behind them, or for their own future support after the return to which they look forward. The United States has limited the practice, which had been seriously abused, of allowing the natives of other countries to become naturalized here for the purpose of returning to their homes or of seeking a residence in other lands with the benefit of American protection.

It was estimated that there were in Turkey seven or eight thousand natives of that country who had secured naturalization in the United States and had gone home to live with the advantage over their friends and neighbors of being able to call upon the American embassy for assistance whenever they were not satisfied with the treatment they received from their own government. At the time of the troubles in Morocco, an examination of the list of American citizens in Morocco showed that one-half of the list consisted of natives of Morocco who had been naturalized in the United States and had left this country and gone back to Morocco within three months after obtaining their naturalization papers.

To check this abuse, a new rule was adopted in 1907, under which, if a naturalized citizen leaves this country, two years' residence in the country of his origin, or five years' residence in any other country, creates a presumption of renunciation of the citizenship he has acquired here, and the obligation of protection by the United States is deemed to be ended.

The simplest form of protection is that exercised by strong countries whose citizens are found in parts of the earth under the jurisdiction of governments too weak to preserve order. The Boxer rebellion in China is an illustration. On a smaller scale, troops have often been landed from men-of-war for the protection of their national citizens during revolutionary disturbances, as in Central America and the West Indies. As between countries able to maintain order within their own territories, the rule of obligation is perfectly distinct and settled.

Each country is bound to give to the nationals of another country in its territory the benefit of the same laws, the same protection, the same administration, and the same redress for injury which it gives to its own citizens, and neither more nor less: provided the protection which the country gives to its own citizens conforms to the established standard of civilization.

The United States, Mr. Root tells us, fails, in one important respect, to comply with its international obligation: Section 5508 of the Revised Statutes, making conspiracy to injure or oppress a citizen an offense punishable with very heavy fine and a term of imprisonment, does not apply to aliens. Consequently we have had to pay indemnities in cases of mobbing of Chinamen, and lynching of Italians and Mexicans.

Many citizens abroad are apt to complain that justice has been denied them whenever they are beaten in litigation, forgetting that they would complain just the same at home. *Ignorantia legis neminem excusat* is a widely accepted maxim; but aliens generally do not know it, and they do not seem to realize that the laws and police regulations of the country of their adoption cannot be made over to suit them. Every one who goes into a foreign country is bound to obey its laws; and if he disobeys them, he is not entitled to be protected against punishment under those laws. But there can be no crime which leaves a man without legal rights. He must not be punished without such a hearing as the accepted principles of justice demand; and if that right be denied to the most desperate criminal in a foreign country, his own government can and ought to protect him against wrong. Happily, concludes Senator Root, the same causes which are making questions of alien protection so frequent are at the same time "bringing about among all civilized peoples a better understanding of the rights and obligations created by the presence of the alien in a foreign country; a fuller acceptance of the common international standard of justice, and a gradual reduction of the local prejudices and misunderstandings."

PERSIA'S MIRACLE PLAY

OF the two hundred thousand visitors to the Passion Play at Oberammergau, comparatively few, probably, are aware that in Asia also there has been developed a miracle play which, wherever presented, excites the profoundest emotion. This play, entitled "Hasan and Husain," is given annually in both Persia and India, and requires ten days for its presentation. A study of it is contributed to the *Open Court* by Miss Bertha Johnston, who thus summarizes its chief characteristics, as noted from personal observation by an English official long resident in the Orient:

> It is singular in its intolerable length; in the fact of the representation extending over many days; in its marvelous effects upon a Mussulman audience, both male and female; in the curious mixture of hyperbole and archaic simplicity of language; and in the circumstance that the so-called unities of time and space are not only ignored but abolished. The Prophet Mohammed and his family are at once the central figures and moving spirits of the whole. . . . Mohammed appears on the scene at will; and with him it seems to be a universal Here and a universal Now.

The play had its origin in the disputes over the proper succession to the caliphate on the death of the Prophet. There were four claimants: Abu Beker, Omar, and Othman, the three fathers-in-law of Mohammed, and Ali, his first cousin and the husband of his daughter Fatima. Receiving the support of the Sunnis or Traditionalists, the fathers-in-law in turn succeeded the Prophet in his high office; but when Persia was conquered by the Saracens, she, to spite her Turkish conquerors, affiliated with the powerful sect of the Shiahs or Shiites, who claimed that the rightful succession lay through Ali and his descendants. In 770 Hasan, a son of Ali, was poisoned by the Sunnis, and ten years later, on the plains of Karbala, his brother Husain was killed in battle. It is around the martyrdom of these two grandsons of the Prophet that the play centers. A rough idea of the chief scenes may be gathered from the following brief extracts from Miss Johnston's account:

> The introductory scene, as in the Oberammergau play, goes back to the casting of Joseph into the pit. Jacob, bemoaning the loss of Joseph, seems to foresee the future; for he wonders "what will be the feelings of Fatima, the mother of Husain, when she sees her son's bloodstained coat after he shall have been put to death in a most cruel manner."
>
> Another scene pictures Fatima combing the locks of her little son Husain. The pulling of a hair causes him to cry out; and then the angel Gabriel reminds her of her greater anguish to come.
>
> The deathbed of Mohammed is depicted. The prophet addresses in turn each beloved member of his family, and foretells the particular woes in store for them. As Mohammed dies he exclaims: "Oh let me suffer the severity of death, instead of my people. Give all the afflictions and sorrows of my followers to me alone to bear."

Scattered in the dialogues are allusions to Mary and Christ, reminding us that Jesus is reverenced by the Mohammedans almost as much as by Christians. Some of the more powerful situations are: the murder of Ali in a mosque by the traitor Ibn Muljam; the poisoning of Hasan by his wife, and his death agonies; the killing of Husain—the women, with uncovered heads (a terrible ordeal for Eastern women), being led through the streets of the conquering city; and the final scene, of the Judgment Day, when the angel Gabriel calls up the dead, and they learn how unavailing are any means of salvation other than the martyrdom of Husain.

The play abounds in examples of the extravagances of the Oriental style of speech; as, for example:

> A maiden is "beautiful as the moon on the fourteenth night." "Let me know if Heaven has rolled up the carpet of my life." "Time has pelted the bottle of my heart with cruel stones." "I am a doorkeeping dog in the street of thy affection and faith."

The stage setting is of the simplest. In Persia the larger houses all have their own *tabut* or *tazia*: among the wealthier, these are fixtures of gold, silver, ivory, and inlaid work. The stage is a kind of movable pulpit, with no wings to conceal the comings and goings of the actors. A lion's skin, suspended, shows the onlookers that the scene is one in a desert. A silver basin of water symbolizes the Euphrates. Chopped straw represents the ashes with which the mourners bestrew their disheveled hair. And yet, with all this simplicity, the powerful story affects millions of men and women to a frenzy of excitement, and to the wildest demonstrations of grief and passion.

Miss Johnston draws a parallel between the Persian play and that of Oberammergau, but it can hardly be said that there are many real resemblances in the one to the other. "Which audience is most inspired to forgetfulness of injuries, to loving service, 'to deeds of daring rectitude'? That is the final test by which both plays must be judged."

"SYNDICALISM" AND EUROPE'S PARLIAMENTARY CRISES

SYNDICALISM is the name commonly given to a movement that demands the basing of all political organization on the more stable and deep-reaching economical organization. Largely anarchistic in its origins, it has until recently been narrowly "proletarian" in its appeals. In France, Belgium and the Scandinavian countries it has assumed an openly hostile attitude towards existing institutions. Its spread has been remarkably rapid and has given rise to grave apprehensions on the part of those who see in the parliamentary representation the only guarantee of orderly progress. It is, therefore, highly significant when, of late, one middle-class writer after another begins to advocate ideas practically identical with some of those that have kept such large percentages of the French working classes from any participation in political elections under existing conditions.

The explanation for this change lies in the growing recognition of the fact that modern political institutions are at heart tied up with economic interests and cannot be reformed until this connection becomes openly admitted and applied. Writing on this theme in *Gads Danske Magasin* (Copenhagan), Dr. Arthur Christensen demands nothing less than "an organization of universal suffrage that will make it truly representative of classes, professions and trades." He says:

> The growth of Socialism in all countries has its natural explanation in the fact that it has been most consistent in following the historical development from old dogmas toward a predominance of trade interests. Socialism alone has consciously connected politics with the opposed interest of different classes. It has organized the working masses into a one-sided fight for the interests of the workers. There is nothing to counterbalance it, for the other strata of society have failed to re-establish their politics on this basis. They continue their perennial fight against the same old windmills. Adherence to anti-socialistic fusion movements gives no promises for the future, because movements with purely negative objects have no lasting vital power. It is not uncommon in middle-class circles to meet with a resigned conviction that we are moving steadily toward socialistic tyranny of one kind or another. But if middle-class society is sound at heart, and if its very marrow has not been touched by the injuries inflicted by democratic government, then it will react naturally. It will be forced into self-defense through an organization of its own social forces, and these middle-class organizations will be forced to employ politics just as the Social Democracy has long been doing. Thus the fight will be carried on hereafter on a more even footing, and the main step will be taken from the representation of mere numbers toward the representation of interests.

Dr. Christensen not only criticizes prevailing parliamentary methods, but he cites instances showing how we are already working away from them. In Germany he finds this new movement most developed, and there he thinks it will find its first political embodiment.

> On June 12, 1909, not less than 6000 representatives of industry, trade, commerce and finance gathered in the Circus Schumann at Berlin and formed a Hanseatic Union for Trades, Commerce and Industry to act as a balance against the aristocratic agrarian Union of Landed Proprietors. The expressly stated object of the new organization was to protect the interests of the economical groups already mentioned and to nominate candidates from their own membership for the national parliament as well as for the various state diets. If this new institution should prove itself capable of growth, as there is every reason to believe that it will, then the political life of Germany will have not less than three great economical organizations armed for mutual struggle: the Agrarian Union, the Hanseatic Union, and the Social Democracy. This is probably the clearest indication of our future political development that has so far been observed in any country. And other signs are not wanting to prove that this reorganization of politics on an economical-social basis will be carried rapidly forward in Germany. Only last October a Union of Salaried Officials was formed at Berlin. More than thirty societies of government employees and others took part in the start of this new organization. Its object is "to represent the economical-political and cultural interests of national, state, communal and private officials and teachers," and especially "to promote the election of representatives that show sufficient understanding of the interests of such officials."

Harking back to the long-overlooked writings of the Belgian professor, Adolphe Prins, who, as early as 1884, advocated trade representation in the national parliaments, Dr. Christensen concludes with the following suggestions for the solution of "the parliamentary crisis that constitutes the great disease of the century":

> With or without revolutions, help must come through a reform of the representative system. The special advantage of this system over autocracy lies in the very fact that, while autocracy cannot be reformed without ceasing to be autocratic, the representative system may be said to contain unlimited possibilities of modification and improvement. We have tried one way, and it has not proved to be the right one. Therefore another one has to be tried. An abundance of crushed illusions ought to have taught us that politics have but little to do with ideals, and that what determines

everything in the end are the solid material interests of the various classes. Nothing can then seem more natural than an effort to exploit the motive power inherent in class egoism in a rational manner for the good of society. This may be done by letting each economical group fight for itself, and by using the constitution as well as a special national representation to keep those interests within control and to represent the nation in its dealings with the outside world. The desired results might be obtained through a system of two houses, in which the lower house should represent class interests, while the upper one represented territorial divisions.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH THE UNITED STATES ARMY?

"WELL, what *is* wrong?" (with emphasis on the "is"), asks the plain citizen. He is so accustomed to think of the army and navy as among "the best ever" that he is completely nonplussed when to his question he receives the reply: "Wrong? Why just this: during the last year nearly five thousand enlisted men deserted, and during the past ten years there have been *over fifty thousand deserters from our regular army.*" Truly an astounding and humiliating piece of information for the plain citizen! And if *he* is disgusted with it, is it surprising that the Adjutant-General, in his latest report, says: "That there should have been nearly five thousand desertions from the army of the United States during the last fiscal year is simply a disgrace to the army and a reproach to American citizenship"? The percentage of desertions for the same period was 4.97, whereas in the British army it was only 1.7, and this in an organization of 263,000 men. Mr. Bailey Millard, from whose article on "The Shame of our Army," in the *Cosmopolitan*, these figures are taken, says we shall gain no consolation by looking into the details. Not an atom.

> For example, take the Sixth Infantry. From that regiment 142 men deserted, or 12 per cent. of the whole number. Blackest of all records . . . was that of Company K of the 28th Infantry, located at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. Of the men in this company *nearly one third* became disgusted with the service and fared forth to other fields of usefulness.

Fort Snelling is an attractive place from a soldier's point of view; the barracks are new and comfortable; and the climate, save in winter, is not severe. The men who deserted did not like the officers over them, nor the kind of work they had to do. Doubtless Mr. Millard is right when he says:

> It is a shock to most young Americans who have enlisted in the army to taste the delights of military life to find that the most important part of their training, from the viewpoint of their post commander, is to dig ditches, wash pots and pans, wait on table, clean out stables, sweep off walks, or cut brush in the hot sun. Those were the conditions the deserters just mentioned found in the army. Soon they began to loathe the life. It sickened their souls, it humbled their pride, and they ran away from the service.

It must be frankly confessed that the more one reads of Mr. Millard's article the less palatable do the assertions he makes become. For instance, it is anything but gratifying to one's national pride to read that, whereas in the colored companies there were three with no desertions in 1909, and few desertions from the others, yet among the white companies in the United States and dependencies *there were only five from which there were no desertions.*

There is another point on which as a nation we can scarcely pride ourselves, and that is the way we treat deserters. In 1908 the War Department decided that something must be done to stop the wholesale desertion from the army. The Bertillon system of measuring, photographing ("mugging"), and finger-prints records was introduced. Four thousand posters with a photograph were issued in each case; and the reward for the capture of a deserter was raised from ten dollars to fifty. Private detective agencies soon reaped a fat harvest, and in 1909 there were gathered in 2,257 runaways. To quote Mr. Millard further:

> The War Department is bent upon correcting the "laxity of public opinion" on the subject of desertion. . . . When a man deserts from our army in these peaceful times, he loses his rights of citizenship, his pay and his clothes, is dismissed with dishonor from the service, and, if captured, is condemned to hard labor and prison fare. If in the meantime he should try to return to the army, by going to another post, he is not only sentenced for desertion but also for fraudulent enlistment. The "mugging" and the finger-prints give him no chance of escape.

They manage things better in England. Long ago they discovered that the harsher you are with the deserter the more there is of him. Consequently year by year the punish-

ment for desertion has been decreased; and the aim has been to remove the stigma of prison from deserters entirely. Thus we read:

> If a British soldier deserts in time of peace, he retains his citizenship and is often taken back into the army. In 1908, of 4,766 deserters, 1,728 rejoined the army. In the case of the U. S. Army, those 1,728 would have been lost to the service and most of them would still be in prison cells.

It is claimed that one great cause of desertion from our army is the long absences from their regiments of so many officers. The work of training them devolves upon inexperienced young men; and, as one private put it: "Soldiers hate to obey the orders of some young squirt fresh from the Point." That many men do not want to stay in the army is shown by the fact that in three years 4,589 bought their way out of it. This is easy enough for the sons of well-to-do parents; but the poorer brother in arms has no alternative but to run away, be dishonorably discharged, be placarded all over the country, and, if captured, serve a term in prison, and lose his citizenship.

HORSE VERSUS AUTOMOBILE: A FRENCH VIEW

THAT the passing of our friend the horse is only a question of time, few will, we think, be disposed to deny; and however much the breeders of the animal may strive to arrest the progress of public opinion in the adoption of this view, the relentless figures which each succeeding year piles up against them leave little room to doubt that they will ere long have to accept the inevitable, and, with what grace they may, admit defeat at the hands of the "horseless." Some noteworthy statistics of the competition between the horse and the automobile appear in an article by M. Daniel Bellet in the *Economiste Français*. By way of introduction M. Bellet cites the remarks of certain speakers at meetings of the Société Nationale d'Agriculture, who sought to prove that the horse-breeding industry had nothing to fear from the increase of automobiles, and that the country in which machinery was most used would have greater need of horses than ever. This optimistic view is scarcely sustained by the figures which M. Bellet proceeds to give. Speaking of the United States he says:

> In the American confederation it is estimated that there are more than 130,000 automobiles, besides some 35,000 motor trucks, delivery wagons, etc., and 150,000 motor cycles and tricycles. Eight years ago the number of automobiles in the United States did not exceed 6000.

In Great Britain the development in automobiling has been enormous. In that country there are 85,000 automobiles, 15,000 industrial motor wagons, trucks, etc., 9000 motor vehicles employed in public transportation, such as the auto-buses and cabs, and an army of 75,000 motor cycles, tricycles, and quadricycles. In London, the competition between autobuses and taxicabs and the horse-drawn vehicles is so keen that it is evident a very large number of horses must have been withdrawn from their former employment. Further, the number of two-wheel vehicles (horse-drawn, or "hippomobiles," as M. Bellet terms them) was reduced 1300 in a single year, and the number of four-wheel 400. Sir John Macdonald is quoted as stating before the Royal Automobile Club of London that the number of horses in London had been reduced within six years from 450,000 to 110,000.

In Germany the number of automobiles had increased from about 10,000 in 1903 to 50,000 in 1910, to which must be added many mechanical vehicles circulating on the roads of the Empire.

In France the 3000 automobiles of all sorts which represented the total in 1900, have increased to about 45,000. Since 1905, in the cities especially, the horse has given place to the motor. To quote M. Bellet further:

> In Paris in the space of two years the number of horses decreased 14,000. In the Department of the Seine the decrease was also 14,000. The number of "hippomobiles" decreased more than 2000 in 1907, mainly due to the introduction of more than 5000 taxicabs. . . . In ten years the number of carriages *de luxe* was reduced by 50,000 units, while the number of horses, affected by this decrease, sank from 128,000 to 92,000 head.

One result of this displacement of the horse in Paris has been the possibility of acquiring at a cheap rate good horses discarded by the purchasers of automobiles. Another, according to M. Bellet, is that many who formerly went on foot, now, in view of the reduced cost of horses, ride. On the other hand, a serious problem is presented to the farmers and market gardeners by the scarcity of manure which must inevitably follow the supersession of the horse, unless some suitable substitute at a reasonable cost is forthcoming.

WILL THE NATIONS EVER ABOLISH THEIR NAVIES?

IN the same number of the *Deutsche Revue* which contains in full the address of Mr. Andrew Carnegie to the Peace Society in London last May there is a strong article by the German Rear-Admiral E. Kalan von Hofe, on international naval disarmament. The German seaman does not believe such disarmament possible. His high rank and experience lends a good deal of authority to his words.

Admiral von Hofe, who seems to be replying to Mr. Roosevelt's speech at the Nobel Institute at Christiania, on the promotion of international peace, begins by remarking that the Russian Czar's Peace Manifesto did not prevent the war in Cuba and in the Philippines, or the Boer War, or the Russo-Japanese War. More recently Anglo-German relations have given rise to considerable anxiety, though no one outside British spheres of influence could see why the peace of the world should be disturbed merely because Germany was building a fleet suitable to her needs. At the same time other nations have been increasing their naval expenditure, England most of all. Yet, notwithstanding this great increase, the desire for peace among the nations has never before been so strong as it is at present.

A GERMAN VIEW OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE

Had Mr. Roosevelt studied the practical conditions of an international understanding in the matter of armaments, he would, argues the writer, have been obliged to modify his proposals with reference to a peace league of the great powers. Since the war with Spain, armaments in the United States had increased to such an extent that the American Congress last year found it advisable to reduce the expenditure.

The Monroe Doctrine may be very beautiful, continues the German admiral, but it may become too dear. That the American fleet should have become the second in the world was surely in a measure due to Mr. Roosevelt. The ex-President of the United States is a man of action, who also speaks and writes much—not, however, from a full heart, but as a diplomatist and politician. He knows his Americans, and he is imbued with the great dream of American Imperialism. As a means of realizing American ideals, he recognizes next to the dollar a strong fleet and a strong army as all-important—the police force, as it is euphemistically called on the other side of the Atlantic, to keep in order the turbulent republics of Central and South America.

With the best will in the world, international naval disarmament could only benefit a few while such enormous differences in the size of the fleets continue to exist. In fact, only the strongest fleet, namely, the English, could have any real use for disarmament. Till England begins to disarm there is little prospect of any international disarmament. Every idea of disarmament, concludes the writer, must be consideredUtopian so long as Great Britain feels that she is not a European state, but regards herself as the head of the British Empire, whose interests come before those of Europe. The development which things on the continent have made in the last three decades does not make England feel comfortable. Her political influence is not so effective as it used to be, the dogma of her naval supremacy is no longer recognized so unconditionally, and the inadequacy of her military organization produced the ridiculous invasion panic, and compelled her to concentrate her entire fleet in the North Sea. But it must also be recognized that England has begun to restrain herself and to abandon untenable positions. For instance, she retreated bravely before the Monroe Doctrine, but she is less inclined to do likewise with regard to the European continent. But she knows her power and force; she is too strong and too proud to abandon her unique position. *Noblesse oblige.* She still believes in the necessity of her unconditional supremacy on the seas for the peace of the world; to her as the chosen people naval supremacy has been entrusted, and she feels it a duty to fight for it. Critical times await her, and as matters at present stand Europeans must wait—but not disarm.

Why Not a Limitation of Tonnage?

The limitation of armaments, writes Commandant Léonce Abeille in the *Revue de Paris*, can only be brought about by peace; the limitation of tonnage would, on the contrary, tend towards the organization of arbitration, and he invites the friends of peace to help to lighten the burden of armed peace by taking up this cause. While reducing the naval expenditure of the different nations, this reform

would not interfere with the right of any nation to construct as many units as it chose.

Three to Two or Two to One?

Mr. Elmer Roberts, writing in *Scribner's Magazine* on the "German and British Navies," attempts to explain the present limits of German ambition.

While the German naval promoters have never planned for a navy equal to that of Great Britain, he says, they do work for a navy that would make the British Government hesitate to attack Germany under avoidable circumstances and that would suggest a civil attitude should the two Governments have different policies upon a subject of mutual interest. German naval plans leave to Britain superiority on the sea, but not such a superiority as leaves German shipping, the sprinkling of German colonies, and immense German investments in other countries defenseless. Instead of a proportion of seven to one, which represented the ratio of naval strength on the morning the Kruger telegram was sent, the proportion when the German projects are completed is likely to be about three to two in favor of Great Britain.

Mr. Roberts warns the British people that they will have to become accustomed to a certain diminution of their international position.

LOT OF THE GERMAN WORKINGMAN

THE German laborer and worker in field and shop is awakening to a consciousness of his needs and his power. A character sketch of the type of this class is contributed to *Chambers' Journal* by Richard Thirsk.

The descendant of long generations of peasants, says this writer, he has been lured into the workshop by the promise of greater gain and easier conditions. The first shock of the change from the field to the factory is still upon him, and he has not yet quite settled down to the new conditions. But he is waking up to a knowledge of his own strength. The coming of the workingman also marks the transformation of Germany from an agricultural to an industrial nation, and the metamorphosis has been so sudden that the Government has not been able to keep pace with the movement. Nevertheless, the Government takes care to claim a considerable amount of the workman's income besides personal service during the best twenty years of his life, and in return for this it husbands for him a pension and sees to it that he is politically sound.

The latter is, perhaps, the sorest point of all, and his loudest grumble, naturally, is that he has no voice in national affairs, though he has to hand over to the Treasury a large share of the fruits of his toil. In those assemblies where he has a vote he is rendered impotent by the weight of superior authority. The Government's reluctance to grant reform is the chief reason why the German workman is a Social Democrat. Apart from taxes, his political interests are limited. The taxes have gone up by leaps and bounds, the cost of living has greatly increased, and there is no rise in wages; out of his 20s. or 28s. a week he has to pay three direct taxes—income tax, town tax and church tax. Income tax begins with an income of £45 a year and amounts to 14s. The workman must also contribute to the insurance funds, and there are taxes on railway tickets, theater tickets, etc.; while indirect taxes embrace nearly everything used at the table. The writer says it is not tariffs which make life so expensive to the workingman of the Fatherland so much as the forced and unnatural development of the country.

As to home life, working-class families living in flats nearly always let off a room to a night-lodger, who comes in late in the evening and vacates the room early in the morning, so that the family may have the use of the room in the day. Often many night-lodgers are taken and the family sleep in the kitchen. Yet it must be admitted that while the conditions are so hard, there is less apparent poverty in large towns in Germany than we see in England. It is explained that the authorities compel even the poorest to keep up an air of respectability, and factory laws compel the workman to take a certain pride in his personal appearance—outside the factory.

At the Labor Bureaus the unemployed must first pay a registration fee, then they must attend daily at the office and wait until something turns up. Rather than wait all day at the Labor Bureau capable workmen prefer to take the chance of obtaining work by interviewing employers. The writer says in conclusion that the atmosphere is heavy with unrest and discontent. When the German workman's political education is more advanced, he is destined to play an important part in the affairs of his country, and possibly in the destiny of Europe.

THE RELIGIOUS FELLOWSHIP MOVEMENT IN GERMANY

A NEW evangelistic movement in the German Church is described by Dr. Franklin Johnson, in a recent issue of the *Review and Expositor* (London).

This movement is called variously the Inner Church Evangelization, the Revival Movement, and the Fellowship Movement (*Gemeinschaftsbewegung*). It has been called also, the New Pietism. Among its characteristics are mentioned that it has seized upon the laity more than upon the clergy. It is distinctively a movement of the laity and of the relatively young. Among its advantages are mentioned its interest in the evangelization of the entire people, its disposition to seek publicity, and its strong assertion that "justification" must manifest itself in the sanctification of the daily life.

The progress of the movement has been remarkable for its rapidity in all parts of the Empire, displaying only energy, advancement, and a loud manifestation of enthusiasm and confidence. There is a fellowship formed within every church that will permit it. There are meetings for prayer and conference, and for the exposition of the Scriptures, marked by much informality. Voluntary song and prayer and testimony are made prominent. District conferences are held, some for believing merchants, others for believing bakers, others for a course of Bible study. Evangelists, usually laymen, travel from place to place in order to form or encourage fellowships. There are men of thorough education who work amongst the university students and other people of culture by means of courses of lectures. Magazines and newspapers in the interests of the movement, especially weekly sheets and all sorts of monthlies, are constantly increasing in numbers.

Schools are kept up for the training of the laborers. Fourteen are named; the majority have an attendance of sixty or eighty, with graduating classes of ten or fifteen. For entrance, only a desire to do religious work, a public school education, and bodily and mental health are required. Some of the schools are for men, some for women. Buildings are being erected in all parts of the empire for the meetings. In Königsberg the building will accommodate 1200 persons. An itinerant preacher named Wittekind states that they have no thought of separating from the established church, but desire only to work unhindered within her communion. Justification through faith alone, the Holy Scriptures the highest authority, and therefore, inerrant, are the chief points.

> Our associations can no longer endure preaching in which the unbelief of modern theology finds expression. They simply refuse any longer to hear such preaching. They cannot be constrained any longer to attend church out of reverence or in the traditional manner.

The attitude of the church towards fellowships, as of the fellowships towards the church, is one of suspicion, though not of pronounced antagonism.

FRANCE'S IRON RICHES THAT GERMANY DID NOT GET

THAT France has deposits of iron exceeding those of any other country in the world is the somewhat surprising statement made by M. Leon Polier, a well-known French economist. In the course of a long, statistical article in the *Revista d'Italia*, of Rome, M. Polier gives some very interesting data connected with the iron industry of the republic. He recalls some historical facts about the iron ore deposits in Lorraine, in the department of Meurthe et Moselle, that are worth repeating. These deposits, he tells us, had been worked to a small extent prior to 1860. The introduction of the Bessemer process in the iron industry, however, put a stop to activity in this region, for this process, in its original form, was only applicable to ores containing little or no phosphorus, while the iron ores of Lorraine have a considerable percentage of this substance. However, M. Polier believes that but for this circumstance France might not now be in possession of her iron fields. He says:

> "'Tis an ill wind that blows no one good," and this setback, which appeared at the time to be a grave disaster, was, on the contrary, a rare piece

of good fortune. It is almost certain that if the true value of the Lorraine deposits had not at the time been uncertain, these deposits would not now belong to France, but would be contributing to the brilliant economic development of Germany. For the region of these iron beds touches the borders of that part of Lorraine ceded to Germany. Indeed, they extend into German territory. If, at the time the treaty of Frankfort was made, phosphoric iron had not been so discredited by the invention of the Bessemer process, the victors would certainly have insisted upon extending the frontier farther to the west, so as to include the entire mineral region.

Some years later, about 1878, the "basic process" of Thomas and Gillchrist was made public. This is exclusively adapted to the treatment of iron high in phosphorus, such as that of Lorraine, and from this period dates the resumption of work in the fields and the advance of France in iron production.

According to the most moderate estimates, German Lorraine contains 1100 million tons of iron ore, Luxemburg 300 million tons, Belgium 50 million tons; the French deposits, however, contain no less than 2390 million tons. These figures lead M. Polier to the conclusion that France has deposits of iron exceeding those of any other country.

Of course it is highly probable that additional large deposits will be discovered in other lands. It is also true that the so-called "basic process," applied to iron containing much phosphorus, is somewhat more expensive than the "acid," or original Bessemer process. Moreover, the iron beds of Lorraine are composed of what is known as "lean ore," the percentage of iron being much less than in many other mines. Still, in spite of all this, there can be no reasonable doubt that the Lorraine iron fields constitute one of the most valuable assets of France.

France is not rich in coal, a prime essential for the manufacture of iron and steel on a scale commensurate with her supply of the raw material. This fact, however, does not daunt M. Polier. He sees in the growing use of the electric furnace a possible substitute for coal, and finds in the immense water power at the disposal of France, notably in her Alpine streams and those of the Vosges Mountains, an inexhaustible supply of electric energy.

CAUSES OF THE PERSIAN REVOLUTION

A NATIVE of Persia, Arjavir Tjilin-Kirian, has contributed to the Stuttgart weekly, the *Neue Zeit*, an interesting article which gives, in perspective, the main social and economic causes underlying the late political revolution in his country. His summary attracts attention more through the analogies, obvious or inferable, between the factors that brought about the Persian upheaval of the twentieth century and the French cataclysm of the eighteenth.

As in ancient times so in the Middle Ages Persia had active trade relations with Europe. Merchants continually came from Genoa and Venice, and later on from Amsterdam and London, in quest of fine silks and precious stones and other articles of luxury. But with the rise of European industrialism Western trading companies became anxious not only to buy from the Persians, but to sell to them, so that in all towns of any consequence there were foreign houses importing textiles, metal wares, sugar, tea, petroleum, and so forth.

The quantities of these importations rose quickly. According to figures stated in the article, Europe and India (with Russia as the principal vendor) sent 60,000,000 rubles' worth of goods in 1902, and 87,000,000 rubles' worth in 1907. At the same time foreign capital came for investment, far higher interest being earned in Persia than in Europe, and Russian and English banks were opened throughout the land. The introduction of cheap machine-made products from abroad was a serious blow to local handicraft, and put an end altogether to the small home industries of the peasants. Meanwhile the opportunities for enrichment through an increased output of raw materials did not escape enterprising landed proprietors and wholesale dealers, so that hides, fruits, wool, silk, rice, and tobacco were then produced on a large scale, the labor being supplied by the impoverished classes of workers aforesaid.

Thus economical development took place on the basis of a capitalistic system. To the great centers like Teheran, Tabriz, Shiraz, Ispahan, numbers of financiers, "promoters," merchants, clerks, and mechanics were attracted. The new commercial era extinguished the prevailing provincial organization. Persia's provinces were at one time economically quite independent of one another, and had separate laws and customs. Even the coinage, weights, and measures would differ. Every khan ruled supreme in his own province. But the influential commercial middle class that arose demanded liberation from these impediments to business and the creation of a strong legislative and administrative central authority for the whole nation. In 1879, for instance, the government forbade the khans to coin money, that function thereafter devolving upon the royal mint at Teheran.

With the new political centralization, the article goes on to explain, the feudal lords forfeited their predominance. The government, however, tried to make good this loss of power and importance on the part of the great nobles by conferring offices upon them, regardless of their ability or integrity.

In their hands lay the revenue-raising functions, which they fulfilled in the same manner as the tyrannous grandees of French fame—i. e., by farming out the taxes. The collection of customs, excise, postal, and telegraph dues, and of all classes of taxation, was let to the highest bidders, and the men who secured these contracts became virtual autocrats, fixing the rates as they chose and squeezing the people as dry as they could. Among the high officials of the crown a more complex and costly style of living accompanied the influx of Western wares and ideas, the court waxed more extravagant, and many of the lesser nobility mortgaged or sold their estates to speculative financiers. Besides, large sums were spent on reorganizing the army. The Grand Vizier, the ministers, the governors of provinces, and the heads of districts bought their posts from the government, and extorted from the people tenfold, a hundredfold, what they had paid. The assistants of the ministers and governors received no salaries from their superiors, but had to live on what they could get out of the populace. Neither did the police receive any governmental pay. They subsisted on gratuities from individuals and on fines imposed. The peasants were not only compelled to satisfy the oppressive tax-farmers, they were obliged to give annual tribute to the landlords, and to their parasitic underlings, in the form of animals and produce, and had to make presents to their masters if they wanted to marry. Still worse was the state of justice. A governor—acting in a judicial as well as administrative capacity—would simply declare those guilty who could not come up to his price. The holders of political power allied themselves with the landed proprietors in the most outrageous transactions for the despoilment of urban consumers. They formed syndicates, drove up the prices of grain, and so created artificial famines. The same thing was done with other food staples. . . . While the working classes were thus hardly able to eke out an existence, and deteriorated physically and morally, the members of these starvation societies increased their ownership of land areas, yes, of whole villages. Sillih Sultan, for instance, the ex-governor-general of the province of Ispahan—now living in exile—owned 1200 villages.

The result of the activities of the "starvation societies" was an epidemic of riots, in which hunger-stricken multitudes, says the author, pillaged and destroyed storehouses and granaries. This happened about the end of the century, when the new Shah, Muzaffar-eddin, raised a large national loan in Russia, and then a second.

The millions that the Shah secured this time he squandered in Europe himself, or as much as did not vanish into the pockets of his ministers and favorites.

Depending so much on foreign capital, the rulers of Persia made the path of the alien financier as smooth as possible, paving it for him with valuable concessions and monopolies. This of course incensed the native business men against both the foreign capitalists and their own government.

But there are now Persian bankers richer than the foreign; they compete successfully with their English and Russian preceptors, and if the foreign capitalists still make lots of money in Persia they owe that to having been able to establish themselves so firmly under the old autocratic system.

PART PLAYED BY THE CLERGY

The position of the clergy is described as follows by the author, himself evidently not one of the "faithful" and quite as evidently a partisan, though a clear-headed partisan, of the revolution:

With the growth of commercial connections with Europe, and the extending of personal relations between Persian traders and members of European society, Western culture penetrated into Persia. If the merchants of the country did not dislike that culture, whose introduction was closely associated with their historical mission, if the government, as slaves to foreign capital, unresistingly opened the land to this culture, the priesthood was, however, the constant foe of everything coming out of the West. The Persian clerisy, in whose hands lay public education, did their utmost to maintain believing Moslems in the old traditions and convictions of dogma upon which rested the advantages of their immemorial influence. They opposed European culture, seeing in it one of the strongest factors threatening their situation. The power of the priesthood increased especially in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. At that time it was so great as to form a sort of second government and vie with the real government. The power of the clergy augmented in the same measure as their possessions. . . . Instead of distributing their surplus revenues—derived mainly from landed endowments and from the legacies of true believers—as alms among the poor and needy, they began to entertain armed bands composed of theological students, who defended their interests. . . . At the same time some of the higher prelates went so far as to join the associations existing for the purpose of raising the food-prices. . . . The church had become so mighty that it could upset ordinances of the state in a twinkling; in the degree that its political and economical ascendancy went on magnifying, so did its scope of legal jurisdiction. Officialdom had found a profitable source of income in the regular courts, whereas now the people were crowding the ecclesiastical courts. In the conflict which ensued between the government and the church, the latter was forced to retreat step by step. . . . Owing to the expansion of trade . . . every one became anxious to learn foreign languages, especially the intellectuals and the new generation. Soon freshly organized common schools were opened, in which young Persians for the first time learned modern languages, history, geography, and scientific subjects unburdened with the tiresome, mind-benumbing dogma of the Koran.

A WOMAN'S VIEW OF THE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT

IN the recent discussion of woman suffrage in this country the objections to the proposition that have been urged by women have been, perhaps, quite as numerous as, and in many instances more forcible than, the objections urged by men. In beginning an article on the subject in the *Atlantic Monthly* for September, Miss Molly Elliot Seawell deplores the "superficial and inadequate manner in which the matter has been discussed on both sides." She complains that the suffragists show in their spoken and published utterances that they have little knowledge of the fundamentals of government or the real meaning of suffrage. In their treatment of the subject they hopelessly confuse political, philanthropic, socialistic, and economic questions, nor do they seem able to discern between objects of national and those of State and municipal regulation.

On the other hand, this writer admits that the objectors to woman suffrage have not always given logical or practical reasons against it. Both sides make the mistake of assuming that the revolution will be over when a woman can walk up to the polling booth and deposit a ballot in the box. It is at this point, however, according to Miss Seawell, that the revolution will begin. The experience of full suffrage for women, as it has been tried in the States of Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, and Utah, has not been entirely successful, and during the last fourteen years the States of the West, where a nearer view of suffrage was possible, have repeatedly defeated suffrage amendments to their constitutions.

A brilliant and prominent advocate of woman suffrage recently gave the following as its chief objects: "Women suffragists stand for sanitation, education, and the uplift of six million workingwomen in the United States."

Miss Seawell proceeds to analyze this formula:

First, is the universal fallacy on the part of the suffragists that all women will vote alike, and will vote right.

Second: neither sanitation nor education can be the first or even the most important object of government. Good laws well administered, a pure and competent judiciary, internal order, national defense, and many other things, must take precedence of sanitation and education. Neither sanitation nor popular education was known to the founders of the Republic; yet these founders added more to the forces of civilization than any group of sanitarians or educators that ever lived.

Third: neither sanitation nor education is a national affair, but both are the business of states and municipalities.

Fourth: sanitation and education are already well attended to by men, and as large a share of the public income is devoted to them as the people will bear.

Fifth: the proposition that one-half the electorate of the country shall devote its energies to the uplifting of six million workingwomen in the United States is a bald proposition to create a privileged class. This is a thing abhorrent to republican institutions, and is the line of demarcation between republics and monarchies. There is not, and never can be, a line on any statute book in the United States, regulating work and wages between private individuals. Any proposition to that effect is socialism run mad. There is a socialistic association, highly favored by suffragists, to bring about that no shop-girl shall work for less than four dollars a week. It is only just to the well-meaning but ill-informed women who have gone into this movement, to say that their unfamiliarity with governmental problems is the reason that such a grotesque association exists. The innocent blunders of equally well-meaning and ill-informed suffragists in New York City have involved them in violations of law, and several of their leaders were indicted in June, 1910, for boycotting and conspiracy.

Suffrage is neither a philanthropic scheme nor an economic measure, but a registering machine. The stock argument of the suffragists has ever been, that the suffrage would enable a woman to get the same pay for the same work as a man. What they probably mean by this is, that a woman working the same number of hours at the same employment as a man should receive the same pay. But it has been tested, and needs no test, that the work of women for the same time at the same employment as men is not so good in quality or quantity, and for obvious reasons. A woman cannot stand physical effort and nervous strain as a man can; nine hundred and ninety-nine women out of every thousand go into work with the fixed intention of abandoning it at the first possible moment; a woman at the period of her greatest energy is liable at any moment to make a contract of marriage, which vitiates other contracts; and women are less amenable to discipline than men.

Suffrage would not increase the physical strength of women; it would not keep them at work if they had a good opportunity to escape from it; it would not prevent them from marrying if they wished to; and it would not make them any more amenable to discipline. Suffrage will not enlarge the scope of women's employments. It will not enable them to climb telegraph poles, or to construct battleships, or to build sky-scrapers. It will have no effect upon either their work or their wages, work and wages being entirely controlled by the law of supply and demand.

FINANCE AND BUSINESS

NOTES ON APPLIED ECONOMICS OF THE MONTH

Twenty Thousand Dollars Saved Week By Week

A PHILADELPHIA physician wrote the financial department of this magazine last month in search of suitable investment for twenty thousand dollars, coming due September 1st "from building and loan stock."

A reply was immediately sent, asking in turn whether the twenty thousand dollars had been a legacy, or something like that, which had been invested outright in the stock, or whether it had been bought on installments.

The physician's second letter was remarkable. It appeared that twelve years ago he had definitely started to save. He picked out four of the mutual "building and loan" associations, for which the State of Pennsylvania is famous. One of these held its meeting the first week of the month, and the others on the second, third and fourth weeks respectively. Thus, on each of forty-eight weeks in the year, the doctor was called upon for twenty-five dollars—one dollar per share of each of the twenty-five shares allotted to him.

The psychology of this affair is its interesting side. Without those weekly demands—"Please remit installment on your stock"—the doctor, or perhaps his wife, would have found an excellent and entirely justifiable use for many, probably most, of those twenty-five dollar sums. Any reader may demonstrate such mental suggestion on himself—or herself.

Or there are other forms of sound securities, also based on real estate, such as guaranteed mortgages, now being offered on the plan of regular installments contracted for in advance. And whether the amount is to be ten dollars a month or a hundred, as in the doctor's case, 99 per cent. of the distance has been traveled with the signing of the definite contract.

The Temptation To Buy Stocks

AGAIN "Wall Street" is news. Through general abuse of that queer locality, the harassed politician diverts the voters' attention from embarrassing local issues, and the publisher of the sensational newspaper or cheap magazine shocks the public into buying his wares.

These "Notes" have frequently pointed out the dangerous power that the bungled banking act of this nation practically forces upon any money dealer on a large scale. In January, "The Control of Billions" was found to reside with a group of entirely private individuals in New York City—although any other nation deems such extensive control a public matter, and provides that the people's representatives shall have it.

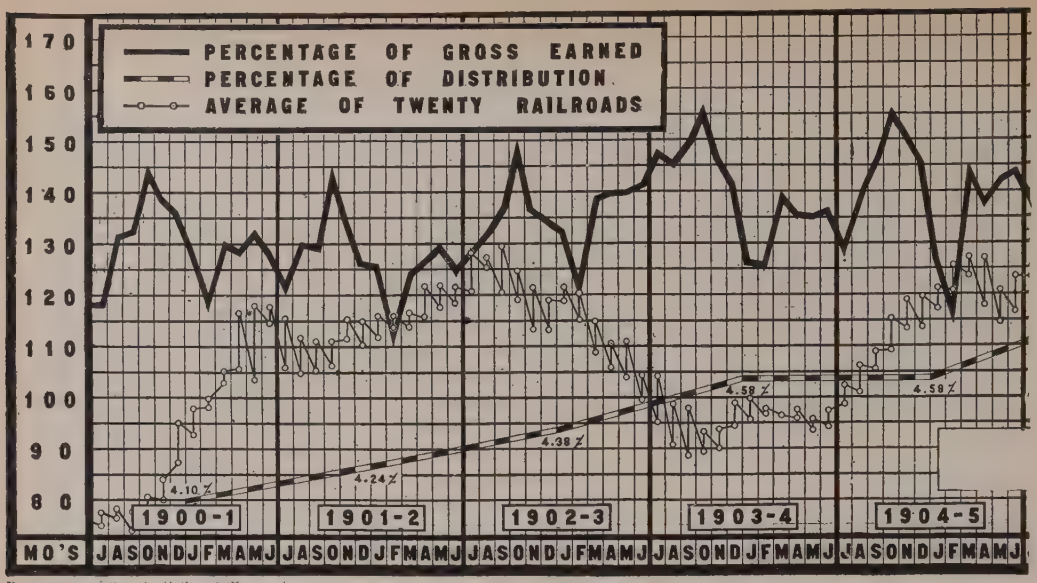
Curiously enough, it was not a muck-raker, but one of the most inveterate defenders of high finance, which printed on the 15th of last month three sentences throwing the keenest "human interest" into New York Stock Exchange affairs, and "exposing" most frankly the chief evil that has grown up around that investment market.

"The temptation to take on stocks," the first sentence explained, is always present when bankers find their vaults full of idle money and so are willing to loan that money at low rates on "call"—from day to day.

In this way, "*money previously withdrawn from investment or other business*" is borrowed by speculators in order to buy five or ten times the amount of stocks they could otherwise pay for; because "the income yield on all standard stocks at current prices is much greater than the interest charge on the money required to carry the stocks." Wherefore, the third sentence concludes, "it is reasonable to expect that the buying movement will increase in the near future."

"That is perfectly good economics," your Wall Street friend will say. "When stocks and bonds sell so low that they yield more than money, people will exchange their money for stocks and bonds."

"Not at all," the reformer will thunder. "It is nothing less than a crime that speculators may borrow, if they wish, hundreds of millions of dollars to 'carry' stocks, knowing that they can keep the money locked up, even when legitimate business men again want it, by paying higher than the legal rate of interest—since the New York Legislature has re-



By courtesy of the *Wall Street Journal*

THE STOCK EXCHANGE AS "A BAROMETER OF BUSINESS"

(Now that the defects of Wall Street conduct, of our currency system, and of American financial affairs generally are under discussion, it is in order to examine any records that show to what extent the Stock Exchange has fulfilled its legitimate functions—to register, by the prices of stocks, advance information of the broad changes in the country's earning power. The chart above, compiled by the *Wall Street Journal*, compares the gross earnings, the dividends distributed, and the prices of the stocks of American railroads. Since railroad earnings fluctuate according to the volume of production of farmers and manufacturers, they form the best single index to the state of industry.)

moved the restrictions of the usury law from loans on collateral."

In between the vacuum of theory on one side, and the violent personalities of the other, there is room to look for the practical underlying cause. After observing some hundreds of "Wall Street" men at work, more or less intimately, one finds them pretty much like other Americans at work—inclined to stand up for their own associates and their own system, rather than to analyze either very profoundly.

The observer might ask, for instance: "Why is money allowed to lie around 'idle' at all?"

How Natural Currency Works

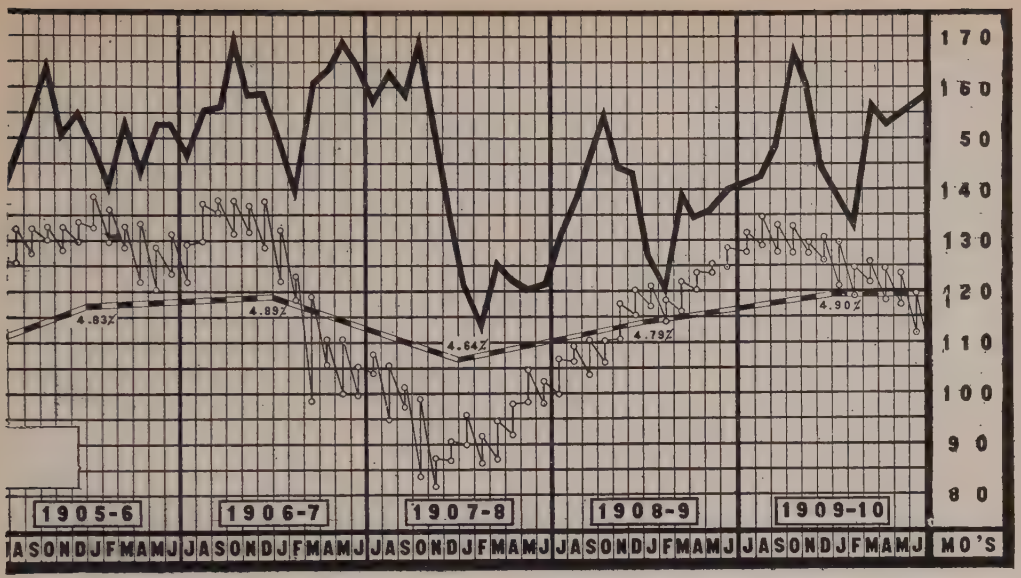
YOU can find natural currency, the kind that fluctuates with the demand, at work in Belgium or Switzerland, or in Canada or Mexico; in fact, anywhere except in America.

Take France. Any innkeeper or merchant or manufacturer can get cash from any bank where he has an account, in exchange for his own note bearing the signature of three persons known to be solvent. He gets the money direct from the Bank of France itself, or one of its branches, if that is where he keeps his account. If not, his bank in turn indorses the note and hands it over to the Bank of France or one of its branches for "re-discount." This central institution alone may issue bank-notes. About 70 per cent. of the commercial "paper" it holds in exchange for its notes has been thus passed on to it by independent banks. Following are the *regular rates* this bank has charged, during the last twelve years, for discounting paper received from other banks and for loans asked by its own direct customers:

	Loans	Discounts
1898—December 2	3.5	3.0
1899—December 7	4.0	3.5
December 21	5.0	4.5
1900—January 11	4.5	4.0
January 25	4.0	3.5
May 25	3.5	3.0
1907—January 17	4.0	3.0
March 21	4.0	3.5
November 7	4.5	4.0
1908—January 9	4.5	3.5
January 23	4.0	3.0
May 29	3.5	3.0

Think: at the height of the 1907 panic, anybody with three solvent friends to endorse his note could get currency for it at only 4½ per cent. Or if his account was with an independent bank, it could get the currency for him and make a profit out of all interest charged above 4 per cent.

This seems incredible. Many American borrowers will doubt even the official records



HOW PRICES OF STOCKS HAVE FORECASTED THE IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL CHANGES

(The heavy black line shows the changes in gross earnings of twenty representative railroads. There is a regular "seasonal" change. Always October is the month of highest earnings, and February the lowest. Then there are the "big swings." It is striking to find by the lighter line underneath, representing the average prices of the stocks of those twenty railroads, that said prices have always forecasted such swings of earnings by several months. Thus, the sharp fall in earnings that began October, 1903, had been indicated since the January previous by the downward trend of stock prices. Exactly the same thing is true of 1907)

from which that table was taken, until they recall that in France money can never be "idle" and can never be "scarce," because the currency is "natural." Read these recent questions asked by representatives of our Monetary Commission, and the answers given by the Governor of the Bank of France:

Q. Through what agencies do you feel a demand for increased note issue? Does it come from the banks or from your own customers?

A. As I told you a moment ago, it is the bills presented for discount and the requests for loans which regulate automatically the movements of issue.

Q. Does this demand for increase come more largely from the banks or from customers in general?

A. Both banks and other clients. The demands of the banks are particularly important, as they centralize the demands of their numerous clients.

Q. The fluctuations are more or less automatic? If there is an excess of notes, it is, I assume, soon taken care of by presentation for redemption?

A. *The mechanism is quite automatic.* When circumstances demand a reduction of issue the notes are naturally presented for redemption, and it seems to us that as long as this redemption is made without difficulty, *there can never be an excess of notes in circulation.*

Artificial Cash

LAST month any observer could figure how artificial and inflexible is our American currency system—how opposite to that of France or any other up-to-date country, and to common sense.

The great sum of $55,000,000 was reported as "surplus" by the New York banks on the 13th: an amount equalled only twice—in 1904 and 1908—during many years past. The bankers had accumulated this cash by cutting down old loans and refusing new ones, in anticipation of the usual demand from Western and Southern banks, whose farmer-customers need money about this time to move their crops.

Likewise, since June, "country" bankers in the crop sections have been refusing loans for the purchase of automobiles or extra land; even merchants and manufacturers in many localities found it difficult to get money for reasonable extensions of their own businesses.

And in parts of the East, such banking "contraction" had made the negotiation of commercial paper almost impossible. Even in cases where nobody doubted the credit of the borrower, or the reliability of the indorsers, the money was refused—simply because the bankers feared there would not be money enough.

The merchants and manufacturers thus embarrassed cannot blame the farmers. Crops are the largest basis for trade. Nor can they blame the Stock Exchange. Its price-tags

were marked down nearly a billion dollars this year alone, signifying that several hundred million dollars, borrowed last year on "collateral," had been returned to the banks and other lenders.

In any other country, the larger crops of the farmer and the higher credit of the merchant increase the volume of cash automatically. But in ours—well, consult the figures for June this year, as compared with June, 1909, reported by the national banks. They had loaned out $395,000,000 more. But the cash in their vaults was actually $66,000,000 less.

The reason: American currency is inflexible. It represents not the real industrial assets of the country, but the bonds of the Government, which are like the flowers that bloom in the spring—they have nothing to do with the legitimate needs of merchants and farmers and manufacturers for money.

Idle Money

INCREASED money supply was cited as one cause of American high prices, on the 16th of last month, in the minority report of the committee that had been investigating wages and prices for the United States Senate. How can this jibe with the facts reported above?

There was $5 "circulation" per capita in 1800, little more than $10 in 1840, and less than $20 in 1880. Last year the figure was $34.93. Perhaps this increase has been entirely justified by the rise in our scale of living—the spread of the piano players, enameled bathtubs and automobiles. But whether or no, it is entirely correct to state that the country is swamped with currency—whenever it is not needed. The reason is the same which makes it scarce during the periods of greatest demand.

In America, any group of men with resources enough to obtain a national bank charter and buy some Government bonds can issue bank-notes to the face value of those bonds. There are 7000 such groups to-day, fighting one another for business. When trade and commerce do not call for money (as in 1908), the banks are full of it. They press it upon borrowers at lower and lower rates. Speculators are happy. Soon the high prices brought about by speculation have dazzled real business men into feeling more prosperous than they are (as in 1909). They extend. They borrow. They offer their notes—perfectly good notes, indorsed with perfectly good names. But real assets won't answer as a basis for currency in America. You must have Government bonds. So when everybody wants currency—as last year, and until quite recently—it gets scarcer. Interest rates go up. The weak speculators who can't pay them go down—as this year—dragging others with them. The whole "market" in food products, or farms, or stocks drops. This unlocks a lot of cash.

Yet men of enterprise sometimes cannot find encouragement to go ahead on a big scale—as now. There are Supreme Court decisions coming that may change the whole machinery of business. Large purchasers of materials don't know what freight rates may be until the Commerce Commission can hear the evidence. Wise bankers are tight with their money, foreseeing demands for crop moving. Yet, interest rates being low, there is "the temptation to take on stocks."

Bonds Go Begging

WHEN capitalists dislike to tie up the money they control for three or six months, they naturally are even less inclined to put it into long term bonds. Any bond man is an authority on the dullness of the professional demand for his wares. The big banks and financial institutions don't want them. Little more than half as many bonds have been sold on the Stock Exchange as last year. Private investors are taking advantage of this situation, which involves much lower prices for bonds just as good as they were eighteen months ago—better, on the average.

The disparity is phenomenal between the total of new securities *authorized* this year and the amount actually issued. This is, to a large extent, the difference between the money that active corporations would like and the money they can get. The figures, as compiled by the *Journal of Commerce* for the first six months of 1910, show that $804,523,710 of new stocks, bonds and notes were authorized, but not entirely distributed. The total authorizations were $1,921,506,660, as against $1,648,156,240 for the same period last year.

Neither is Europe in a position to finance us as in former years. New countries the world over have been asking for new securities in amounts unprecedented. Canada, for instance, with its enormous recent industrial consolidations, is employing loans and advances considerably greater in amount than ever before in its history. Then Java and Sumatra and the Straits Settlements have sprung into world factors financially,

through the sudden growth of their rubber plantations. These big pieces of financing have come back to London. Likewise, of the $730,000,000 raised in France last year on securities, some 63 per cent. went to foreign countries.

It is to London, Paris and Berlin that colonies of the Powers look for capital. The same is true of South America. Foreign business for Continental and London bankers is booming, where a few years ago was stagnation. The United States can look forward to financing itself. It would seem that all these factors and more had been anticipated by the low prices of many representative and sound bonds in America.

Cotton, the King of Exports

IT will surprise some folks who believe in the protective tariff, but who are not fond of figures, to learn that there would be no trade balance with Europe in our favor at all if it were not for the humble cotton boll.

Housekeepers pay higher for meat and milk and chickens if the corn crop fails; or if it is wheat, the loaf of bread costs more—or grows less. With the cotton crop, however, attention shifts to the foreigner. In 1900 our domestic cotton exports exceeded $300,000,000, in 1906 $400,000,000, and in the year ended last June $450,000,000—nearly ten times the value of the wheat exported, and eighteen times that of corn.

Indeed, without exports of cotton America would show this year, instead of a $187,000,000 credit against Europe, a debt to it of $233,000,000. Since our credit should be more than twice what it actually was, in order to pay off our standing obligations of bonds and stocks owned by Europeans, and to supply the expenses of American tourists abroad, of money orders sent and carried home by immigrants, and the like—the fluctuations of the cotton crop are most serious to us and other nations.

Figures for the 119 years ending last year were gathered by the Southern Commercial Congress. They show total exports from this country of almost 48 billion dollars, but a trade balance in our favor of less than 6½ billion dollars—not *half* the value of the raw cotton exported during that period—$13,598,353,086. This, remember, does not include any cotton sent abroad in manufactured form.

Perhaps this year's crop will run to 12 million bales. Of these we should export two thirds. If prices keep up, this would mean a credit item for the United States of more than half a billion dollars.

The Tax That Isn't Paid

THE devil must love a law unenforced. No private immorality could ruin a fraction as much of character and conduct as the absurd statutes in most States regarding the taxation of personal property.

Last month Chicago felt a shock when the Illinois Tax Reform League filed a statement alleging that 70 citizens of Cook County had concealed from assessment their ownership of stocks in corporations not chartered by Illinois with a face value of two hundred million dollars.

Now for the reverse side. A widow in New York State had been left an income yielding $2400 a year. The estate appeared as a matter of record. She could not dodge the tax. She paid $1380. Balance for living expenses for herself and family, $1020. "It is the testimony of experience that a tax on intangible property tends to inequality in taxation instead of fairness, and those who are especially intended to be taxed are the ones who escape." The quotation is from a report to Congress this year of a tax commission for the District of Columbia. Then the Ohio Commission appointed by Governor McKinley in 1893 pronounced the general personal property clause "A school of perjury." "Worst of all, it imposes unjust burdens upon various classes in the community."

Any reasonable man can aid the campaigns of tax reform associations for a law that will be obeyed by one and all. One may believe with Henry George that the "single tax" on land alone is the final end. Or one may have faith in an inheritance tax, graduated so as to weigh more heavily as estates rise to the luxury class.

Mayor Gaynor, by suggesting the abolition of this tax in New York City, attracted national attention. "Most of the newspaper comment has been favorable to the suggestion," writes the editor of the *Journal of Accountancy*, published in New York, "and all of the discussions have indicated general dissatisfaction with the personal property tax." The July number of that magazine contains a symposium on this subject by competent accountants and active tax reformers, of interest to every property-owning citizen who wants to be honest, but objects to the payment of taxes which he sees brazenly evaded by men far better able to meet them than himself.

When the evil is understood by individual voters, there no longer will be such spectacles as that of one Tuesday not long ago, when at the office of the Tax Commissioner at New York City there appeared no less than six hundred men and women. It was just one of the days for "swearing off."

New Inventions Poor Investments

TWO lawsuits in progress last month illustrated rather spectacularly the good old principle that a new invention is a poor investment. Dramatic emphasis is laid by the prominence and wealth of the investors. They were, by no means, the citizens of quiet life in secluded and remote districts—the kind who send letters to this magazine every week, inquiring about stocks in some new telegraph or mono-railroad or other patented device which invariably, according to the promoters, "will make fortunes like the Bell Telephone."

No indeed. A Newport house and an exclusive New York club were mentioned in last month's complaints as the spots whereon the investors were induced to part with $35,000 and $5000 respectively, for stocks which they now declare to be worthless.

If the widow of a most eminent professional man and a well-to-do descendant of a Revolutionary hero can find it difficult to learn the facts about a "new invention" company in time—what chance has the average citizen, tied down by business or home duties, hundreds or thousands of miles distant from the enterprise?

Of course, what attracted these wealthy investors is what attracts those of moderate means—the promise of enormous or unusual profits. Such promises, in *every single one* of the hundreds of cases that have come to the notice of this magazine during the past couple of years, have spelled loss to the investors. Most inventions of real promise are financed in private—which is as it should be, with such high risks inevitable.

Meanwhile, the real investments, the 5 and 6 per cent. bonds and stocks, keep on their sober way. They paid more than a billion dollars last year in interest and dividends to those prudent investors who seldom buy new things, and never buy anything from new people. They stick to established bankers who have been selling the same kind of securities at the same place for many years.

Stocks That Suit the Case

PEOPLE used to write this magazine wondering why the financial department, in its lists of stocks printed so often, two years ago, when prices were even lower than now, mentioned the *second* preferred stock of the Reading Railroad instead of the first. Would not the first naturally be safer?

The reason lies in a little clause, unnoticed by many investors, in the agreement of the Reading Company regarding this stock. The Company reserves for itself the right of converting the second preferred stock, one-half into first preferred and one-half into common stock, at face value. Now the common is already receiving 6 per cent. against the 4 per cent. to which the two classes of preferred are limited. Here is a valuable potentiality. Wherefore, those who bought "Reading second" in 1908, at eighty-odd dollars a share, had chances to sell it in 1909 as high as $117.50 and as high as $110.50 this year. Meanwhile the first preferred, as a 4 per cent. stock with no "potentialities," has very logically fluctuated between 89 and 96.

Knowledge of these hidden causes is often valuable in selecting just the kind of stock that will suit a particular investor. The elaborate monograph, "Stocks and the Stock Market," recently published by The American Academy of Political and Social Science, in Philadelphia, holds much information on this subject—valuable particularly now that stocks are in the public eye.

Or take the obscure matter of taxation. In every State there are certain companies whose stock is not taxed to the individual holders of it residing in that State. Usually the stock is one of a "domestic corporation," one whose place of business is within the State in question. There are many exceptions. In New York and New Jersey, for instance, there are numerous decisions under which stocks of many "foreign" corporations are also untaxed to the individual holder.

Any banker who knows his business and has been at it for a number of years can supply a list of "stocks to suit," prepared with reference to fine points like the above—which frequently make a very real difference.

GENERAL WEYLER'S OWN STORY[1]

GENERAL WEYLER has written a book which bids fair to create a sensation in this country as well as in Spain; we knew what Spain, what Cuba, what the United States thought of Weyler; now he gives us his side of the case. The most dispassionate reader cannot but come to the conclusion that this book confirms the worst charges that have been preferred against Cuba's former Governor. Moreover, and this is of special interest to Americans, the pictures he gives us of the conditions which obtained in the ill-fated island during the last years of the Spanish rule are so blood-curdling, that even the most rabid critics of America's intervention will be silenced.

When Weyler was sent to Cuba to replace Martinez Campos the island was virtually lost to Spain. While the Spanish Government affirmed to the press and the nation that the war was practically over, Martinez Campos was sending to Premier Canovas confidential notes in which he confessed himself hopelessly beaten.

Weyler states that when he landed in Cuba he did not even suspect the real state of affairs. "I did not know anything besides what the Minister of War had told me and what I had read in the papers or in anonymous letters sent by Spaniards living in Cuba, and I thought that all of them exaggerated the facts; I had no knowledge of all the secret documents I have appended to this book."

What the real facts were is set forth in the following letter from General Martinez Campos to Canovas del Catillo, Prime Minister, now made public for the first time.

". . . From the beginning I realized the gravity of the situation,—what I saw during my visits in Cuba, Principe, and Holguin appalled me. However, in order not to appear too pessimistic, I did not express my opinions, and I decided to visit not only the maritime communities but the towns in the interior: the few Spaniards who still live in Cuba hardly dare to mention their origin except in the cities; the bulk of the population hates Spain; wherever you pass a farm and ask the women where their husbands are they answer with terrifying frankness: 'In the mountains with Chief So-and-So.'

"You could not get a man to carry a message if you gave him 500 or 1000 pesetas; he would be hanged if he were ever caught by the insurgents. . . . I might concentrate the peasants' families in the villages, but it would take too many men to protect them; and in the interior it is most difficult to secure volunteers; and then it would mean misery and starvation; I would have to give those people daily rations; during the last war I gave as many as 40,000 every day. . . . But that would not prevent women and children from acting as spies. . . .

"I think Weyler is the only man who could cope with the situation, for he possesses intelligence, courage, and a deep knowledge of warfare; therefore, my dear friend, think it over, and if you prefer this system don't hesitate to recall me; we are deciding Spain's fate, but I have convictions which forbid me to countenance executions and other acts of the same order."

GENERAL WEYLER, SPAIN'S FORMER COMMANDER IN CUBA

The Spanish Government knew very well then what Weyler's presence at the head of the Cuban army would mean. Terrible measures of repression had to be adopted if the Spanish rule was to prevail in the colony.

"The insurgents," he writes, "did not return in any way the considerate treatment accorded to them by this generous commander (Martinez Campos). At the beginning of the war Maximo Gomez fought fair; but Maceo, as I shall prove by authentic documents, ordered his bands to set fire to all the sugar mills whose owners were not paying war tribute, to plunder and loot the country, to shoot mercilessly all the messengers, and those caught repairing railroad lines or bringing provisions into the villages. Worse yet — the insur-

[1] Mi Mando en Cuba, Vol. I. By General Weyler. Madrid: Felipe Gonzalez Rojas. 496 pp., 2 maps and 4 portraits $2.50.

gent chiefs did not hesitate to kill with their own weapons defenseless islanders, and Maximo Gomez in his 'Memoires' confesses to having shot personally a man he had sentenced to death, a deed which I call murder pure and simple. And still that individual presumes to call me assassin."

The following proclamation sent by Maceo, Gomez' lieutenant, to his bands, fully confirms Weyler's charges:

"Comrades at arms; destroy, destroy everything day and night; to blow up bridges, to derail trains, to burn up villages and sugar mills, in a word, to annihilate Cuba is the only way to defeat our enemies. . . . The main thing is to convince Spain that Cuba will be but a heap of ruins. . . . We must burn and raze everything. It would be folly to fight as a European army would. Where rifles are of no avail, let dynamite do the work."

It is interesting to compare this proclamation with a circular General Weyler sent to all his subordinates: "The determination and harshness displayed by the insurgents must be imitated by us in our conduct towards them."

Read also his proclamation to the Cuban population:

"I need not to tell you, for you know it already, that whatever clemency I may show towards my defeated enemies, or those who lend their aid to the Spanish cause, I will display all the determination and energy which characterize me in visiting the extreme penalties of the law on those who assist the enemy in any manner or try to revile our name."

After that Weyler may well explain to us that ". . . . The charges of cruelty made against me originated during the preceding Cuban campaign. I was at the head of a light column which moved at a very quick pace over its zone of operations, capturing therefore more prisoners than the other columns. Those prisoners were executed according to the laws of war."

About the concentration camps Weyler has this to say: "Of all the measures I ever took, the most bitterly criticised was 'Concentration,' which saved my troops from being uselessly decimated. . . . I need not defend that system; whoever is familiar with the history of modern wars knows that it was adopted by the English in the Transvaal and by the Americans in the Philippines, a fact most flattering to my pride. If individuals were sometimes summarily executed, as it happens in every war, they were put to death in obedience to the laws and regulations, never for the mere reason that they were insurgents." However sparing of details the General may be touching the concentration system, he does not hesitate to tell us that "the insurgents' wives and children were obliged to go wherever the head of the family was supposed to be," an insignificant-looking statement which, however, can excuse the most terrible atrocities on the part of the regulars.

As to his reasons for bringing out the work at this time, he says:

"I wrote the book to make the truth known about my conduct as general-in-chief, a conduct commended not only by army officers, who sent me many personal letters, but by privates, who, after returning to Spain, spoke of me with an enthusiasm for which I can hardly express my gratitude. Various reasons deterred me from attempting years ago (when my mind could not have freed itself of a certain bias) a task which I can now perform with perfect equanimity, thanks to the time which has elapsed, soothing the irritation due to the injustice which I suffered at the hands of certain men. I must add that I did not wish to aggrieve Señor Sagasta by telling anew the story of our disasters; neither did I wish to censure the illustrious General Martinez Campos, my predecessor in Cuba, although he did not treat me too charitably upon his return to Madrid."

We suspect Weyler's reasons of being slightly different. The worthy general has not abdicated all political ambitions. He now holds the important and profitable position of Captain General of Catalonia. When the Moret cabinet fell, however, both Señor Moret and Señor Maura, a strange combination of political nuances, advised King Alfonso to make General Weyler Prime Minister. The propositon was too ridiculous to be entertained for a minute, but it is a question whether Weyler has forgiven Canalejas for accepting the post he had for a while considered as within his own reach. His bitterness against the liberals and radicals would show that his "perfect equanimity" is referred to principally for the sake of rounding off a paragraph harmoniously. For Canalejas belonged to that section of Parliament which passed rather harsh judgments on the peculiar system of warfare applied in Cuba under Weyler's generalship.

"Relieved of my command as Governor and Captain General of the Island of Cuba when Señor Sagasta, the liberal leader, was asked to constitute a cabinet, I left my post, to the sorrow of the faithful patriots who shared my belief that the end of the war was near, and who approved unreservedly of my military tactics, which they considered as the only ones likely to bring about the much desired consummation. On my return to the Peninsula I was acclaimed with the most ardent enthusiasm; on the other hand, I was censured by certain members of the liberal party and persecuted by a government weak enough to listen to the most absurd fabrications relative to my activity in Cuba. The government actually demanded explanations from me when the ship that carried me had hardly reached its moorings at La Coruña, through the Captain General of the province, who came on board without even knowing what questions to ask me. . . . The liberal party at that time was in need of a platform, and it harped on 'Cuban autonomy' in order to make my recall imperative."

This book makes rather heavy reading; it is regrettably loose in its composition, and the author might, at times, have used more elegant Spanish. But even if the General were a better stylist he would not rely upon literary embellishments to conceal his thoughts; he has the merit of being frank—brutally so.

We may mention that the publishers have very cleverly (or very stupidly) printed the title and the author's name in blood-red type on a cover page of livid gray.

A second volume is announced, but the first half of the present volume contains all the vital part of the work, that is, General Weyler's comments and the documents (some of them of a confidential nature) which he produces in support of his contentions.

THE NEW BOOKS

BIOGRAPHY AND HISTORY

THE authorized biography of Daniel C. Gilman, by Fabian Franklin,[1] is the record of one of the most fruitful careers in the annals of American education. More than that, it is the story of a university enterprise that has had no parallel in our history or in the world's history. Johns Hopkins University and its first president cannot be dissociated. How it came about that in 1875 the trustees of the new foundation at Baltimore, in casting about for an executive head, were led to choose the one man in the country who was fitted by training, temperament, and knowledge to guide their venture to success may never be fully understood, but the fact that they did make this propitious choice will ever be a cause of rejoicing among all friends of higher learning in this and other lands. Mr. Franklin, who is now one of the editors of the New York *Evening Post*, was a fellow and professor at the Hopkins in the early years. He was himself a part of that never-to-be-forgotten era of academic enthusiasm and zeal, when a band of gifted teachers and students, meeting in humble and plainly-appointed lecture-rooms and laboratories, made of Baltimore the very Mecca of American scholarship. It is made very clear in this volume that Mr. Gilman would never have been sought for the epoch-marking work at Johns Hopkins if he had not already scored a brilliant success as an educator. First in the founding and successful administration of the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale, and later as president of the University of California at a particularly critical period in the fortunes of that institution, he had shown his unusual capacity as an educational organizer. The Johns Hopkins trustees consulted four of the most eminent university presidents in the country in seeking a man to head their new institution and the man whom each of the four in turn, quite independently of the others, named for the position was Daniel C. Gilman. His administration covered the first quarter-century of the University's life, and it is the general testimony of those most competent to judge that no university president ever succeeded more completely in attracting and retaining for his institution the loyal service of unselfish scholarship. Mr. Gilman's activities at Baltimore became the means not only of building up Johns Hopkins, but of infusing a wholly new spirit and purpose in all the universities of the country. As a result, Johns Hopkins has had many imitators and to-day a dozen American schools equipped with departments doing graduate work are in generous competition with this vigorous pioneer. Many of them have better material equipment, but not one of these foundations, either State or private, will ever attract a more zealous group of scholars than that which Gilman drew around him in the '70's at Baltimore. Gildersleeve, Remsen, Rowland, Sylvester, Martin—these names and others soon made the name of Johns Hopkins known around the world, and to him who sought and obtained the hearty coöperation of such men in the most dignified educational enterprise that America had ever known this biography pays a well-deserved tribute of respect.

[1] The Life of Daniel Coit Gilman. By Fabian Franklin. Dodd, Mead & Co. 446 pp., por. $3.50.

The record of a stormy life is the way Helene von Racowitza, princess-actress, herself describes her autobiography[2] which has recently been translated into English from the original German. Princess von Racowitza was for most of the years of her girlhood a prominent figure in the dramatic, artistic, and social life of Berlin. She came to New York in 1877 and then made a tour throughout the United States. Her book is full of reminiscence and anecdotes about famous people on two continents. Many of these deal with Ferdinand Lassalle, the famous Socialist leader, with whom she had the supreme love affair of her life.

A few noteworthy works of history, chiefly text-books, have appeared during the dull summer season. "Europe Since 1815," by Charles Downer Hazen, Professor of History in Smith College,[3] is one of the "American Historical Series" edited by Dr. Charles H. Haskins (History, Harvard). Its purpose is to present European history since the downfall of Napoleon as viewed from the modern standpoint. There are fourteen excellent colored maps. Dr. S. E. Forman, author of "Advanced Civics" and other text-books of a high order, has just brought out a new school history of the United States.[4] This work, which is copiously illustrated, is the "story of the westward movement." An Englishman, Dr. John Formby, has prepared a scholarly though condensed history of the American Civil War,[5] "because it unquestionably contains many lessons for the mother nation of England." There is a separate volume of maps. "A Bibliography of History" designed for schools and libraries has been compiled with descriptive and critical annotations by Dr. Charles M. Andrews (History, Johns Hopkins), Mr. J. Montgomery Gambrill, and Mrs. Lida Lee Tall.[6]

A very useful editing of the famous Plutarch's "Lives" has been brought out by F. J. Gould, in two volumes, with simple, helpful illustrations.[7] There are two smallish volumes, divided into "Tales of the Greeks" and "Tales of the Romans" and both entitled "The Children's Plutarch." The work is designed especially for children of ten to fourteen years of age. There is an appreciative introduction by Mr. W. D. Howells.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Two new books on American political institutions remind us that there is a new generation to be schooled in the principles of government, and that new methods and new text-books are demanded in this as well as in the so-called exact sciences. Prof. Charles A. Beard, of Columbia University, has adapted his excellent manual[8] to the needs of college students and citizens wishing a general survey

[2] Helene von Racowitza: An Autobiography. Macmillan. 421 pp., por. $3 50

[3] Europe Since 1815. By Charles Downer Hazen. Holt. 830 pp., ill. $3.

[4] A History of the United States. By S. E. Forman. Century Company. 490 pp., ill. $1.

[5] The American Civil War. By John Formby. Scribner's. 520 pp., ill. $4.50.

[6] A Bibliography of History. Edited by Charles M. Andrews, J. Montgomery Gambrill, and Mrs. Lida Lee Tall. Longmans, Green & Co. 224 pp. 60 cents.

[7] The Children's Plutarch. Arranged by F. J. Gould. Harper's. 2 vols., 338 pp., ill. $1.50.

[8] American Government and Politics. By Charles A. Beard. Macmillan. 772 pp. $2.10.

of our political system. It may be used to advantage in conjunction with its companion work, "Readings in American Government and Politics."

The study of "Political Theory and Party Organization in the United States," by President Fess, of Antioch College,[1] although developed on the plan of a text-book, makes a strong appeal to the general reader and especially to the citizen of broad interests. The author gives due consideration to the personal element in our political history, explaining the representative character of the leading American statesmen in successive periods of our national growth.

City sanitation, a topic frequently made uninteresting by the very method of its presentation, is clarified and made actually attractive by Mr. Hollis Godfrey's little book, "The Health of the City,"[2] in which the author, an authority in the field of popular science, brings together the results of his studies on city air, water, wastes, food, housing, and noise. No progressive citizen of any modern municipality can help being interested in what Mr. Godfrey has to say concerning these important matters.

A SURVEY OF RECENT EVENTS

The seventh volume of Mr. J. N. Larned's excellent and useful "History for Ready Reference"[3] covers the developments of the past ten years. The changes and transformations of the period,—industrial, social, and political,—are treated under appropriate headings. The rise of the so-called "trusts" in this and other countries and the measures taken by governments for their control and regulation are detailed from the most authoritative sources. The proceedings in the United States for the regulation of the railroads are also carefully reviewed. History has been making rapidly in the decade just closing, as we are reminded by the articles on the Russo-Japanese war, the establishment of the Cuban Republic, the separation of church and state in France, the revolutions in Turkey and Persia, and the beginnings of constitutional government in China.

FICTION

When the master novelist George Meredith died, he left one unfinished story. This, under the title "Celt and Saxon," has now been published, just as the author left it.[4] The story turns on divergencies in character between the Irishman and the Anglo-Saxon. It is full of Meredith's flow of argument and description, of his happy "side allusions" and metaphors, and his sonorous, red-blooded phrasing. Some of the critics are saying that the manuscript of "Celt and Saxon" was written nearly forty years ago. Whether it was laid aside for future retouching, or because its author was dissatisfied with it in general, is not known. But the tale as we have it is unmistakably Meredithian.

English critics are saying vigorous, appreciative things about Richard Dehan's novel of the Boer War, which he has called "One Braver Thing."[5] Vivid and rugged often to the point of roughness, this story appeals to the fundamental emotions of the human heart whatever be its national name. Love, war, adventure, rude passions, and high purposes saturate almost every one of its 610 pages.

The works of that powerful English romance writer who was known for a decade as "Fiona MacLeod" (the late William Sharp) are now being published in a uniform edition, arranged and edited by Mrs. Sharp. There will be seven volumes, of which three have already appeared[6] (two tales in each volume): "The Dominion of Dreams" and "Under the Dark Star"; "The Sin Eater" and "The Washer of the Ford"; and "Pharais" and "The Mountain Lovers."

There is a languorous, exotic charm about the collection of Oriental love stories by Margaret Mordecai, which have been grouped as "The Flower of Destiny."[7] There are five tales, all but one founded on events and characters of Asiatic history.

A series of impressionistic sketches, chiefly of London life, with much of the vigor that characterizes Mr. Kipling's work without its occasional roughness, has been printed in a volume entitled "A Motley."[8] The author is Mr. John Galsworthy, whose name is appearing with increasing frequency on the title pages of works of English fiction of note. There is a haunting literary quality and an insistent conviction of reality about these sketches which makes them unusual in their appeal.

A fascinating novel, with several thoroughly likable people for characters, is "The Fruit of Desire," by Virginia Demarest.[9] This is evidently a nom de plume. The story recounts the experiences of a man and woman who take an unusual view of love and marriage. Each has been wrongfully accused of serious misdeeds and it is through their misfortunes that they first become acquainted. Circumstances throw them together in a very unusual way. They learn to regard each other with an exalted devotion that is very beautiful. Their ideas—which are evidently also the author's own—on love and the marriage relations are, however, based, we think, on a somewhat forced and distorted view of life and human ideals.

[1] Political Theory and Party Organization in the United States. By Simeon D. Fess. Ginn & Co. 451 pp., ill. $1.50.

[2] The Health of the City. By Hollis Godfrey. Houghton Mifflin Company. 372 pp. $1.25.

[3] History for Ready Reference, from the Best Historians, Biographers, and specialists. By J. N. Larned. Volume VII (1901-10). Springfield, Mass. C. A. Nichols Company.

[4] Celt and Saxon. By George Meredith. Scribner's. 266 pp. $1.50.

[5] One Braver Thing. By Richard Dehan. Duffield & Co. 610 pp. $1.40.

[6] The Writings of Fiona MacLeod. Edited by Mrs. William Sharp. Duffield & Co. 3 vols., 425 pp., ill. $1.50 each.

[7] The Flower of Destiny. By Margaret Mordecai. Putnam. 339 pp. $1.50.

[8] A Motley. By John Galsworthy. Scribners. 274 pp. $1.20.

[9] The Fruit of Desire. By Virginia Demarest. Harper's. 332 pp. $1.20

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

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THE PARADE OF BRONCO-BUSTERS AND COWBOYS

A TEAM OF YOUNG BUFFALOES

TYPICAL SCENES AT THE RECENT FRONTIER CELEBRATION AT CHEYENNE, WYOMING

THE AMERICAN
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THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

Politics and Progress

For many months past, as duly set forth in these pages of comment, the political situation has been clear to all who would seek to understand it unless blinded by partisanship or by self-interest. Through many vicissitudes, the country has been steadily groping its way towards a better average of efficiency and character in politics and in the work of government. The Roosevelt administration, broadly speaking, represented the forward movement. The Taft administration, in its main trend, has also, in the very nature of the case, stood for the same type of progressive, intelligent, honest administration. But in some ways the Taft administration has not done itself full justice. Its attempts to dominate politics throughout the country have been futile; and its theory of the President's relation to Congress has been both novel and improper. Its blunders were of the kind to absorb attention and to obscure the solid merits of an administration which has very much indeed to its credit.

President's Functions

The constitutional duties of the President of the United States are quite important enough to engage his undivided attention. It is not the business of the President to write the bills that Congress is expected to enact, nor is it his duty to select a program for Congress or to assume the parliamentary rôle of a British prime minister. It is not necessary for the President of the United States to assert himself as active head of his political party, as if he were chairman of the national committee, nor is it advisable for him to spend much of his time in arranging the party situations in various States, using the patronage and influence of the federal government to strengthen one faction and weaken another. Mr. Taft, with almost unparalleled qualifications to be, simply, the President of the whole people of the United States, is perhaps the most blundering politician who ever occupied the White House. Yet the country did not expect him to play politics at all; and only desired that he should do the work appropriate to his high office, that he can so easily do, in the most admirable way. If this comment seems blunt, it is not made in a spirit of hostility.

Mr. Taft at this Juncture

Mr. Taft has been President a year and a half, and there remains of his term a period of two and a half years. The important presidential work he has already done justifies the belief that he will round out a successful administration. It is hard for men to learn the truth of the paradox that one saves his life by sacrificing it. It would be useless to deny that the present administration (through its political advisers) had spent a year in laying every sort of plan to make certain a renomination in 1912 and a second term. But during the past month it has looked very much as if Mr. Taft might not be renominated, and still more has it looked as if no Republican, as such, could be elected in 1912. For even if Roosevelt should run again and should be elected, it would not be a Republican triumph, but rather a national and non-partisan tribute to a man of unbounded popularity, whose strength with the public is due to the fact that from the very beginning of his career until the present time he has always been ready to sacrifice his political future for the sake of doing what seemed to him to be his immediate duty. In matters of a political sort it is evident that Mr. Taft has been very badly advised. The good will of the country was even greater towards him than towards

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PRESIDENT TAFT AND SECRETARY NORTON, ON THEIR TRAVELS

Mr. Roosevelt. He could easily have afforded to ignore the political traders. He could have made all his appointments on sheer merit, without regard to anything but the public welfare. He could have let Congress do its own work, under the terms of its constitutional authority.

A Frank Confession of Error

It would seem as if Mr. Taft had begun to see the futility of trying to be a political manager while also serving as President of the United States. He issued last month a remarkable statement to the country, in the form of a letter signed by his secretary, Mr. Norton. The following paragraphs are the significant part of the statement:

> While Republican legislation pending in Congress was opposed by certain Republicans the President felt it to be his duty to the party and to the country to withhold federal patronage from certain Senators and Congressmen who seemed to be in opposition to the administration's efforts to carry out the promises of the party platform. That attitude, however, ended with the primary elections and nominating conventions which have now been held and in which the voters have had opportunity to declare themselves. The people have spoken, and as the party faces the fall elections the question must be settled by Republicans of every shade of opinion whether the differences of the last session shall be perpetuated or shall be forgotten. . . . The President feels that the value of federal patronage has been greatly exaggerated, and that the refusal to grant it has probably been more useful to the men affected than the appointments would have been. In the preliminary skirmishes in certain states, like Wisconsin and Iowa and elsewhere, he was willing in the interest of what the leaders believed would lead to party success to make certain discriminations, but the President has concluded that it is his duty now to treat all Republican Congressmen and Senators alike, without any distinction. He will now follow the usual rule in Republican Congressional districts and states and follow the recommendations made by Republican Congressmen and Senators, of whatever shade of political opinion, only requiring that the men recommended shall be good men, the most competent and the best fitted for the particular office.

Taft's Views of Party Standing

Mr. Taft is to be congratulated upon the frankness with which he admits in this letter the mistaken course he had been pursuing. There is, however, in the first sentence, quoted above, an assumption that begs the question and misses the point. By what authority can Mr. Taft say that "Republican legislation pending in Congress was opposed by certain Republicans?" The fact is that the legislation to which he refers was in the process of being shaped and evolved in Congress; and the most useful and determining part in the working out of this very legislation was the part taken by the men whom Mr. Taft opposed. The Railroad Rate bill, the Postal Savings-Bank bill, and several other measures for which the Taft administration takes credit, have each of them a definite history that goes

back much further than Mr. Taft's interest in any of these subjects. It was the proper work of Congress to shape these measures; and it was quite as much within the province of such Senators as Beveridge, Cummins, Dolliver, LaFollette, Clapp, Nelson, Bristow, and others of conviction and high standing in the Republican party, to urge their own and their constituents' views, as for Senators Aldrich, Hale, Burrows, Lodge, Lorimer, Penrose, Crane, and their wing of the party, to work together for their own less progressive ideas. The country was quite willing to have the factions fight it out, and saw no reason for raising a question as to the good standing within the Republican party of the leaders of either wing. But Mr. Taft, by some singular logic, was led to believe that certain bills as presented ought to be accepted rather than debated; and he came under the further delusion that it somehow lay with him to excommunicate from the party those whom he chose to regard as heterodox. In religion, Mr. Taft himself is a Unitarian; and his heresy-hunting in politics has been as inconsistent as it has been a spectacular failure. He now announces that he will not hunt the heretics any more, but will allow them to have their share of the things he has to distribute.

Patronage and Legislation

The men against whom he has discriminated were the ones who worked hardest and most loyally for his nomination and election; and nothing in their subsequent course has been out of keeping with the speeches they made during the Taft campaign two years ago. The so-called federal "patronage" that by his own confession Mr. Taft has been granting and withholding, for political reasons of his own shaping, has been no source of strength either to him or to the agencies through which he has chosen to dispense it. It is absurd that the appointment of postmasters, and the filling of other federal offices, should have been made contingent by Mr. Taft upon the attitude of certain Senators toward pending legislative measures. Nothing could have been more crude than the proposal to turn over the Indiana appointments to the Watson-Hemenway organization unless Senator Beveridge would make promises about his conduct in the Senate chamber in the course of his official duties. It was plain to everybody outside of the administration itself, and the immediate beneficiaries, that this plan of inflicting vicarious punishment upon progressive Senators must not only fail completely, but must react sharply against its perpetrators. The insurgents have now been upheld with exemplary majorities, by the Republicans of their own States.

A Radical by Nature and Mentality

It has not been necessary for the President of the United States to descend into the political arena and accentuate differences between the progressive and conservative wings of the Republican party. In the case of men who disinterestedly seek the public welfare, the differences are rather those of locality and temperament than of principle. New York is naturally a little more conservative than Iowa or Kansas. Perhaps the awkwardness shown by Mr. Taft in attempting to play the rôle of orthodox and conservative autocrat of the party is due to the fact that he is not inherently a conservative at all, but a man of logical and therefore radical mind,—much more radical, in fact, than Mr. Roosevelt. If he will now be less anxious about the Republican party and its "platform pledges," and will be content to follow his own impulses,—which are those of a highly capable President of the whole people,—he will find his post much more congenial, and his popularity will take good care of itself. The country cares very little whether Mr. Taft's appointments of postmasters are helpful or otherwise to the insurgent Senators; but it cares a great deal whether or not he makes such appointments with a view either to help or to hurt any public man whatsoever. His motive ought to be the appointment of postmasters who are best fitted to make the postal service useful and efficient to all the people. It has not helped Mr. Taft thus far to have tried to make himself strong with the politicians. As a rule these politicians have not dealt fairly or sincerely with Mr. Taft. It is proper enough that he should give some heed to the suggestions of the Senators and Representatives, but his appointments ought to be made purely on merit. He would be justified in telling the Senators and Representatives that he would tolerate no unworthy recommendations.

Good Work in Many Directions

Meanwhile, the administration is doing a great number of excellent things in a businesslike way. It has been taking the census rapidly and accurately, without scandal and without taint of politics or spoils. It has managed to turn the board of tariff advisers into a real tariff commission and is already laying the foundations for a proper future tariff revision. It

has named a highly qualified commission to report upon the best way to regulate the issue of railroad stocks and bonds. It has inaugurated the new Bureau of Mines in a way to save many lives and protect the public welfare. It proposes to find out means to stop the waste of public money by bringing business methods into expenditure, somewhat along the lines laid down for New York City by the Bureau of Municipal Research. In every way it is improving the administration of the Philippines and our other outlying dependencies. It is steadily and rapidly pushing the work at Panama without making any fuss about it. It is carrying on noteworthy inquiries as to the justice and significance of proposed advances in railroad rates, and is helping to elucidate the most difficult problems in railroad economics and the control of interstate commerce. It is pushing forward the enforcement of the Sherman Anti-Trust law with an almost startling energy, and seemingly without fear or favor. It is promoting in various ways the cause of international peace and good will. It is doing an almost incalculable service to American morals by enforcing the tariff law and breaking up smuggling at the New York Custom House and other ports of entry. Whether the tariff regulations as respects returning travelers are wise or unwise, they are the law of the land and ought to be observed. This administration, for the first time in many decades, through Collector Loeb and other officials, is enforcing the law and showing itself no respecter of persons. This is not a trivial matter, but a thing of great importance.

The Real Test of a President

Politics and legislation, in ordinary periods, are the least part of the work of a President and his group of cabinet officers and high officials. Far more important is the daily work of administration. Mr. Roosevelt greatly advanced the average of efficiency in the conduct of our public business, and Mr. Taft can afford to submit his administrative methods to any test of comparison. It is true Mr. Pinchot is out of the Forestry Bureau; but Mr. Graves is in his place, and Mr. Pinchot cheerfully says that Mr. Graves is even better fitted for the work than he is himself. The country thus has the benefit of Mr. Graves in office and of Mr. Pinchot as an inspiring and trusted leader of the general conservation movement for the sake of the country's permanent well-being. Apart from regrettable incidents and details, the situation shows marked progress. The influence and work of the great Conservation Congress at St. Paul, early in September, were genuine rather than perfunctory or superficial. If it is true that there had been any lukewarmness in the Taft administration towards reform of the land laws, or lack of zeal for the protection of the public domain against corporate greed and waste, there need be no disquietude at the present time. Quite apart from other aspects of the Pinchot-Ballinger controversy, the important result has been the advertisement of the whole subject under discussion. The Taft administration will in the end have a great record of solid accomplishment to show in forest conservation, land reform, and kindred matters. In all this there should be ground for satisfaction. These are issues involving intelligence and good citizenship, and they have very little to do with parties or politics.

Democratic Prospects

It looks, indeed, as if the political pendulum were swinging from the Republican to the Democratic side. But if the Democrats are destined to win many victories this year, it is not wholly because of their own shining virtues nor wholly by reason of the unfaithfulness of Republican stewardship. The people of the United States are no longer hidebound partisans. Many things have conspired to make it seem salutary to thousands of independent-minded citizens to discipline the Republican party by administering to it some wholesome defeats. It is probably fair to say that more than half of the intelligent Republicans of the United States—apart from those who are interested in questions of office-holding—were more glad than sorry of the news that came from the State of Maine on the evening of September 12. There was a general feeling that it was a good thing for the Democrats to carry that State.

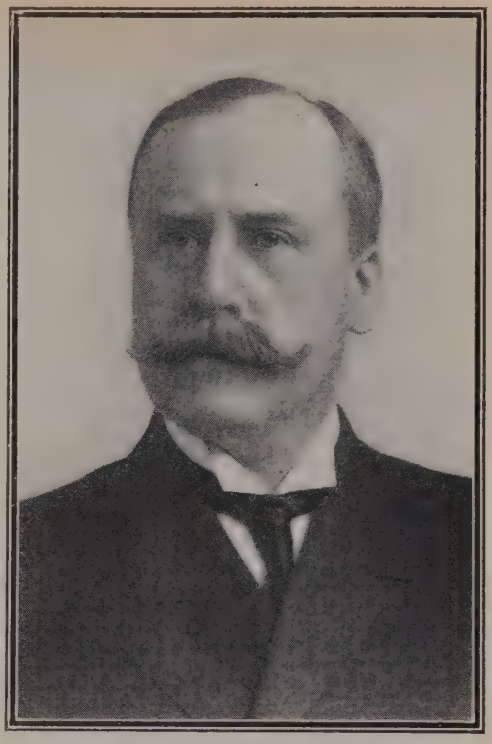
The Upset in Maine

Not only will Senator Hale be retired perforce, but his seat will be taken by a Democrat. Of the four seats in the House of Representatives, the Democrats carried two. Mr. Asher Hinds, who won a Republican nomination for Congress—against the candidacy of Senator Hale's son, who was supported by the powerful party machine—was elected; whereas Mr. Hale if he had been nominated would undoubtedly have been beaten. The Maine voters knew exactly what they were about. They were tired of the dominance of the old Republican machine. They expressed their feelings in the best way the situation per-

mitted. If now the Democratic legislature should fail to understand what the people meant, and should send a mere Democratic politician to Washington to succeed the distinguished and powerful Eugene Hale, there would be deep disgust; and at the end of his first term this Democrat would surely be replaced by a strong, clean-cut Republican from a State that has given the country a long line of eminent Republican statesmen. Vermont is the other New England State that has a September election, and the Republicans in that State were victorious by a reduced majority. They were not involved, as was the State of Maine, in so definite a controversy between reactionaries and progressives, and the result was normal.

A Notable Contest in New Hampshire

New Hampshire holds its election, like the rest of the States, in November; but there was a contest early in September that was in its way quite as important and significant as the election in Maine. This was the first testing of New Hampshire's primary-election law. For a number of years the progressive wing of the New Hampshire Republicans has been fighting against the control of the party by a railroad corporation and other allied interests. The most conspicuous leader in this reform movement has been Mr. Winston Churchill. While heretofore their victories have been only partial, they had succeeded in securing the passage of a primary-election law to give the voters a fair chance as against the machine politicians. The chief contest last month was for the Republican nomination for Governor. The candidate of the reform wing of the party was State Senator Robert P. Bass. The candidate of the regulars was Col. Bertram Ellis. Ex-Senator William E. Chandler worked with energy for the reform ticket. Senator Gallinger worked equally hard for Colonel Ellis. The reformers won a clear victory and the primary-election law is vindicated as an excellent piece of political machinery. If the reform wing had lost in New Hampshire at the primaries, the Democrats would unquestionably have carried the State on November 8. It is indeed quite possible that they may carry the State as it is; but inasmuch as the Republican party has repudiated corporation control, it can make a strong appeal to the voters, even in a year that is Democratic by general drift and tendency.



HON. FREDERICK W. PLAISTED
(Governor-elect of Maine)

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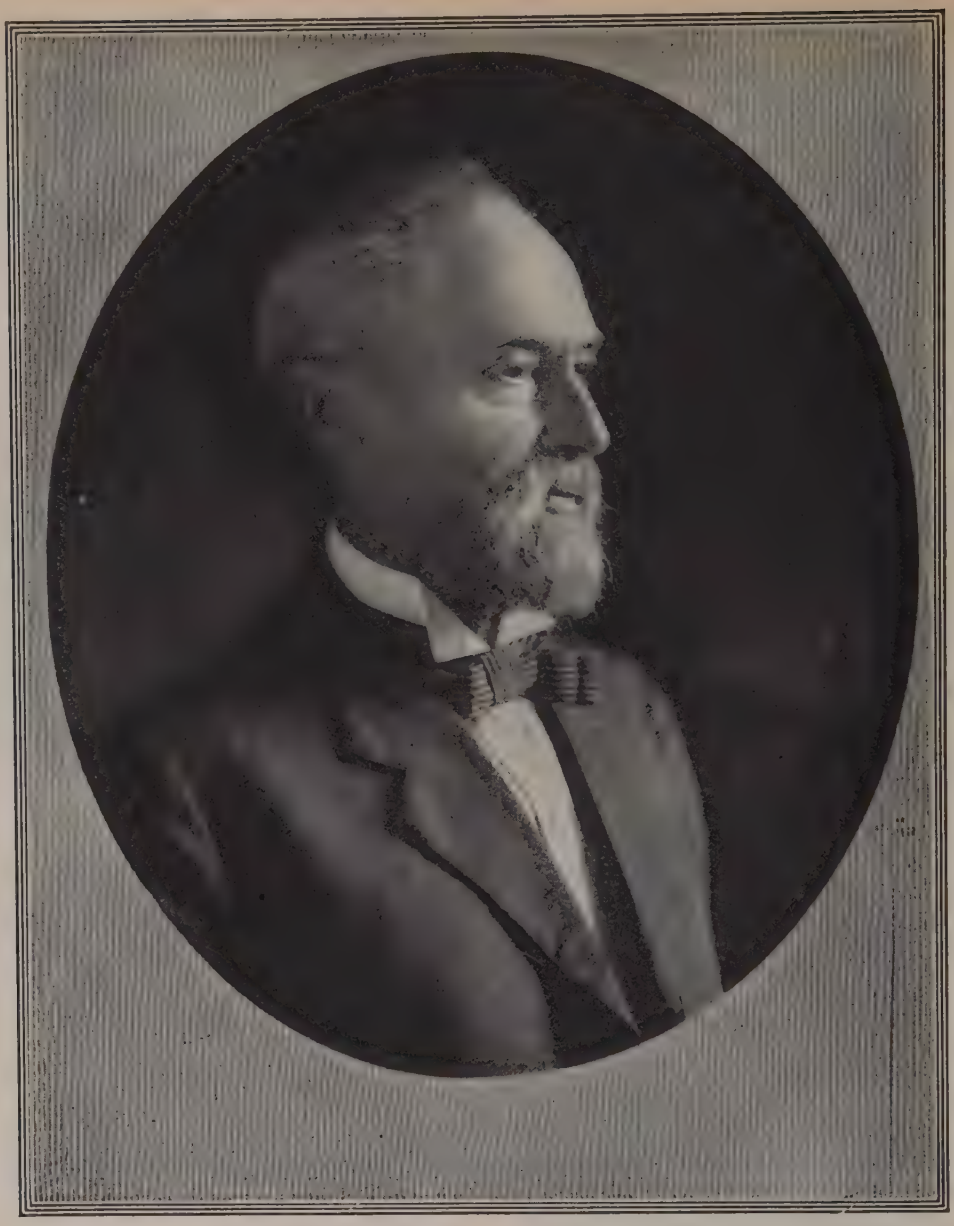
HON. ASHER C. HINDS, OF MAINE
(Elected to Congress last month)



HON. SIMEON E. BALDWIN, DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF CONNECTICUT

Connecticut Candidates

In the State of Connecticut a notable political event has been the nomination for the Governorship, by unanimous action of the Democratic convention, of Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, of New Haven, formerly Chief Justice of the State, who has been president of the American Bar Association and is eminent as a scholar in history and an authority in jurisprudence. Judge Baldwin has never been active in party politics, but represents citizenship of the highest quality. In recent years the Republicans have gained steadily over the Democrats in the State of Connecticut, and this year they have nominated for the Governorship one of their youngest leaders, Mr. Charles A. Goodwin, of Hartford, who has been executive secretary under Governors Lilley and Weeks and is exceptionally promising and efficient. The Republicans have not chosen badly, but the Democrats have quite outdone themselves in finding so distinguished a candidate.

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DR. WOODROW WILSON, NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY

New Jersey's Next Governor

In New Jersey last month the Democrats surprised both themselves and the country by doing an ideal thing. They nominated President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton University, for the Governorship. It would be needless to say anything in eulogy of Dr. Wilson. He is one of our foremost authorities upon all questions pertaining to the science of politics and government. He is an orator of great charm and distinction. It would be absurd to suppose that a man capable of administering successfully the affairs of one of our great modern universities is not the equal in executive ability of the typical lawyer or politician usually chosen for the office of Governor in our States. There was a feeling among many of the Democrats in the convention that Woodrow Wilson was a scholarly recluse who would be quite out of place in the hurly-burly of public affairs. This prejudice, due to sheer ignorance, was promptly dispelled by the speech that Wilson made before the convention, a few minutes after he had been nominated. The Republicans held their convention a few days later, and named the Insurance Commissioner, Vivian M. Lewis, as their candidate. The Republican convention seemed in control of "stand-pat" reactionaries, although Lewis and others succeeded in sharply changing a platform that was originally designed to double Woodrow Wilson's anticipated majority. Without any disparagement of Mr. Lewis himself, but from a survey of the conditions under which he is obliged to make his run, it is reasonable to expect that Dr. Wilson will be elected by a considerable majority.

New York Politics

As these pages were closed for the press, late last month, it was wholly uncertain whom the Republicans would nominate for Governor of New York in their convention at Saratoga on September 27, and it was equally uncertain what the Democrats would do in their convention at Rochester two days later. It was regarded as quite certain that if the Democrats should nominate Mayor Gaynor, with his consent, he would sweep the State. This opinion was shared by leading Republicans and Democrats alike. But Mayor Gaynor's recovery from the wound inflicted early in August was not yet complete, and

Photograph by the American Press Association, N. Y.

MAYOR GAYNOR AND HIS FAMILY AT HIS COUNTRY HOME, ST. JAMES, LONG ISLAND, N. Y., DURING HIS CONVALESCENCE LAST MONTH

there were other reasons for thinking that he would probably decline to run for the Governorship. The Democrats were trying hard to pave the way for the choice of some man of conspicuous fitness, and such names as Shepard and Osborne were much heard. The Republicans were talking less about candidates than about the control of the convention. The situation was one which had been brought about by Governor Hughes, but in view of his early departure to Washington to ascend the bench, he was taking no active part in helping to secure a convention that would endorse his policies. Mr. Roosevelt had not meant to be drawn prominently into the New York campaign, but in June he had yielded to the urgent request of Governor Hughes and had expressed himself as in favor of a primary-election law and other Hughes reforms. The machine control of the party had been discredited in a great variety of ways. Fresh disclosures in the graft investigations at Albany had rendered it more obvious every day that the Republican party must come under new leadership in the State of New York or else suffer crushing defeat. Yet the leaders of the organization were defiant, were determined to control the convention, and pretended that they were doing it in the interest of Taft as against Roosevelt.

How Roosevelt Became Involved

Up to a certain period it would seem that Mr. Taft was at least complacent toward this program. But when the so-called "Old Guard" had rejected the proposal to make Colonel Roosevelt temporary chairman of the convention, and had selected Vice-President Sherman with the intimation to the public that this program had been carefully worked out after conferences with Taft at Beverly, it became necessary for Mr. Taft to repudiate the whole scheme and to dissociate himself from the schemes of Barnes, Woodruff, and the other leaders of the New York machine. The most active of the leaders of the movement to control the Saratoga convention in the interest of the reforms advocated alike by Hughes, Taft, and Roosevelt, was Mr. Lloyd Griscom, chairman of the New York County Committee. The delegates to the convention numbered somewhat more than a thousand, and after they were chosen both sides claimed a slight majority. Each side admitted that the situation was a close one. It seemed more probable that the friends of Mr. Roosevelt

LLOYD C. GRISCOM OTTO T. BANNARD PRESIDENT TAFT SECRETARY NORTON

PRESIDENT TAFT LEAVING NEW HAVEN FOR CINCINNATI ON SEPTEMBER 19

would be in control, although Mr. Barnes, as the commander-in-chief of the machine forces, was making a strenuous fight with great resources to draw upon. Nothing could much better have illustrated the difference between the convention system and a primary-election method. Under the sort of arrangement tried last month in New Hampshire, the reformers would have had an overwhelming majority. But under the existing system it is not easy for the plain voters to take away the control of the party machinery from the experienced leaders who play the game of politics all the year around. Mr. Roosevelt had returned from Europe, as we have said, with no thought of taking an active part in this year's political campaign. But as the foremost Republican citizen of the State of New York, and as a delegate to the convention from his own district on Long Island, it was inevitable that the conditions as they gradually shaped themselves should have put him in a foremost place. The attempts to misrepresent him and discredit him were powerfully abetted by hostile newspapers. Thus when Mr. Roosevelt, with Chairman Griscom and Mr. Otto Bannard, visited President Taft at New Haven on September 19, it was widely asserted that Roosevelt had rushed to Taft to beg for the President's influence and aid to secure control of the New York convention.

The Meeting of Taft and Roosevelt

As a matter of fact, the initiative had not come from Mr. Roosevelt at all, but from other quarters. Mr. Griscom had been asked to arrange for a meeting between Roosevelt and Taft, in order to give the Republican situation, both in New York and elsewhere, a better appearance of harmony and thus perchance to help the party in its rather forlorn plight. It was supposed that Mr. Taft was to pass through New York on his way from New Haven to Ohio. But when Mr. Roosevelt was later informed that it would serve Mr. Taft's convenience better if he should meet him at New Haven, the gallant Colonel cheerfully complied and made the trip with Mr. Bannard and Mr. Griscom, who stand very close to President Taft and Secretary Norton. The New Haven interview, which was brief because Mr. Taft was catching a train for Cincinnati, made it clear that Mr. Taft was quite as strongly opposed to the Woodruff-Barnes organization in New York as are Hughes,

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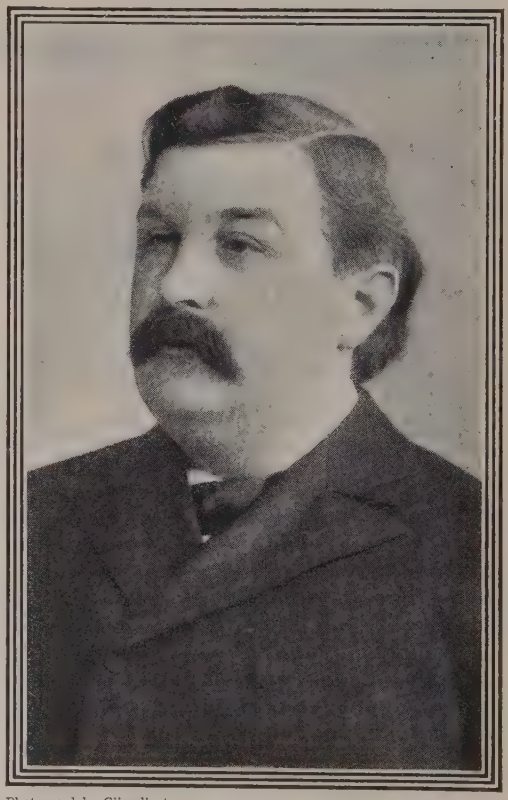
A NEW SNAPSHOT OF HON. TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF.

(Chairman of the New York State Republican Committee)

Griscom, Roosevelt and the other reformers. Mr. Roosevelt had at no time thought of objecting to a plank in the platform commending the good work of the present Republican administration. The suggested plan of indorsing Taft for 1912 had been given up by general consent because it would have been premature, and without value or sincerity at the present time. The plan of forcing the nomination for Governorship upon Mr. Roosevelt, in case the Barnes-Woodruff machine should control the convention, was also given up because Mr. Roosevelt had frankly let it be known that he would at once rise in his place and decline the nomination and would declare that it was not made in good faith. New York Republicans are not to be judged wholly by the ways and works of the "old guard." They are entitled to the credit of the splendid administration of Governor Hughes, and in the long run they give far better promise of carrying out further reforms in the politics and government of New York than do the Democrats. But it may well happen that the general Democratic trend will overwhelm the New York Republicans this year, quite irrespective of Colonel Roosevelt's activities. In the case of a progressive platform and a good ticket, Mr. Roosevelt would undoubtedly make several speeches in the New York campaign.

Reform in Illinois

Illinois, on September 15, made the first trial of its new primary law, which is one of the most sweeping that has been enacted anywhere. The thing regarded as of first importance was the nomination of members of the legislature. All honest and intelligent citizens, regardless of party, desired to break up the infamous bipartisan alliance in the legislature which had sent Lorimer to the United States Senate. A number of the most notorious of the leaders of the recent legislature were renominated, and disappointment was felt by the reformers. Yet many of the undesirables were defeated; and there is still the chance at the polls in November to defeat such men as Speaker Shurtleff, Minority Leader Lee O'Neil Browne, and the others. It is true that Browne has escaped conviction upon the specific matter charged in his indictment (that of distributing bribe money); but his acquittal at the hands of the law has not vindicated him in the court of political morals. The fight for clean politics in the State of Illinois will go forward without cessation.



Photograph by Clinedinst

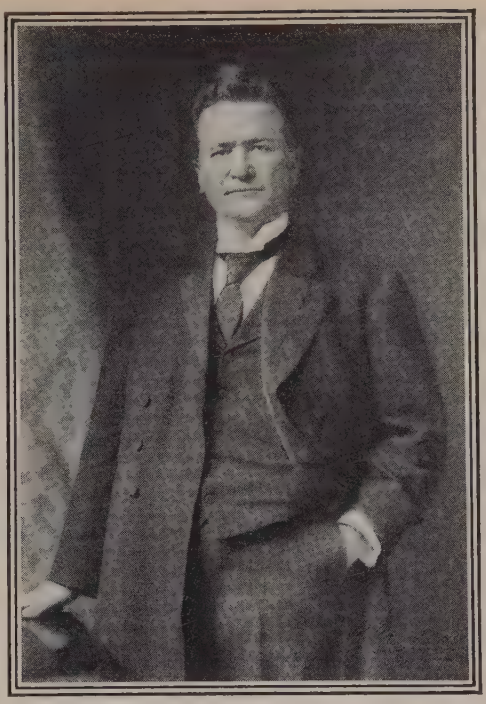
HON. WILLIAM LORIMER, OF ILLINOIS

(Whose recent election to the U. S. Senate involved bribery charges that are at the forefront in this year's Illinois politics)

Next in importance to the legislative nominations were those for members of Congress. Speaker Cannon was easily renominated in his own district. Congressman James R. Mann, one of the chief leaders of the House, was fortunate enough to be opposed by two insurgent candidates, who divided the vote and assured his victory. Congressman Foss barely escaped defeat. Congressman Henry S. Boutell was defeated by an insurgent, Frederick H. Gansbergen. Mr. Boutell declares that he will run as an independent candidate. This, however, would put him outside the pale of the Republican party, and would show that "regulars" are regular only when they are not personally inconvenienced.

Burrows Beaten in Michigan

In Michigan the primary election was held on September 6, and its most conspicuous result has been the defeat of Senator Burrows for another term, and the choice of Congressman Charles E. Townsend, a progressive, for Senatorial honors. The legislature, if Republican, will abide by the decision of the voters at the polls. Mr. Townsend has made his mark in Congress and was regarded as having a fair chance to become Speaker of the House at some future time. He will be a worthy addition to the Senate. Mr. Chase S. Osborn was nominated at the Republican primaries for the Governorship, and Mr. Lawton T. Hemans is his Democratic opponent. To the country at large, the thing worth knowing about in Michigan is the way in which the Republican voters made use of the direct primaries to express their views, not merely as to men but also as to principles. If Senator Burrows had been able to make his fight in a Republican State convention and a Republican legislature, his chances would have been very good. The people of Michigan had nothing in particular against Senator Burrows as a man, and they were not selecting Townsend on any caprice or whim. They regarded Burrows as wholly bound up with that reactionary group in the United States Senate that has been more considerate of private interests than of the public welfare. They regarded Mr. Townsend as of a different type and point of view. On the very morning of the primary election the newspapers supporting Burrows proclaimed an overwhelming victory; but the opposite of what they expected was the thing that happened. Townsend carried the primaries by almost two to one.



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THE VICTORIOUS LA FOLLETTE, OF WISCONSIN

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HON. CHARLES E. TOWNSEND, OF MICHIGAN

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HON. MILES POINDEXTER, OF WASHINGTON

La Follette's Sweeping Victory

In Wisconsin, Senator LaFollette on that same day, September 6, carried the Republican primaries as against the regular, or "standpat," candidate by one of the most sweeping victories of his entire career. It is somewhat curious that leading regulars like Vice-President Sherman, who had been traveling and speaking in Michigan and Wisconsin a few days before the primaries, should have come away reporting that the insurgents had no chance whatever, that Burrows would be easily renominated, and that LaFollette was about to be retired from public life by the well-organized hosts of Republican orthodoxy. Senator LaFollette's personal victory seems to have been accompanied by legislative nominations that in any event must result in his return to the Senate. In Minnesota, on September 20, the Congressional primaries were strongly insurgent in their general result, though the incumbents from the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth districts (Messrs. Stevens, Nye and Miller) had ample pluralities. The fight against Mr. Tawney in the Winona district was successful. He was the victim of circumstances.

Poindexter Carries Washington

When Representative Poindexter, of the State of Washington,—who has been one of the most aggressive of the insurgents in the present House at Washington,—announced his candidacy for the United States Senate, he was a good deal ridiculed by the conservatives. His aspirations were looked upon as absurd. He made his fight, however, before the voters of the State, and on September 13 he carried every county, rolling up a large aggregate plurality. All of the Congressional districts were also carried by insurgent candidates, excepting one. Mr. Poindexter and the insurgents of Washington have been extreme opponents of Secretary Ballinger, and have not been cordial supporters of the Taft administration. The insurgent sweep in Washington was too complete to leave any doubt about the nature of public opinion in the Northwest.

California's Progressive Platform

The trend of Republican opinion in California, as our readers were informed last month, was shown by the decisive victory of Hiram Johnson, the insurgent candidate for Governor, in the August primaries. As in many other States that have new primary-election laws, State conventions are held to write the party platform and to select members of the State committee. The California Republican convention was held on September 6, and the insurgents were in a large majority. The platform declared adherence to the Roosevelt policies already enacted in part under the Taft administration. It condemned the present method of framing tariff bills, and approved the demand for a permanent tariff commission. The national progressive movement was indorsed, and the domination of corporations in politics was condemned. The election of United States Senators by direct vote was advocated; and conservation as defined by Roosevelt and Pinchot was strongly indorsed. An interesting plank of the platform is the one that promises to submit to the voters of the State a woman's suffrage amendment to the constitution.

Beveridge's Fight in Indiana

We publish elsewhere in this number a brief article about Senator Beveridge of Indiana, contributed by a well-known lawyer and reformer of that State, Mr. Lucius Swift. Mr. Beveridge's campaign for reëlection is bound to attract the attention of the country this month. There is no Senator who better deserves reelection. If the people voted directly for United States Senators, Mr. Beveridge's campaign would be easy and his victory would be decisive. But Indiana has of late been a Democratic State; and Mr. Bever-

idge's success must depend upon the election of a Republican legislature in what seems to be a Democratic year. Mr. Beveridge has other apparent handicaps; but the people are quite clear-sighted and intelligent, and it is not impossible that the voters may come all the more strongly to Mr. Beveridge's support by reason of the enemies he has made. It is true that Mr. Beveridge had the unanimous indorsement of a great Republican convention, held in the early summer, where he made a powerful address as explained in Mr. Swift's article. But it is also true that the old Watson-Hemenway machine of Indiana is not friendly to Mr. Beveridge; and it is further true that no individual in the United States Senate, in recent years, has so directly and deliberately exposed himself to the hostility of powerful corporations as Senator Beveridge. It was he who wrote the meat-inspection bill, and led the successful fight at that time that was so bitterly opposed by the packing-house interests. His attack upon the Tobacco Trust last year—and his exposure of the astounding impropriety of the legislation which has been enacted for the benefit of that trust since the war with Spain,—was one of the most courageous and at the same time one of the most remarkable demonstrations of iniquity ever made on the floor of the Senate.

Beveridge Launched the "Tariff-Board" Lifeboat

At this moment the Taft administration and the Republican party all over the country are seeking rescue from the tariff predicament into which they had been plunged, by climbing into the lifeboat of "gradual revision" through the work of a "tariff board" or commission. And Mr. Taft, as well as the party at large, seeks credit for the work of the tariff board to which they are pointing with pride. But, people in this country who know anything about public affairs should not have so short a memory as to forget that the present tariff-board clause in the law (under which Mr. Taft has found his authority to act) was written by Senator Beveridge on his own initiative. It was forced by Beveridge into the Senate tariff bill as an amendment. It had not been advocated or asked for by Mr. Taft or any member of the administration. It would have been a much better and more effective clause if its most valuable phrase had not been cut out in conference committee. Mr. Beveridge justly disapproved of the wool schedule, and of several other schedules in the Payne-Aldrich tariff; and when it came to the final vote he preferred to be counted against the tariff. But this was chiefly in order to protest against the weakening of his tariff-commission amendment. Yet, weakened as it was, the Senate amendment providing for the tariff board —not a word of which would have been in the tariff law but for Senator Beveridge of Indiana—is the one permanent, valuable, and statesmanlike thing in the entire tariff law. And this Beveridge amendment is the only hope of the Taft administration and of the Republican party at the present time in their discussion of the tariff question before the country. These words of commendation are simply words of common justice on behalf of one public man at Washington who has had the intelligence and the grit to do public work on public grounds in a public-spirited way.

A Man of Courage

Nothing would have been so easy for Mr. Beveridge,—with his readiness as an orator, his unusual aptitude on the floor in running debate, and his skill in parliamentary methods,—as to have stood in the highest favor with the Aldrich-Hale management of the Senate. There was nothing that was not open to him, —nothing, indeed, that was not offered to him. But Mr. Beveridge has chosen to be a public man, and a champion of the people, not an agent of private interests. As chairman of the Committee on Territories, the easy thing for him to do would have been to yield to momentary pressure and to have allowed four new States to be admitted some ten years ago. He had no reason whatever for opposing the admission of those four States except his belief that State-making is a serious affair and that it is the one thing that cannot be undone under our constitutional arrangements. He brought in Oklahoma as one State instead of two, for no reason except that this was sound statesmanship. There was every pressure from every quarter to admit Oklahoma and the Indian Territory as two States. Mr. Beveridge had to convince President Roosevelt, had to convince his own Senate committee, had to convince Congress, and had to convince the Republican party at large. The four-State omnibus bill had already passed the House unopposed, and was about to pass the Senate in the same way, with the President's approval. This is the simple truth of history, and it is a matter of importance. Mr Beveridge's opposition to the admission of Arizona and New Mexico, years ago, was due to the fact that those communities were not then ready for Statehood.

His opposition was a most thankless and painful duty. It has remained his opinion that even now it would have been better to defer for a time the admission of Arizona and New Mexico. He yielded on that point only to the repeated and urgent entreaties of the Taft administration. Even distinguished statesmen have always been weak on this business of admitting raw Territories. "If we don't admit them now, the Democrats surely will whenever they get control of Congress, and we might as well have the credit and the political advantage." This was the view that finally prevailed, after the Senator from Indiana had stood in the breach for many years. It is announced that Mr. Roosevelt will go to Indianapolis, probably on October 11, to make a speech on behalf of Mr. Beveridge's reëlection. This is appropriate, because Mr. Beveridge is one of the foremost exponents of Republican doctrine and policy; and his defeat would be a loss to public life.

What the Progressives Stand For

There has been a curious attempt on the part of the reactionary Republican leaders and their newspaper organs to make it out that the Republican progressives are the exponents of some new, radical, and dangerous ideas. Nothing could be more absurd. The thing that chiefly characterizes the progressives is that they are opposed to the domination of the Republican party and of our public life by private interests. Thus the reform movement in New York, led by Mr. Roosevelt and his friends, is simply the attempt to break up the boss system; and the boss system exists solely because of the use of corporation money, and other kinds of graft in politics. The progressives of New York, under the lead of Governor Hughes and others, have wanted a direct-primary law chiefly because the professional politicians, using corporation money, have so many advantages for the control of nominating conventions, as against the preferences of the voters who make up the party. The progressives are open-minded on questions of legislation; but the thing that marks them chiefly is their protest against tyrannical methods. They do not propose to be bossed, or to accept orders without knowing the reason why. It was Senator Dolliver who wittily remarked that a progressive is a man who prefers to have a bill at least read before it is voted upon. Who, then, in the Republican party are the progressives? The answer that has been sweeping across the country from Maine and New Hampshire to California is simply this: The progressives are the Republican party itself, minus its bosses and their henchmen and minus those rather blundering persons in high place who have thought that the only way to get along well was to cultivate the bosses rather than to ignore them and cultivate the people. Thus 1910 is proving to be a very salutary season in our American political life.

The Roosevelt Tour

Mr. Roosevelt's Western trip is now a thing of the past, and it needs little comment in this place. It was a remarkable speech-making tour, notable above all things for great ovations everywhere bestowed upon the ex-President, and for the confidence that the plain people found ways to express. The people of the Middle West are clear-seeing and they hold positive views. Several of the engagements that took Mr. Roosevelt West were definite ones, made before he went to Africa. It was not, on his part, a tour of ostentation. The things that made it so striking were altogether spontaneous. Mr. Roosevelt's speeches were on a high level of power and of fitness. One of his most interesting experiences was at Cheyenne, Wyo., where he attended the frontier celebration, with its exhibition of phases of life very familiar to Mr. Roosevelt in his own ranching days but now fast disappearing. In Kansas he spoke on broad national policies; in Denver on the problems of land, forests, and national re-

THE MODERN NOAH AND THE INSURGENCY FLOOD
From the *Star* (Washington)

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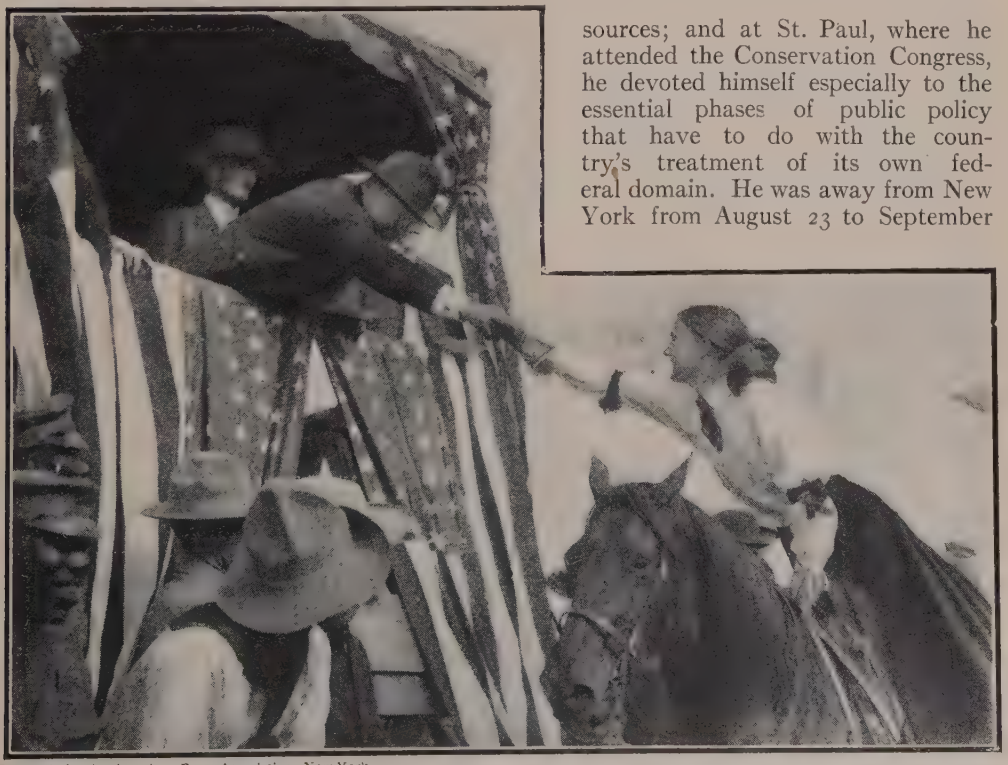
COL. ROOSEVELT AND HIS ENTERTAINERS AT ST. PAUL

(Seated from left to right—Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, Goverror Eberhart, Colonel Roosevelt, James J. Hill and Judge M. B. Koon)

sources; and at St. Paul, where he attended the Conservation Congress, he devoted himself especially to the essential phases of public policy that have to do with the country's treatment of its own federal domain. He was away from New York from August 23 to September



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COL. ROOSEVELT AT CHEYENNE, CONGRATULATING A VICTOR IN THE "BRONCHO-BUSTING" CONTEST

11, and in that time he visited many States, spoke in many cities and towns, and more than satisfied all eager expectations. His tour had no relation to pending campaigns, yet, undoubtedly it helped to bring about the series of insurgent victories.

The "New" Nationalism

There is a phrase, "the new nationalism," that has been current in the newspapers since Mr. Roosevelt used it in speeches on this trip. There is nothing mysterious or dangerous about the views which this phrase is meant to cover. The Constitution remains quite intact, and there is no assault upon the States in the exercise of their appropriate functions. Mr. Roosevelt certainly cares nothing for a mere phrase that might be used to misrepresent his specific meanings. It has always been the business of the nation to regulate interstate commerce, and it happens that the conditions of the time call for some new steps by way of applying an already undisputed federal authority. The nation has always had its lands and its great federal resources. By a legal fiction, our country is a confederated union of sovereign States. As a matter of historical truth, our country is nothing of the sort. There is no other great country in the world that is not more truly a banding together of previously separated parts than the country which we proudly inhabit. The little fringe of British colonies between the Atlantic ocean and the Alleghanies were administered separately before the Revolution, but they were never at any time sovereignties in the sense of international law. Texas, for a few transitional months, was in the position of a sovereign republic, though this was never admitted by Mexico. As for the country at large, it was a wilderness and a national possession, acquired in successive areas from Great Britain, from France, from Mexico, and so on. The entities that we call States, from Ohio all the way to the Pacific Coast, are mere subdivisions created by the government at Washington, out of its own territory, on plans that we in this country have adopted as convenient and useful in the distribution of powers between central and local authorities.

Control of Public Resources

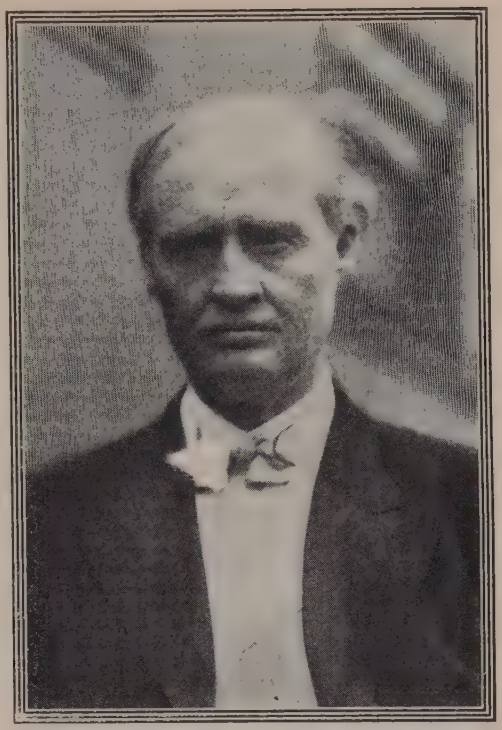
Because the nation has turned over to the people who have settled in Wyoming or Arizona the right to govern themselves under State constitutions, it does not in the least follow that it is the business of the people of the United States to turn over at once, to these pioneer settlers of frontier communities, the administration of vast public properties belonging to the nation. When fallacies of statement are cleared away, there remains no actual question of any great importance as between the national control of the public domain and the demand for local State control. There are parts of the public domain to be made over in the future, as in the past, to private ownership. There are parts that must be reserved for the benefit of future generations. Pioneers in frontier communities, in the nature of the case, are engaged in a fierce individual struggle for their own prosperity and success. Their business is the immediate exploitation of resources. Nobody can expect them to look out for future generations.

A Question for the Fifth Generation

The very leaders from the Western States who at St. Paul most strenuously demanded State control of forests, water powers, and so on, were men who were not born in the States they now represent, but who went there to make their individual fortunes out of the only thing available,—namely, the natural resources of the wilderness. Such men are entitled to admiration and respect, for it is the pioneer spirit that has created the country. But it takes a spirit exactly opposite to that of the pioneers to provide carefully for the preservation of natural resources. The young people of Ohio are to-day the fifth generation in descent from the people who were clearing away the forests and founding settlements after the Revolutionary War. If the nation had any resources by way of public lands, mineral deposits, and the like remaining in the State of Ohio, it could advisedly make them over to the State itself. And the time may well come when what is left of the national domain, including forests, mineral deposits, and water power, can best be made over to the States lying west of the Missouri River. But that time has not yet arrived. As for the Eastern States, there would be no very good reason for federal intervention in such matters as forestry, except for the difficulties involved in getting several contiguous States to act together. If New England could find a way to take care of the forests of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, and if the Southern Appalachian States could find a way to conserve their forests without federal action, such a solution would be most desirable. But the difficulties are so great that the forests are likely to be swept away before the States themselves will rise to the emergency.

A Plea for Higher Freight Rates

When Governor Stubbs of Kansas, on the 14th of last month, called a convention of neighboring governors to oppose the petition of the Western railroads for a general advance in their freight rates, the wide bearing was realized of the current hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission, whereat the Western roads in Chicago and the Eastern roads in New York were seeking to demonstrate the fairness of their plea. The burden of proof in all such cases lies now upon the common carrier, according to the June amendment of the Railroad Act. The petition, it will be remembered, dates back to last April. The Western roads had filed their schedules of higher rates to become effective June 1st, and only withdrew them, not to be filed again until after the new law should go into effect, in order to escape the Attorney General's unexpected injunction filed May 31st. On the 19th of last month, the hearing at Chicago took an important turn. The Comptroller of the Illinois Central Railroad, cross-examined by the Commission and the committee of protesting shippers, explained why, from his company's point of view, it was better to offer stock at $100 a share to old stockholders than to make a public offering at $150. Thus he opened up the root of the problem: What is a railroad investment and what constitutes a "fair return" on it?



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GOVERNOR STUBBS OF KANSAS

Finding a Basis

It was hoped that other testimony would follow as to the exact processes through which a road turns its stock into cash, and disposes of that cash. No such fundamental facts had been uncovered at the hearing two weeks earlier, or at the hearing of the Eastern roads at New York which had just terminated. The Eastern roads had presented figures to the Commission in New York to demonstrate that the entire increase in revenue, over the 52,151 miles represented, which would result from the desired higher rates, would still fall more than $7,000,000 short of making up to the railroads their recent increases of wages alone—some $35,000,000—not to mention the higher cost of railroad living in general. On the other hand, counsel for the Commission and the shippers pointed out that railroad supplies, although costing more, are often worth more; cross-ties, for instance, which average 50 per cent higher in price than ten years ago, are made to last twice as long through modern chemical treatment. Such rule-of-thumb comparisons, although obviously superficial, seemed the only method open to the Commission under the present law. Without thousands of expert accountants, and more legal powers and directions than exist to-day, the Commission can only approximate in deciding as to what is a "just and reasonable" rate. It is to be congratulated on seizing this opportunity to bring out such incidental testimony as that it drew from the Illinois Central's Comptroller.

The New Railroad Commission

Assurance is now strong that in no great time the country and Congress will learn how to estimate railroad rates scientifically; for last month President Taft announced the personnel of his Commission, which this year's amendment to the Railroad Act authorizes, to report on railway stock, bonds and notes, their issuance, and how it may be controlled by the public. It was understood that the work of this body was to be considered at the Cabinet meetings later in the month, as one of the chief interests of the Administration. The President's choice of Arthur T. Hadley, the head of Yale University, for chairman, aroused as much applause from the railroad wing as from the popular press. In personal prestige, as well as through his authoritative

writings on railway economics, President Hadley was the logical selection. Of similar type is B. H. Meyer, professor of political economy at the University of Wisconsin. Professor Meyer is not only a teacher and writer, but also chairman of the Wisconsin Railroad Commission, and in charge of physical valuation for the Commission at Washington. Another writer on interstate commerce appointed by the President was Frederick N. Judson of St. Louis. He will be remembered as counsel for the Government in the prosecution for rebating of the "Atchison." The two remaining members are Frederick Strauss, the New York banker and economist, and Walter L. Fisher, one of the most useful citizens of Chicago, long identified with the Municipal Voters' League. As attorney for his city in settling its recent traction tangle, he led in the invention and realization of the plan for profit-sharing between the municipality and the street railways. In winning the provision for the "Capitalization Commission" against such powerful Congressional opposition, and in obtaining for its membership a group at once so broad and practical, and so removed from political entanglement, Mr. Taft has added another real achievement to his career.

New York's New Liability Law

In September the State of New York put into effect the new Wainwright-Phillips act regulating the liability of employers for injury to employees. While its provisions do not go so far in the workingman's favor as do the present laws of several foreign governments, the new statute makes very important changes in the direction of greater liberality to the injured employee. In the first place, although contributory negligence may still be charged by the employer in his defense, the burden of proof is shifted to him from the employee. A second radical change in the law comes in the separating of certain trades into a "dangerous" classification. In such occupations, injuries to workmen must be recompensed by fixed payments, without recourse to the plea of contributory negligence, unless the employee should elect to waive these mandatory compensations and sue under the general liability act. This fixed schedule of compensations for injuries in the specially dangerous occupations is illustrated by the following examples: in case of death, four years' wages must be paid, but the sum is not to exceed $3000. In case of injuries resulting in total incapacity for a period not in excess of eight years, the employer must pay 50 per cent. of the workman's average earnings. In case of partial disability for eight years or less, the workman is to receive 50 per cent. of the difference between his average weekly earnings before and after the accident. The theory on which this new statute was built is that the cost of injuries to workmen must come on capital, to be passed on, doubtless, through higher prices, to society at large.

Trouble in Financing Cotton Exports

Cotton furnished some spectacular news in the commercial and speculative markets of the past month. In the course of a heavy speculative movement in the "August option" on cotton, the "bears" had sold so much more of the commodity than they could, at prevailing prices, purchase for delivery that a wild scramble for buying resulted in a price of 20 cents a pound on the New York Cotton Exchange, the highest figure known since the Reconstruction days of 1873. The special nature of this exploit was clearly shown by the purchase and sale of "October cotton" on the very day of sky-high prices, at the normal figure of 14 cents per pound. Another curious *impasse* has come in the marketing of the new cotton crop, in the refusal of the English banks to finance international cotton bills-of-lading unless these are guaranteed. The American banks admit that serious frauds

GOING UP
From the *Evening News* (Newark)

have been perpetrated by cotton operators in bills-of-lading, but they refuse to guarantee them unless the English financial houses do the same thing. In the middle of September it looked as if the delivery of the cotton crop to foreign spinners would have to be supported, for the first time, by the American banks. This is no small financial feat, for the total exports of cotton are valued at $400,000,000, of which Liverpool alone takes about $250,000,000. It is predicted that this situation will lead to the concentration of the cotton export business in the hands of a few strong concerns, financially able to guarantee their own bills-of-lading; and also to the keeping of much larger stocks of cotton in Liverpool.

Government Attacks the Sugar Trust

In the latter part of September it became publicly known that the United States Government was to file a suit in New York through the Department of Justice for the dissolution of the American Sugar Refining Company, known as the "Sugar Trust." It had been generally understood that no further moves were to be made against great industrial combinations until the cases of the Standard Oil Company and the American Tobacco Company were decided. But the course of recent events had brought out, in the suit of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refinery and in the sugar-weighing frauds, so much information bearing importantly, in the opinion of the Department of Justice, on the American Sugar Refining Company's operations as a monopoly, that the courts are asked for a dissolution of the trust without further delay. The Government's attorneys announce their intention of framing their bill of complaint under several different statutes. The Sherman Anti-trust law is to be invoked in an accusation of conspiracy in restraint of trade; the trust is to be attacked under the Interstate Commerce law for giving rebates to railroads, and, finally, under the criminal law for the underweighing of imports, and alleged false entries and conspiracy to defraud the Government. Thus, the various misdoings of the great Refining Company are to be massed as evidence in an attempt to prove that it is one of the "bad" trusts which ought to be suppressed by society.

New York's Transit Problem

Some patient and clever German statistician has figured it out that the number of rides taken annually by town and city dwellers increases in geometrical proportion to the increase in population. The smaller the town the more the transportation company has to compete with the inclination and ability of the individual to walk. A comparison of the census figures of American cities for several decades proves this conclusively. The important inference from the fact is, of course, that in great metropolitan centers like New York, the problem of transportation becomes more, not less, complicated with the increase of population. Some of the salient features in this problem are set forth in an article on another page (433) this month.

Some Amazing Statistics

According to some suggestive figures made public a few weeks ago by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which operates the subways and elevated lines within the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, 300,000,000 more passengers were carried by the subway and elevated lines during the twelve months ending July 1 last, than in the period from July, 1903, to July, 1904, the year before the opening of the subway. According to these figures also every New Yorker takes an average of sixty more rides a year than he did five years ago. Every year since 1906 the subway itself has carried 30,000,000 more passengers than the preceding year, and the total combined passenger traffic of all New York's lines is set by these figures as at more than 1,000,000,000 passengers annually. During the first few weeks of the operation of the Pennsylvania's Long Island tunnel connection, beginning on September 8, it has been demonstrated that very rapidly increasing congestion of traffic can be looked for unless new subways are built on the extreme East and West sides of Manhattan. The offer, made in the middle of last month, to the Public Service Commission, by Mr. William G. McAdoo, President of the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company, to connect the Hudson Terminal downtown with the 33rd Street station of the "Tubes" system has met with favor and its construction now seems like a possibility of the near future.

A Wonderful Urban Growth

In connection with the official figures for urban population announced by the Census Bureau at Washington last month two facts stand out conspicuously: the steady and rapid growth of all the American cities in the 100,000 class and the impartial distribution of this increase among the geographical sections. At the time of closing these pages for the press the figures had not been announced for either Los Angeles or Seattle. It is well understood

that the percentage of increase in the past decade for each of these cities will be phenomenally large; but omitting them from consideration entirely the rate of urban growth throughout the country is seen to be very high. On September 17 the Census Bureau issued a bulletin dealing with the population returns of twenty-four cities which in 1900 had a population of 100,000 and more, to which were added five which had attained that rank between 1900 and 1910. The general percentage of increase for the group of twenty-nine in the ten years was 31. Of the cities in the group whose rate of growth for the decade was above 40 per cent., Atlanta made a gain of 72 per cent., Detroit 63, Denver 59, Kansas City 51, Columbus, O., 54, Bridgeport, Conn., 43, and Newark, N. J., 41. This is certainly a remarkable exhibit, but it was surpassed by a group of fifty-four cities having populations of from 25,000 to 100,000. These showed a gain, in the aggregate, of 43 per cent. and more than half of the cities showed a higher rate of increase for the last decade than for the preceding one. Of these smaller cities, Schenectady, N. Y., with a gain of 130 per cent., Flint, Mich., with a gain of 194 per cent., and Oklahoma City, with a gain of 223 per cent., made the most astonishing records.

New York and Chicago

The whole country was interested in New York City's extraordinary rate of growth as revealed by the census count. The metropolis now boasts a population of 4,766,883, as compared with 3,487,202 in 1900,—a gain of nearly 39 per cent. This is nearly 2 per cent. higher than the rate of increase between 1890 and 1900; and since this rate has been maintained approximately for twenty years the Census Bureau feels justified in regarding it as the city's normal rate. This steady increase has continued in the face of an equally persistent movement of New York's population into the suburbs. Nearly all of the suburban cities and villages in the metropolitan zone have added materially to their population in the past decade. Several of the Westchester communities, made up largely of New York business and professional men and their families, have more than doubled in that time, and the nearby New Jersey cities have had a healthy growth. A similar movement from Chicago to the suburbs seems to have reduced that city's apparent growth. The census gave Chicago an aggregate population of 2,185,283. The Illinois city remains safely second in the country and well in the lead of Philadelphia, which remains third. Chicago's growth in the ten years was 10 per cent. less rapid than New York's. She is, however, the sixth city in the world in point of size and is crowding Berlin and Toyko, which at last accounts had barely passed the 2,000,000 mark themselves. Men are living to-day who were counted in the first federal census of Chicago, taken in 1840. The population at that time was only 4479.

The Lake Cities

A study of the census returns ought to serve as a mild antidote to a certain form of provincialism. The man of New England birth who has grown up in the proud consciousness that his corner of the country is the seat of the country's industries and that the material output of the States West of the Alleghanies is made up chiefly of the crude products of the soil will be led to wonder what is meant by such urban development as the census discloses at the ports of our Great Lakes and even in those Middle Western States which were once regarded as purely agricultural. He may not at first grasp the fact that these census figures reveal the growth of numerous industrial centers, each one of which has its part to play in the national life, and believes itself quite as essential to the Nation's well-being to-day as were the Lowells and Holyokes and Waterburys of half a century ago. In population, wealth, and material comforts these Western manufacturing towns long ago outstripped all but the four or five largest cities of the Eastern States. Not only Chicago, but Cleveland with its 560,000 people, Detroit with its 465,000, Buffalo with its 423,000, and Milwaukee with its 373,000, represent the industrial advance that has taken place along the Great Lakes since the mining of iron ore and the making of steel and its products became a factor in the situation. Later, when the Census Bureau makes known its statistics of manufactures, there will be added surprises. It will be shown that the Middle West is rapidly gaining industrial prestige at the expense of New England and Pennsylvania. While this tendency was clearly revealed by the census of 1900, it is even more marked to-day.

The Western Shifting of Industries

It is not a great many years since most of the household utensils in use throughout the country, and practically all the tools, with the exception of agricultural implements, were made in the Eastern States. To-day the department

stores of New York City are largely stocked with articles manufactured in the Middle West. If a New York or a New England farmer wishes to provide himself with a buck-saw, the chances are that the only one he will find for sale at the village store will be of Indianapolis make. The only invalid's table kept in stock in the hospital supply stores in New York is made at Elkhart, Ind. Grand Rapids furniture had long dominated the Eastern markets, and within recent years the automobile industry has greatly added to Michigan's fame. Cars built at Detroit, Lansing, and Flint are in use to-day throughout New England and New York and along the entire Atlantic seaboard. Recalling to mind this remarkable shifting in the location of some of our great industries, we get an important side light on the statistics of urban growth furnished by the census. Thus many who have noted the forging ahead of Detroit in the past decade have ascribed it largely to the automobile industry, which has undoubtedly been the largest single factor; but we should not overlook other important industries that have their plants in and around Detroit, and among these the manufacture of malleable iron and of many iron and steel products, and especially the stove foundries and the brass and copper rolling mills are prominent. The Lake cities of Buffalo, Cleveland, and Milwaukee are competitors with Detroit in some of these industries, and their prosperity is indicated by the census figures which we have already cited. All of these cities are substantial and solid in their business development. Milwaukee, for example, attained a large measure of financial stability many years ago. Its business blocks and other city improvements were built with local capital. A large German element in its population has tended, on the whole, to give the city a conservative character, and the progressive political movements of the last few years are far from indicating any unhealthy tendencies in the city's business life.

Milwaukee Enterprises and Politics

Business men of other States than Wisconsin were surprised to learn last April that Milwaukee had "gone" Socialist. Political action of a more conventional or so-called conservative sort would have seemed more to be expected on the part of a city so prominent industrially. Its three leading manufactures, for instance—iron and steel, leather, and packed meats—have an annual value of more than $87,000,000. It is the fourth flour-producing city in the nation. Its total manufactures amounted to more than $323,000,000 last year. It stands in the front rank, ahead even of Duluth and Chicago, as a coal-receiving port; more than 4,000,000 tons entered the city by lake and rail during 1909. Enterprises so huge for a community of 374,000 inhabitants certainly do not argue a reckless or experimental spirit as to government. The truth, of course, as Mr. George Allan England illustrates in his article beginning on page 445, is that Mayor Seidel's Socialist government moves on the same principles of economy and technical efficiency as Mayor Gaynor's government of New York City, or the good government of any other municipality. What few untried features there are on Mayor Seidel's program—municipal fruit-growing for revenue, municipal printing plants, and so on—depart only in method, not in principle, from the examination of school children's eyes now regularly undertaken by New York (and other cities). As long as an administration brings permanently to Milwaukee the blessings of fewer and honester officials, the suppression of grafting, the service of real experts in finance, hygiene and engineering, and a scientific handling of paving, parks, and the labor problem—the political complexion of that administration's leaders need concern business interests no more than the color of their hair.

End of the Cloakmakers Strike

Early last month a two month's strike of 70,000 New York cloakmakers ended with an agreement between the strikers and the employers, by which the former accepted the "preferential shop" instead of the "closed shop" which they had demanded. In effect, the principle of the union shop was adopted, but it was accompanied with limitations and conditions which, it is believed, will minimize those features of the system that have usually proved objectionable to employers. Under the terms of the agreement each employer is to maintain a shop where union standards as to working conditions, hours of labor, and rates of wages shall prevail, and where, in hiring help, union men will be preferred, but employers are to have freedom of selection as between one union man and another and are not to be confined to any list or bound to follow any prescribed order whatever. Under the agreement also a sanitary board, an arbitration board, and a board to pass upon minor grievances are established. It is provided that hereafter there shall be no strike or lockout because of differences between em-

ployer and employees until the questions involved shall have been submitted to the arbitration committee. The strikers won most of their minor demands, and will hereafter receive larger pay and work shorter hours, under better conditions, than ever before. Considering the large numbers involved, this strike was remarkable for its freedom from violence.

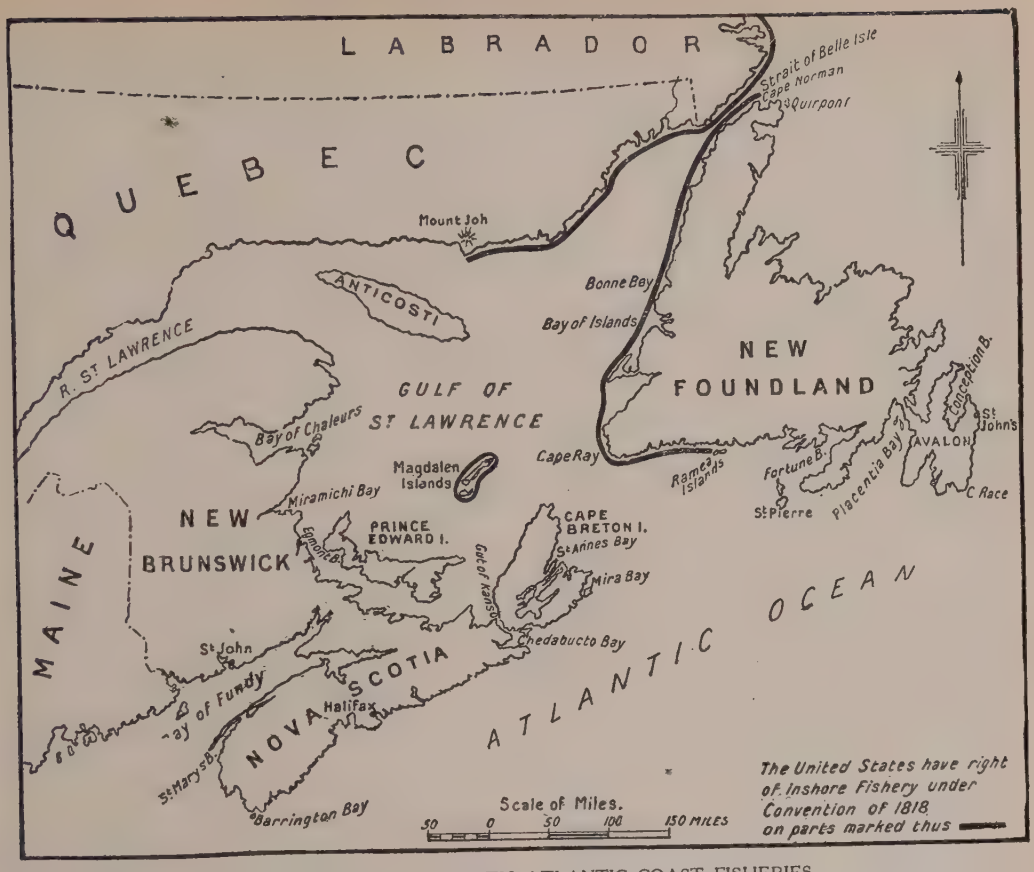
The Columbus Street-Car Strike

The record of the street-railway strike at Columbus, O., has been quite different. For many weeks the public's unconcealed sympathy with the striking motormen and conductors led to a seeming paralysis of the local authorities so far as the suppression of rioting was concerned. Mayor Marshall endeavored to shift the responsibility for maintaining public order to the shoulders of Governor Harmon, but the attempt met with failure. The State militia coöperated with the police in arresting rioters when cars were dynamited and the State forces stood ready to preserve the peace, but it was the duty of the city authorities to exhaust every means of putting down disorder before calling on the State for aid. This they seemed unwilling to do and much confusion and lawlessness resulted from their attitude.

The Coming Aerial Tournament

The last week of October will see the great International Aviation Tournament in full progress at Belmont Park, Long Island. This will be the most important event of the kind ever held in America. Many of the world-famous aviators, whose daring feats have repeatedly been chronicled in the newspapers, will enter the lists. England will be represented by a team of three men, including Mr. Claude Grahame-White, the winner of the bulk of the prize money at the recent Harvard aviation meet. France will send six top-notchers,—Leon Morane, who has been doing both fast and fancy flying recently, and incidentally going up over 8000 feet; Alfred LeBlanc, the winner of the 488 mile cross-country flight from Paris to the German border; Aubrun, who was second in that great event, Hubert Latham, the hero of many remarkable flights, and Count de Lesseps, who has a channel crossing to his credit as well as divers other feats. Belgium will send Jan Olieslagers, to whom will fall the Michelin prize for distance flying if his record of 244 miles made last July is not exceeded by the end of the year. Austria will be represented by Warchalowski and Karl Illner, and Italy by Signor Cattaneo. Among American flying men to take part will be the Wrights, Glenn Curtiss (who crossed 70 miles of Lake Erie in his aeroplane last month, with a return trip—the record over-water flight;) John B. Moissant, the Chicago man who, a few weeks ago, completed a flight from Paris to London with a passenger; J. Armstrong Drexel, who set a mark of over 6000 feet at Lanark, Scotland; Henry Weymann, who last month made the daring but unsuccessful attempt to fly over the Alps Mountains, Clifford B. Harmon, who recently accomplished a flight over Long Island Sound, and many other notable airmen. Over $50,000 will be distributed in prizes for the various events, while the aviators will also share in the net profits of the meeting. The principal prize of the tournament is the International Trophy for speed, which carries with it a cash prize of $5,000. This cup was captured for America at Reims last year by Glenn Curtiss, who will probably head the team to defend it this year. The strong men being sent from abroad indicate a determined struggle to take the trophy back to foreign shores. The program of events at the tournament will include contests for speed, altitude, distance, duration, and cross-country flights, besides many novelties.

THE GORDON-BENNETT INTERNATIONAL AVIATION TROPHY



MAP SHOWING THE NORTH ATLANTIC COAST FISHERIES

(As determined by the treaty of 1818 between the United States and Great Britain, and the subject of the discussion before The Hague Arbitration Tribunal)

The Fisheries Award

A most impressive testimony to the justice and fairness of the award in the Newfoundland fisheries case, rendered on September 7, as well as to the dignity and fair dealing of the arbitration tribunal at The Hague, may be found in the fact that no protest, or even comment, was officially made by either the British or the United States government upon the decision when it was made public. The five-day period allowed for the receiving of such protests elapsed, and the terms of the award thereupon became (on September 12) irrevocable. The issue, which had involved the governments of the United States, Great Britain, Canada and Newfoundland for 130 years, was presented in the form of seven questions. From time to time we have referred in these pages to the progress of the arguments as presented by the eminent counsel for both sides. The decision of the tribunal supported the United States on five counts and Great Britain on two. On all questions except one the court was unanimous. On one other point, while there was no dissenting opinion among the judges, the United States counsel raised questions of equity which will be submitted to a special commission for determination.

The Decision Analyzed

The first question submitted to the judges concerned the right of Great Britain or her colonies to make "reasonable regulations," without the assent of the United States, in the matter of taking fish in the waters of Canada and Newfoundland. In this case the award of the Tribunal was in favor of the British point of view, which was that Great Britain's sovereignty entitles her or her colonies to make, in the form of municipal ordinances, and without the assent of the United States, any regulations they may deem necessary. But the judges added that if protest is made, the reasonableness of the regulations "should be submitted to an impartial commission of

experts." It is with regard to this point that certain questions of equity have been raised which will be submitted to a special commission later. The second question dealt with the liberty of American citizens while fishing on the treaty coast to employ as members of their crews persons not inhabitants of the United States. On this point the verdict was favorable to the American claims. The third and fourth questions dealt with the right of Canada and Newfoundland, to subject American fishermen to the requirements of entry at custom houses, the payment of dues or other similar regulations. On these points also the American contention was sustained. However, in the opinion of the court, "the requirement that an American fishing vessel should report, if proper conveniences for doing so are at hand, is not unreasonable."

The Dispute Over "Headlands"

The fifth question, which inquired "What is a bay within the treaty's meaning?" was decided by the court contrary to the claims of the United States. This point concerns the so-called headland doctrine. The British have always contended that the three marine miles within which, according to the treaty of 1818, the United States had agreed not to take fish, should be measured by an imaginary line drawn across the mouth of the bay, no matter how wide, from headland to headland. The American claim was that the line should follow the sinuosities of the coast. On this point only was there a dissenting opinion among the judges. Señor Luis Drago, the famous international lawyer from Argentina, supported the American contention. The judges decided as follows:

> In case of bays the three marine miles are to be measured from a straight line drawn across the body of water at the place where it ceases to have the configuration and characteristics of a bay. At all other places the three marine miles are to be measured following the sinuosities of the coast.

Question six, regarding the right, under the treaty of 1818, of American citizens to fish in the bays, harbors and rivers of Newfoundland as well as in those of Labrador was decided in favor of the American contention. The seventh and last point, which was also adjudged in our favor, concerned the right of American fishermen to all commercial privileges on these treaty coasts which have been accorded by agreement or otherwise to American trading vessels generally. This made five points out of seven decided in our favor.

The Net Results

To sum up. Henceforth neither British imperial nor colonial authorities can compel our fishermen to report to the custom houses; they cannot impose on these fishermen light, harbor or other dues; and we are permitted to employ Newfoundlanders on our fishing vessels, which will have the right to purchase supplies and enjoy other commercial privileges. On the other hand, the Tribunal decided that it is inherent in British sovereignty for her or her colonies, without the assent of the United States, to make reasonable regulations, "on the grounds of public order and morals," in the matter of fisheries on the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts. Furthermore (Point Five) the boundary between the high seas and the territorial waters of bays and other inlets in matters with which this treaty is concerned, is to be considered as running from headland to headland. Finally—and this of the utmost importance to the United States—the award provides that the disputed fisheries regulations shall hereafter be submitted to an impartial commission. This body shall consist of one expert from each country together with Dr. Paulus Hoek, the Fisheries Advisor to the Dutch Government. The Tribunal recommends that a similar commission be made permanent.

Make-up of the Court

The five judges who rendered so fair and just a verdict in this long-disputed question were Dr. Heinrich Lammasch, Professor of International Law at the University of Vienna, President; Judge George Gray of Delaware; the Rt. Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of Canada; Dr. Luis Maria Drago, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs of Argentina; and Dr. A. F. Savarin-Lohman, the eminent Dutch authority on international law. The decision was read by Baron Michiels van Verduynen, Secretary of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague. The principal pleader for the United States was Senator Root, whose six days' speech is regarded by many as the ablest presentation of any case yet made at The Hague. In several articles in these pages during the past two years, we have described and discussed different phases of the fisheries problem.

The Gain to International Ethics

The American government and people have never approached an arbitration court in just the spirit in which we submitted this case to The Hague. There was nothing like the usual game of diplomacy, but a wholly dignified

presentation of facts to an impartial and upright tribunal for the sake of securing an upright and just settlement. Testimony to the justness and fairness of the decision is given not only by the immediate acquiescence of both governments, as we have already pointed out, but by the fact that two of the judges actually voted against the interests of their own country. Judge Gray, representing the United States, voted against the American contention and in favor of Great Britain on the two points on which British interests were most concerned. On the other hand, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, representing Great Britain, voted against the claims of his own country on the five points which were decided in favor of the United States. Could there be a better demonstration than this of the possibility of obtaining honorable, judicial impartiality in any international supreme court?

Harmony and Good Feeling

The judgment has been a compromise in only the highest and best meaning of the term. The achievement is a demonstration of the practical value of the arbitral and judicial machinery at The Hague for dealing with a certain class of differences, and also of the admirable spirit of mutual friendship and confidence which has animated the two parties to the suit. By universal consent the conduct of the court was almost perfect. There was no friction, personal or otherwise. It is difficult to say whether British or Americans are the more enthusiastic in praise of the impartiality of the judges, their courtesy, and the keen and constant attention which they paid to the arguments. Of Dr. Lammasch, the Austrian jurist, who presided over this international tribunal, one of the junior counsel on the British side gives the following terse characterization:

> Dr. Lammasch commands the respect and admiration of every one. He speaks the most lucid English, and is perfectly at home with Latin, French, German, and Spanish. He seems to have read the laws of all countries, and digested them and arranged them in his eminently judicial mind. He is the essence of courtesy and of quiet speech, but he's always "on the point."

One Hundred Years of Mexico

The ceremonies and pageants attending the commemoration last month of the one-hundredth anniversary of the Mexican independence and the eightieth birthday of Gen. Porfirio Diaz, President of the Republic, were carried through without any marring incident. We have several times in these pages referred to the progress of the preparations for this commemoration, and, last month, we noted the most significant features of the program. Among the particularly interesting events not recorded on the official list, which actually took place during the celebration, were the dedication of the new home of the Young Men's Christian Association, on September 10, by President Diaz, and the announcement by the American colony in Mexico City, of its intention to erect a statue of George Washington as the American contribution to the centennial celebration. Eye-witnesses of the ceremonies on the fifteenth and the sixteenth of last month maintain that the most impressive was the unveiling of the monument to Benito Juarez, who restored to Mexico, in 1867, the independence that Hidalgo gave it a century ago. This monument was erected at a cost of $200,000, made up of the voluntary contributions of the people of Mexico. By a rather singular and dramatic coincidence, while Mexico was celebrating her hundredth anniversary, the Mexican War Veterans' Association, composed of American soldiers who fought against the armies of our neighbor republic in 1846–8, was disbanded "because its members are too old and too few to continue their meetings on this side of the other world."

The Revolutionists Win in Nicaragua

The victory of the Nicaraguan revolutionists was completed last month by the entry into the capital, Managua, of the troops of General Estrada. Thus ends a civil war which has kept Nicaragua, and to a certain extent all the other Central American Republics, in disorder and anarchy for nearly two years. Ever since Dr. Madriz assumed the presidency, succeeding Zelaya, there have been almost daily battles between the government forces and the revolutionists. The fortunes of war have varied, but, in the main, the cause of the revolutionists has steadily bettered until, on August 26, Madriz fled from the capital. No further serious resistance was made to the establishment of a provisional government under the brother of General Estrada, or, later, to the assumption of power by Estrada himself. Proclaiming himself Provisional President, the revolutionary general entered the capital, Managua, on August 29. He immediately appointed a new cabinet consisting of prominent conservatives, all of whom enjoy public confidence. Two days later he was formally inaugurated. One of his first acts was to call a constitutional convention, to meet some time within the present month, to decide the time and manner of the regular presidential election.

SEÑOR CARLOS E. RESTREPO, THE NEWLY ELECTED PRESIDENT OF COLOMBIA

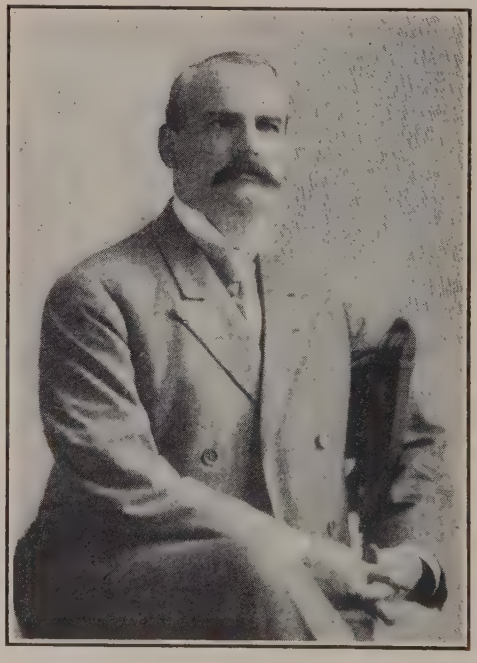
In thus taking the public into his confidence and at once submitting his title to the presidency to the nation for approval or rejection, General Estrada has certainly acted wisely and avoided even the suspicion of an intention to become dictator.

Adjusting Relations with the United States

Soon after his inauguration the new president sent a despatch to Secretary Knox assuring the American people of the warm regard entertained for them by the victorious revolutionists, and requesting that the United States Government send to Managua a commission to arrange for the settlement of all outstanding differences. Mr. Knox replied promptly, and soon afterwards it was announced that the Hon. Thomas C. Dawson, the newly appointed American Minister to Panama, had been designated as American Commissioner to proceed directly to Managua. Mr. Dawson will take up with President Estrada the matter of the punishment of those persons who were responsible for the killing of the two American citizens, Groce and Cannon, who were apprehended by Zelaya's troops while they were fighting in the ranks of the revolutionists. It is believed that Mr. Dawson will also assist the new Nicaraguan government in reorganizing its finances. The situation is thus clarified. Henceforth, instead of two factional governments in Nicaragua there will be only one, that of General Estrada. With this government the rest of the world can safely and properly deal until the national election has been held and has determined the choice of the Nicaraguan people for president.

Elections in Costa Rica and Panama

The recent elections in Panama and Costa Rica were carried on with that order and sobriety that in general characterize the choice of chief magistrates in these countries. Political conditions in Costa Rica are peaceful in every way. The little Republic has shown its right to be considered among the most progressive nations of the American continent because its most exciting presidential election was conducted with such national dignity that no disorder whatever occurred. A noticeable feature of the budget just adopted is that the amount to be expended on public schools is practically equal to that for military and police. Señor Don Ricardo Jimenez, the new president of Costa Rica, was inaugurated in May for a term of four years. There was some excitement in the campaign in Panama



HON. THOMAS C. DAWSON

(The new American Minister to Panama, who has been selected as special American Commissioner to Nicaragua)

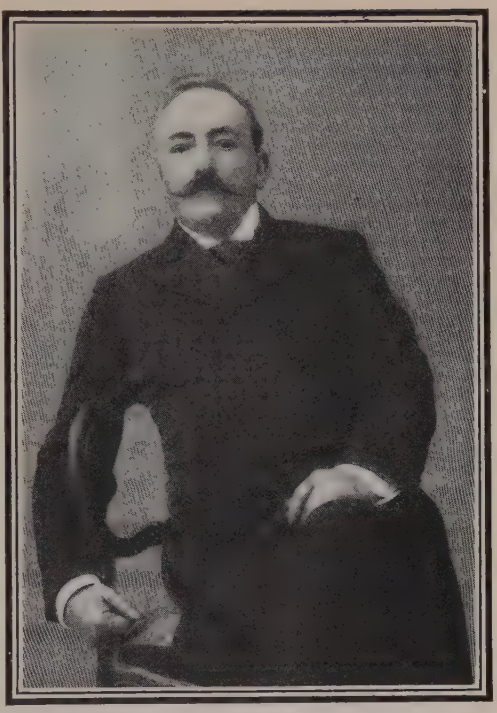
occasioned by the report that the United States government contemplated active interference in case the president chosen was not acceptable to the wishes of the State Department at Washington. The repudiation of any such intention by our Government reassured our friends in Panama, and at the election, which was held on September 14, Dr. Pablo Arosemena was elected first vice president. Dr. Arosemena is a statesman of experience. He was "constitutional President" of Panama when it was a state of the United States of Colombia. He will be acting president for the unexpired term of the late President Obaldia until the next regular election for the presidency of Panama, which will be held in 1912.

South American Political Affairs

The past summer was ushered in with celebrations and ceremonies commemorating their independence by many of the South American countries. The season witnessed also national elections in many of the larger and more prosperous of these nations. It is interesting to note the fact that all the Latin countries in the new world are rapidly increasing in population, according to statistics recently collected by the American consul at Montevideo, Uruguay. The eighteen Latin-American countries now have a combined population of more than 67,000,000. After a long and bitterly contested campaign, and an election so close that it required a special commission to decide, Marshal Hermes da Fonseca has been declared elected president of Brazil. The new executive will be inaugurated on the fifteenth of next month. Marshal Fonseca is a modern Latin-American statesman of experience and attainments and a soldier of distinction. In Argentina Dr. Alcorta will be succeeded next month by Dr. Roque Sænz Peña. This statesman has represented his government at various foreign capitals, and was a special envoy to the International Conciliation Conference at The Hague.

New Presidents in South America

Only a few days after the sudden death of President Pedro Montt, which we recorded in these pages last month, Vice President Albano of Chile also passed away. He was succeeded by Señor Figueroa, Minister of Justice, who will act as president until the next national election. Peru does not hold a presidential election until 1912. The present executive, Dr. Agusto B. Leguia, has already attained an enviable reputation among South American statesmen and has achieved great things for his country. At the time of his inauguration, two years ago, this magazine published a sketch of him and a review of Peruvian affairs. General Eloy Alfaro, the present president of Ecuador, was inaugurated on the first day of the year 1907. It seems likely that he will be reëlected in January next. Colombia has had three presidents in the space of one year. In August, 1907, General Valencia was elected to succeed General Rafael Reyes, who resigned. Before the year had expired, the Congress had elected Señor Don Carlos E. Restrepo president. Señor Restrepo is regarded as one of the most progressive and modern of South American statesmen. He is a lawyer of wide experience and an author of enviable reputation.



DR. ROQUE SAENZ PEÑA, THE NEWLY ELECTED PRESIDENT OF ARGENTINA

The Kaiser's "Divine Right"

At Königsberg, the town on the Baltic Sea in which the Prussian kings crown themselves, Kaiser Wilhelm, on August 25, reiterated his faith in the divine right of kings. The following sentences "revised by a member of the Imperial household," and therefore not misrepresenting his majesty, give the substance of his speech:

Here my grandfather, by his own right, placed on his head the royal crown of Prussia, once again

declaring that it had been bestowed upon him by God's grace alone, not by parliaments, national assemblies or the popular voice, so that he regarded himself as the chosen instrument of heaven, and as such performed the duties of a ruler. . . . Looking upon myself as the instrument of the Lord and regardless of the views and opinions of the hour, I shall go my way, which will be devoted solely to the well being, and peaceful development of the Fatherland.

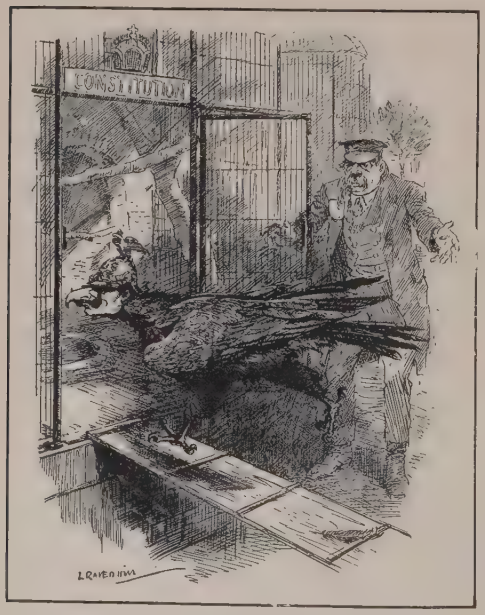
There seems to have been no special reason for the Emperor's breaking his silence of nearly two years in this way, unless he was provoked to radical utterance by the recent election of a Social Democrat from Saxony to the Reichstag. It was peculiarly a Prussian occasion at Königsberg, and it may have been that the Kaiser intended to notify his people that he fully approves the course of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, who is also Prussian Minister of State, in refusing to extend the franchise right in Prussia.

A Religious, Not a Political Utterance

The publication of the speech in the daily press next morning aroused indignant comment throughout the Empire and widespread discussion in the press of the rest of Europe. Some of the socialist and radical journals of Germany openly demand action by the Reichstag. The semi-official newspapers mildly deny that the speech was a declaration of absolutism or a fling at representative government. It is not as a ruler that the German Kaiser makes these statements, but as a man who, on religious grounds, proclaims the obligations he feels to Providence for the well-being of his people. Such is the explanation given by the conservative press and emphasized in subsequent remarks by the Kaiser himself. This explanation would seem to be near the truth. Kaiser Wilhelm is too able and modern an executive and too intelligent a man to take up the cause of absolutism against constitutionalism. He is personally very devout and of an exalted, emotional disposition. There are those who jest at his declaration that he regards himself as an instrument in God's hands. It is, however, a tremendous thing for an honest and earnest man, as the Kaiser undoubtedly is, to believe himself an agent of the Almighty. It has made an intense, fervid patriot of William II, with an exalted idea of duty, and has wrought some good things for the German nation.

A FUTURE GERMAN EMPEROR

(Little Prince Wilhelm, eldest son of the German Crown Prince, who is a soldier at four years of age. From a photograph taken last month)



THE HIGH-FLIER'S RETURN

THE KAISER-BIRD (*re-entering cage*) to the German People: "It's all right; I'm going back of my own accord. But—(*aside*)—I got pretty near the sky that time. Haven't had such a day out for two years!"

From *Punch* (London)

NICHOLAS AND MILENA, THE NEW KING AND QUEEN OF MONTENEGRO

The New Kingdom in the Balkans

Montenegro, the last of the principalities set up by the treaty of Berlin, in 1878, has become a kingdom. All the rulers of the Balkans are now sovereigns in their own right. On August 28, the day after the sovereignty of Korea in the Far East was abolished, a new kingdom was born in the Near East. Prince Nicholas the First, Petrovic Njegos in his own musical language, was proclaimed king in accordance with a resolution of the Montenegrin Parliament. The ceremony took place in Cettinje, the capital of the little mountain territory which is about as large as Yellowstone Park, only much more rugged, and wedged in between Austria and Turkey. Undoubtedly the change of status of this small kingdom of hardy mountaineers was due to the moral support of Russia. In addition, the new king has the friendly approval of France and Italy. At the ceremony of proclaiming Nicholas King, Montenegro officially renounced that article of the Treaty of Berlin which prohibited warships from entering the port of Antivari. Up to the present this port has been closed to the warships of all nations, and the administration of the maritime and sanitary police on all the coast of Montenegro in the hands of Austria. This has been particularly galling to the Montenegrins, who, like all mountaineers, are a hardy, warlike people, passionately devoted to their independence. Prince Nicholas is sixty-nine years of age and the father of three sons and six daughters. One of the daughters is Queen of Italy, another a Russian Grand Duchess and a third a princess of Battenberg. It is believed that Montenegro, as a kingdom, may become an important center of the Pan-Slav movement. This fact brought out some opposition on the part of Servia, which was withdrawn, however, when even Austria recognized the new kingly dignity of Nicholas.

The First Elections in South Africa

The first general election in the new united South Africa nation was held on September 15. It was chiefly noteworthy in the fact that there were no national issues at stake, the programs of both parties, the Nationalists and the Unionists, being almost identical. Both demanded the exclusion of Asiatic labor,

whether from China or India. Both declared in favor of an energetic mining policy and of agricultural improvements. Both emphatically proclaimed their loyalty to King George of Great Britain. The only lines of division were those of race and language. The general result of the pollings showed that the Nationalists will have 67 members in the Federal Assembly, a majority of 13. Of the Opposition, which numbers 54, 37 are Unionists (British), 4 Laborites and 13 Independents. Perhaps the most notable feature of the actual balloting was the defeat of the Premier, Gen. Louis Botha, by the Unionist candidate, Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, in East Pretoria. A government proclamation issued immediately after the election, however, announced that Gen. Botha would retain the Premiership.

The End of Korean Sovereignty

After a national existence of almost ten centuries, the Kingdom, of late years styled the Empire, of Korea has been absorbed into the Empire of Japan. On August 27 an official announcement was made from Tokyo that Korea had been transferred to the Japanese "Home Department," under the title of Cho-sen, a poetic name for Korea, meaning "The Land of the Morning Calm." The annexation was accomplished by means of a treaty under the terms of which the Korean court will hereafter be maintained with an organization similar to that of the Japanese Crown Prince, after whom, Yi Chŏk, the former Korean Emperor, will rank at Toyko under the title of Prince Gi. In an edict issued the day after the promulgation of the treaty the Japanese Emperor declared that he found it impossible to effect desired reforms in Korea while it remained outside of the Empire, and therefore incorporated it in his dominion by and with the approval of the Korean government. Thus Japan adds to her present population of approximately 50,000,000 ten or twelve millions of Koreans. While the formal annexation has been impressive from a sentimental and military point of view, the actual status of the Koreans under the new arrangement will be but little altered. Despite the somewhat shadowy existence of the so-called "government of the Korean Empire" Japanese rule has been firmly established in the peninsula since the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war. Under the military government immediately following that conflict, there was some restiveness on the part of the Koreans, but, as administered by the late Prince Ito and his successors, the Viscount Sone (who died last month) and Lieutenant-General Terauchi, the country has been comparatively quiet. It has, moreover, made great progress on the way toward a truly modern government and a measure of commercial and industrial prosperity.

What Japan Has Done in Korea

Not even the most rabid of anti-Japanese will deny that the Korea of to-day is vastly better off than the country was before the war. Japan has built railroads, constructed highways, introduced water-works, lighthouses, scientific sewage systems, telegraphs, telephones and a modern postal service. She has established schools and hospitals, reorganized the courts, put the currency on a gold basis, recodified the mining laws, adopted an entirely different attitude toward missionaries and, in general, vastly improved the condition of the country and its people. All the old treaties of Korea with the rest of the world have, of course, lapsed automatically by the annexation. In the matter of tariff relations, however, the Japanese Government has seen fit to adopt a generous and enlight-

KING NICHOLAS AND HIS ARMY

(The military staff of the new king wishing him a long and successful reign)

ened attitude. Instead of immediately applying the rates of the newly adopted Japanese tariff to imports in Korea, the Foreign Office at Toyko has announced that, for a term of ten years, Japan will respect and observe the Korean tariff and trading regulations existing before the annexation, not only between Korea and foreign countries, but also between Korea and the Japanese Empire proper.

Japan's Course Justified

The fiction of independence was not satisfactory or profitable to the Koreans. At the same time it greatly hampered the Japanese in their efforts to bring the country abreast of modern times. The chief point of concern to foreign nations in the formal annexation is the matter of ex-territoriality. Hereafter Japan will control the Korean courts. She will guarantee that justice will be done in them, and will probably require the Western powers to surrender the rights they have held for years, to have their nationals tried in Korea by their own consuls. Although the act of annexation has been criticized by the press of Russia and other continental European countries, it is difficult to see how Japan, placed as she is, could pursue any different course. The government at Toyko faced in Korea much the same problem as that which faced the government of the United States after our occupation of the Philippines. She might have abandoned Korea with the certainty of chaos following. She might have surrendered it to another power. Or, she might extend over Korea her complete rule. She took this way as did our own government in the Philippines. Japan needs Korea for the expansion of her growing population. Its complete colonization and modernization will absorb a good part of her energies for a generation or more to come.

THE FATE OF KOREA—A GERMAN VIEW
(This, according to *Kladderadatsch* of Berlin, will be the actual future status of Korea)

The Menace of Cholera

During the month of September the energies of the medical staff of our immigration authorities were devoted chiefly to preventing the entrance into this country of the dreaded cholera germ. The terrible epidemic of cholera, which in its present course originated some months ago in Southern Russia, has already claimed more than 100,000 victims in that Empire. It has spread East and West, across Siberia as far as Manchuria, and into Europe as far as some German points and Rome, Naples and other cities of Italy. We call our readers' attention to the comprehensive and authoritative article by Dr. Huber, on page 473 this month, which sets forth the history and general "behavior" of this dreaded plague. Already cholera has become a great national calamity for Russia. Until the present summer the scourge had been confined, for the most part, to cities and towns along the main routes of travel. It is now invading the rural villages, where the ignorant and superstitious population is utterly unable to cope with it. The authorities in St. Petersburg confess that they would prefer to deal with revolution rather than cholera. Sanitary science has advanced far in Russia, but the great bulk of the peasants are so ignorant that they regard sanitary measures with positive hostility. In reality there are a number of diseases to which we Western peoples are subject that are more deadly in their ravages than cholera, but they have not the dreaded reputation of the Asiatic scourge. Statistics could be cited to prove that tuberculosis alone is more destructive of human life in this country than cholera in Russia. Typhoid fever also is of the same general nature in its inception and spread as the cholera. It is encouraging to note the fact that our municipal and state-wide campaigns against tuberculosis have already resulted in lessening the number of victims of that disease. Our physicians and sanitarians are now telling us that the next campaign must be against typhoid.

PAUL RAINEY AND HARRY WHITNEY, THE ARCTIC HUNTERS AND EXPLORERS

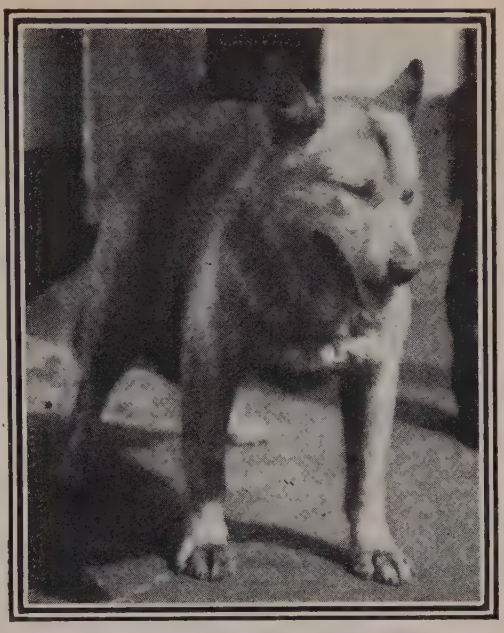
The New Interest in Animal Life

It is only within the past few years that municipal governments and the general public itself has begun to realize the educational value of menageries and botanical gardens. Until quite recently the cities of the Old World have offered to their citizens much more extensive and better conducted enterprises of this sort than American cities. New York, however, is now becoming one of the leaders in this regard. The botanical and zoölogical gardens in Bronx Park challenge comparison with any others in the world, if they do not excel in the range of subjects and their accessibility to the public. A noteworthy feature of this new interest in the animal world is the increasing number of valuable gifts to zoölogical gardens from private sources. Especially worthy of mention is the gift of Arctic animals just made to the Bronx "Zoo" by the Arctic hunters and explorers, Harry Whitney and Paul J. Rainey, who have recently returned from a

THE "BOETHIC," THE STEAMSHIP USED BY PAUL RAINEY ON HIS ARCTIC EXPEDITION
(The photographs on this and the following page are by the American Press Association, New York)

THE BABY WALRUS

long hunting trip in the Arctic regions. They have presented to the gardens two polar bears, a musk ox, a baby walrus, seven Esquimo dogs and a blue fox, some of which are shown in the photographs reproduced on this and the preceding page. Director Hornaday, of the Gardens, says that these animals make up the most important acquisition ever received by the New York Zoölogical Gardens from private sources. It is in its stimulation of our interest in the animals as world citizens that Mr. Roosevelt's own story of his African experiences is chiefly valuable. This point, we venture here to remind our readers, is brought out clearly and sympathetically by Mr. Grinnell, editor of *Forest and Stream*, and himself well known as an authority on the wild life of our own country, in his review of "African Game Trails" on page 457 this month. Professor Garner's researches into the "speech" of monkeys, to which we also allude is another evidence of human curiosity as to the life habits of animals.



AN ESQUIMO DOG FROM THE ARCTIC

TWO OF THE MUSK OXEN

THE REMAINS OF DR. COOK'S IGLOO AT ETAH

THE BLUE FOX BROUGHT BACK BY MR. RAINEY

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

(From August 20 to September 20, 1910)

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN

August 20.—The committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate Indian land affairs clears Vice-President Sherman and Senator Curtis (Rep., Kan.) of any improper connection therewith.

August 22.—President Taft, in a letter to the chairman of the New York County Republican Committee, denies that he favored the selection of Vice-President Sherman over Colonel Roosevelt as chairman of the State convention.

August 23.—In the Georgia Democratic primaries, ex-Gov. Hoke Smith defeats Governor Brown for the gubernatorial nomination.

August 30.—Gov. James H. Brady (Rep.) is renominated in the Idaho primaries; James B. Hawley is nominated by the Democrats.

September 2.—The President appoints Dr. Joseph A. Holmes, of the Geological Survey, to be director of the new Bureau of Mines.

September 6.—Lieut.-Gov. John A. Mead (Rep.) is elected Governor of Vermont, defeating Charles D. Watson (Dem.) by about 18,000 votes.... Senator J. C. Burrows (Rep.) is defeated for renomination, in the Michigan primaries, by Congressman Charles E. Townsend, a Progressive; Chase S. Osborn (Rep.) and Lawton T. Hemans (Dem.) are the gubernatorial nominees....Senator LaFollette is renominated by 50,000 plurality in the Wisconsin Primaries; F. E. McGovern wins the Republican nomination for Governor....Robert P. Bass, the "Progressive" candidate, wins in the primaries the Republican nomination for Governor of New Hampshire; Clarence E. Carr is the Democratic nominee....The New Mexico election results in the choice of 68 Republican and 32 Democratic delegates to the constitutional convention, a majority of whom are against the initiative and referendum.

September 7.—The committee to inquire into alleged legislative graft begins its hearings in New York City.

September 8.—Judge Simeon E. Baldwin is nominated for Governor by the Democrats of Connecticut.

September 9.—The four Democratic members of the Ballinger-Pinchot Congressional investigating committee make public at Minneapolis a report of their findings against Secretary Ballinger; Congressman Madison, Insurgent-Republican, makes a separate statement, also against the Secretary.

September 10.—Gov. Malcolm R. Patterson (Dem.), of Tennessee, withdraws from his candidacy for reëlection....Ex-Gov. John Lind, of Minnesota, declines the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

September 12.—The Maine election results in a Democratic victory for the first time in thirty years, Frederick W. Plaisted, Mayor of Augusta, being chosen Governor over the present incumbent, Bert M. Fernald (Rep.); the Democrats also carry two of the four Congressional districts and both branches of the legislature, and will choose the successor to Senator Hale (Rep.)....George W. Donaghey (Dem.) is reëlected Governor of Arkansas, defeating Andrew I. Roland (Rep.); the initiative and referendum amendment is adopted. ...The Democrats carry the Arizona election and will write the State's constitution; the issue was the initiative, referendum, and recall, advocated by the Democrats.

September 13.—Six Republican members of the Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee meet in Chicago and denounce as unlawful the recent action of the Democratic members....In the Washington primary, Congressman Miles Poindexter, an "Insurgent," wins by 40,000 plurality the Republican nomination for United States Senator to succeed Samuel H. Piles....Ex-Gov. E. C. Stokes wins the New Jersey Republican primary endorsement for United States Senator....C. L. Blease (local-optionist) secures the Democratic nomination for Governor of South Carolina in the second primaries.

September 14.—Charles A. Goodwin is nominated for Governor by the Connecticut Republicans.....Gov. John F. Shafroth, of Colorado, is renominated in the Democratic State convention.

September 15.—A letter written by Secretary Norton, made public at Beverly, Mass., states that President Taft henceforth will distribute patronage to regulars and "progressives" alike....President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton University, is nominated for Governor by the New Jersey Democrats....Wyoming Republicans nominate W. E. Mullins for Governor....James Gray is chosen as the Democratic gubernatorial candidate in Minnesota, in place of John Lind....Statewide primaries are held for the first time throughout Illinois; Speaker Cannon is renominated for Congress; Congressman Boutell is defeated by an "Insurgent."...Independent Democrats in Tennessee decide to support the Republican candidate for Governor, Capt. B. W. Hooper....Caleb Powers, three times convicted of complicity in the murder of William Goebel in 1900, and recently pardoned, is nominated for Congress at the Republican primaries in the Eleventh Kentucky District.

September 20. Vivian M. Lewis is nominated for Governor of New Jersey by the Republican State Convention....William J. Bryan refuses to support the Nebraska Democratic ticket because of the party's stand on the liquor question.... Representative Tawney, of the First Minnesota District, is defeated for renomination in the Republican primaries.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN

August 20.—Dr. José D. Madriz resigns as President of Nicaragua, naming as his successor José Dolores Estrada, a brother of the revolutionary leader.

August 25.—Emperor William of Germany, in a speech at Konigsberg, expresses belief in the divine right of the Prussian King.

August 27.—José Dolores Estrada turns over the presidency of the Nicaraguan republic to Gen. Luis Mena, who represents Gen. Juan J. Estrada, leader of the revolution against Madriz.

August 29.—Gen. Juan J. Estrada assumes the presidency of the Nicaraguan republic.

September 1.—The Spanish Government declares the city of Bilbao in a state of siege in order to suppress the rioting of strikers.

September 11.—President Estrada postpones the Nicaraguan elections for a year.

September 14.—The Liberal members of the Panama National Assembly elect Pablo Arosemena as acting President for the unexpired term of the late President Obaldia.

September 15.—The elections for membership in the new parliament of the Union of South Africa results in the choice of 67 Nationalists (native whites), 37 Unionists (British), 4 Laborites, and 13 Independents; Premier Botha suffers defeat in his contest for a seat.... President Svinhufvud's address to the reassembled Finnish Diet shows a spirit of resistance to Russian inroads on Finnish autonomy.

September 18.—The Bulgarian cabinet is reorganized, owing to the failure of the Macedonian policy.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

August 24.—Japan communicates to the representatives of the powers the text of the convention with Korea under which she proposes to annex that country.

August 28.—Japan formally annexes Korea, renaming it Cho-Sen; the terms of the annexation treaty are made public at Washington.

August 31.—Turkey grants to American religious, educational, and benevolent institutions exemption from the Ottoman law and permits them to hold land.

September 6.—General Estrada, provisional president of Nicaragua, releases political prisoners and announces that the troops will be paid off and that he desires foreign capital to develop the country's resources.

September 7.—The International Court of Arbitration at The Hague hands down a compromise award in Newfoundland fisheries case.

September 14.—It is announced from President Taft's summer home at Beverly, Mass., that negotiations for reciprocity between Canada and the United States will be begun in October.

September 17.—France demands of Turkey explanations and satisfaction for alleged treaty violations in Tunis and Algiers.

AERONAUTICS

August 29.—Louis Breget, at Lisle, France, takes up five passengers in his aeroplane, carrying a total weight of 921 pounds.

August 31.—Glenn H. Curtiss flies over Lake Erie from Euclid Beach (near Cleveland) to Cedar Point, a distance of 64 miles.

September 1.—Curtiss makes the return trip from Cedar Point to Cleveland.

September 3.—Leon Morane, a French aviator, ascends at Beauville to a height of 8271 feet.... M. Bielovucci finishes his air voyage from Paris to Bordeaux, begun on September 1; his actual flying time for the 366 miles was 7 hours and 5 minutes.

September 6.—John B. Moissant, of Chicago, completes his flight from Paris to London with a passenger, begun on August 16.

September 8.—A new altitude record of 8409 feet is made by Chavez, a Peruvian, at Issy-les-Molineaux, France.

September 12.—In a single flight at the Harvard-Boston meet, Ralph Johnstone (in a Wright biplane) establishes new American records for duration, distance, and accuracy in landing; Claude Grahame-White, using a Bleriot monoplane, makes two round trips, without stop, between the aviation field and Boston Light, flying 33 miles in 34 minutes, 1 1-5 seconds.

September 14.—At the Bordeaux meeting, Aubrun flies 125 miles in 2 hours and 22 minutes. ...Count Zeppelin's dirigible balloon No. 6 is destroyed by fire following the explosion of a motor.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

August 20.—The English battleship *Orion*, of very heavy gun power, is launched at Portsmouth. ...Fire destroys a department store in Buenos Aires, with more than $1,000,000 damage.

August 21.—Wallace and several smaller towns in Idaho are almost completely destroyed by forest fires....The British cruiser *Bedford* is wrecked off Korea, eighteen members of the engine crew losing their lives.

August 28.—The International Socialist Congress begins its sessions at Copenhagen.

August 29.—Many cases of Asiatic cholera, most of them resulting fatally, are reported in Italy and Germany.

September 1.—The Public Service Commission of New York City advertises for bids for a new subway system connecting three of the boroughs and costing $125,000,000.

September 2.—The strike of 70,000 cloakmakers in New York City, begun in July, is ended by a compromise favoring the employees.

September 4.—A general strike is declared in Barcelona in sympathy with striking coal miners, teamsters, and dock laborers.

September 5.—President Taft delivers an address on conservation before an audience of 12,000 persons at the opening session of the National Conservation Congress in St. Paul.

September 7.—The Pennsylvania Railroad inaugurates its train service under Manhattan Island and the East River to Long Island City.

September 9.—Thirty persons lose their lives by the sinking of a Père Marquette car ferry in the middle of Lake Michigan.

September 10.—The German military maneuvers, witnessed by the Kaiser, end with a victory for the theoretical Russian invaders....The English army maneuvers are begun, extending over four countries and involving 70,000 troops.

September 11.—Eleven workmen are killed and seven injured by a cave-in of the old Erie Railroad Tunnel in Jersey City....The Eucharistic Congress in Montreal closes with a parade of 100,000 Catholics.

September 12.—The federal grand jury in Chicago indicts ten of the chief officials of the Swift, Armour, and Morris packing companies.

September 13.—Under the will of Goldwin Smith, $689,000 is bequeathed unconditionally to Cornell University....Lucius Tuttle resigns as president of the Boston & Maine Railroad; Charles S. Mellen, head of the New Haven system, is elected as acting-president.

September 15.—Many new cases of cholera are reported from Rome, Berlin, Dantzic (Prussia), and Almeria (Spain).

September 16.—Infantile paralysis is reported to be spreading at an alarming rate in Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and other States.

OBITUARY

August 21.—Dr. Wellborn Calhoun, a well-known Southern physician and oculist, 65.

August 22.—William E. D. Scott, curator of the department of ornithology at Princeton University, 58....Gustavus Moynier, of Switzerland, president of the international committee of the Red Cross, 84.

August 23.—Dr. John Wells Bulkley, one of the physicians who attended President Lincoln after he was shot, 87.

August 24.—Wilkinson Call, formerly United States Senator from Florida, 76....Ex-Judge John Lathrop, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, 75.

August 25.—Lucius A. Cole, president of the National Lead Company, 62.

August 26.—Prof. William James, of Harvard University, the noted philosopher and psychologist, 68.

August 27.—Dr. Robert Amory, a prominent Boston physician, 68.

August 28.—Isidor Loewe, head of many large manufacturing companies in Germany. ....Paul Mantegazza, the Italian anthropologist, 79.

August 29.—Seid Mohammed Rakhim Bahadur, Khan of Khiva, 65.

August 30.—Lewis A. Rhoades, professor of Germanic languages and literature in Ohio State University, 50....Albert Vandal, the French Academician and historical writer, 57.

August 31.—Alexander Lockhart Nelson, for more than fifty years professor of mathematics in Washington and Lee University, 83.

September 1.—Prof. Charles Anthony Goessmann, of Massachusetts, a leading authority on agricultural chemistry, 83.

September 2.—Prof. Frederick A. Centh, Jr., of Philadelphia, a noted chemist, 55....Edwin Walker, dean of the Chicago bar, 78.

September 5.—Julian Edwards, composer, 55.

September 6.—Elias Fernandez Albano, acting-President of Chile.

September 7.—William Holman-Hunt, the noted English artist, 83....Dr. Emily Blackwell, for many years head of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, 84.

September 9.—Lloyd W. Bowers, Solicitor-General of the United States, 51....William C. Oates, formerly Governor of Alabama and a brigadier-general in the Spanish War, 74....Mayor Frank P. O'Brien, of Birmingham, Ala., 60.

September 11.—Emanuel Fremiet, the French sculptor, 85.

September 13.—Prof. William H. Niles of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 72.... Viscount Arasuke Sone, a prominent Japanese statesman and administrator, 61.

September 16.—Hormuzd Rassam, the Assyriologist, 84.

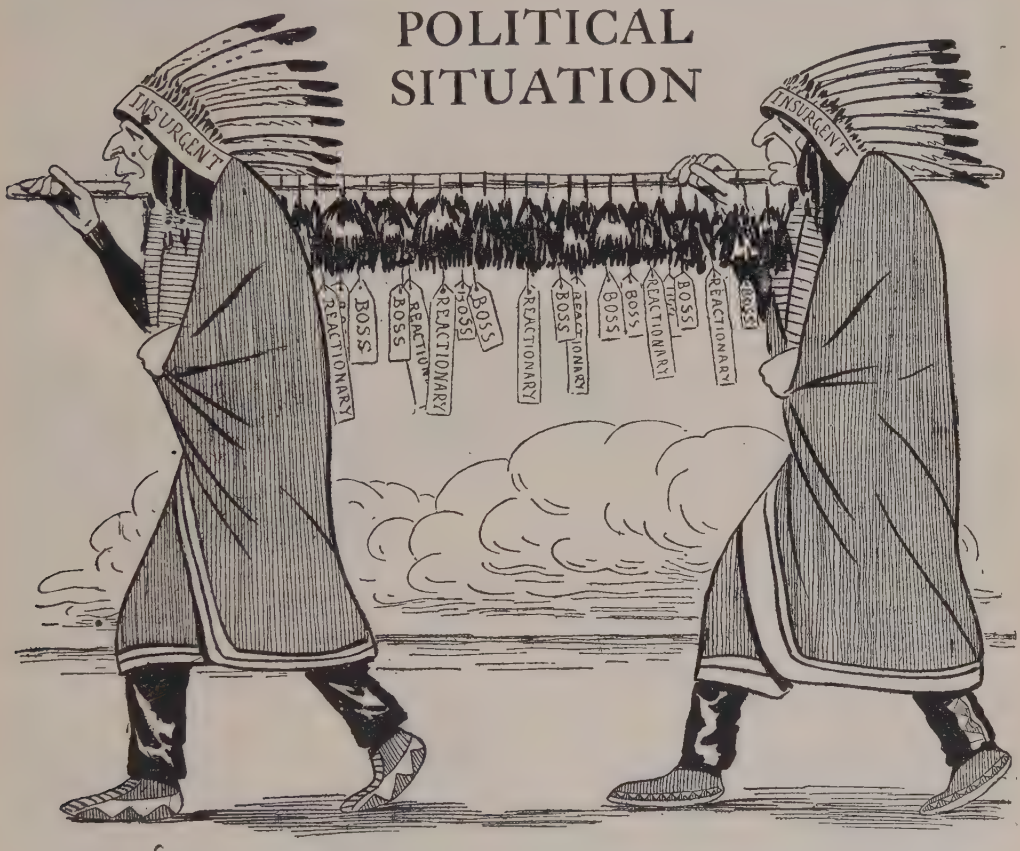
September 17.—Alexander I. Nelidoff, Russian ambassador to France and president of the second Hague Conference, 74....Miss Susan Hale, a well-known Boston artist and author, 76....J. E. Matzke, professor of Romantic languages at Stanford University, 48.

September 18.—Ex-Congressman James Clark McGrew, of West Virginia, 97....Dr. William G. Daggett, a prominent New Haven physician and lecturer in the Yale Medical School, 50.

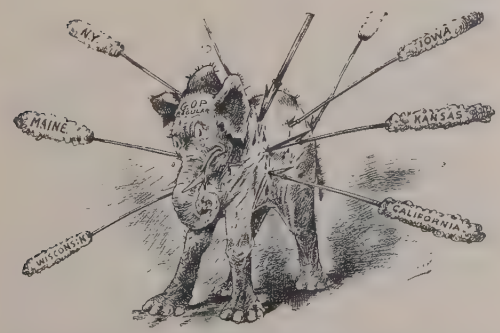
September 19.—Most Rev. William Dalrymple Maclagan, formerly Archbishop of York, 84.... Myron T. Whitney, at one time a noted bass singer, 74.

September 20.—Josef Kainz, the well-known German actor, 52.

CARTOON SNAPSHOTS AT THE POLITICAL SITUATION



HEAP SCALPS OF BOSSES AND REACTIONARIES AS A RESULT OF THE RECENT PRIMARIES
From the *World* (New York)



THE "REGULAR" ELEPHANT: "I am going to lose my temper in a minute!" (The regular wing of the Republican party slightly peeved by the insurgent victories at the recent primaries.)
From the *Journal* (Detroit)

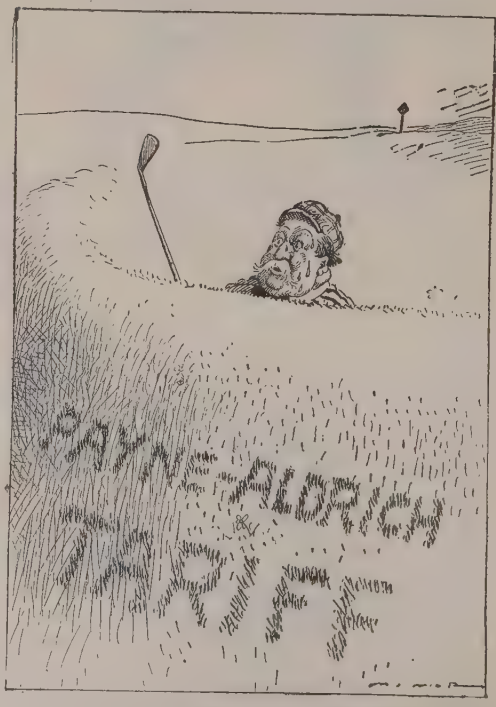
THE EPIDEMIC AMONG THE OLD LEADERS
STANDPAT POLITICIAN: "Doctor, you will have to find me some good disease to retire on."
From the *Sun* (Baltimore)

MORE PHYSIC
From the *Traveler* (Boston)

The Payne-Aldrich tariff enacted by the last Congress will, of course, play a leading part in the congressional elections next month. How far the promise of further revision will go toward reelecting a Republican majority in the next Congress remains to be seen. Although the Congressional Committee that investigated the cost of living brought in a verdict acquitting the tariff of guilt in the matter, a minority report took the opposite view.

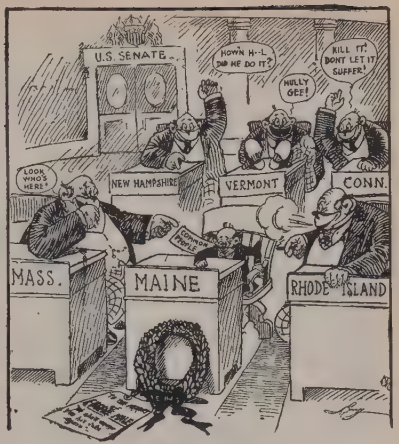
MAHOMET (TAFT) GOES TO THE MOUNTAIN
From the *Tribune* (Chicago)

THE POOR RELATION
Mr. Minority Report (to the Trusts and the Tariff): "Beg pardon; but I believe this is a relative of yours."
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



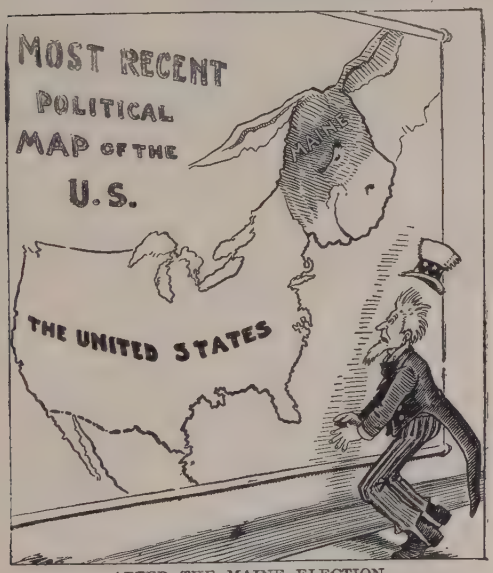
MR. TAFT SEEMS TO BE BUNKERED!
From the *Post-Dispatch*, St. Louis

THE RECRUIT
From the *Leader* (Cleveland)

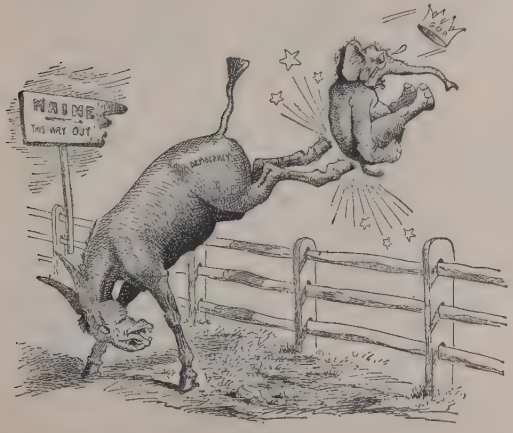


THE "NEW" NEW ENGLAND WING OF THE SENATE
From the *Constitution* (Atlanta)

The election in the State of Maine, coming as it does before those of other States, is always regarded as an indicative "straw." This year the result in Maine excited extraordinary interest, for the usual Republican majority was entirely wiped out. Not only was a Democratic Governor elected—the first time in thirty years—but also a Democratic legislature, insuring a Democratic successor to Senator Hale.

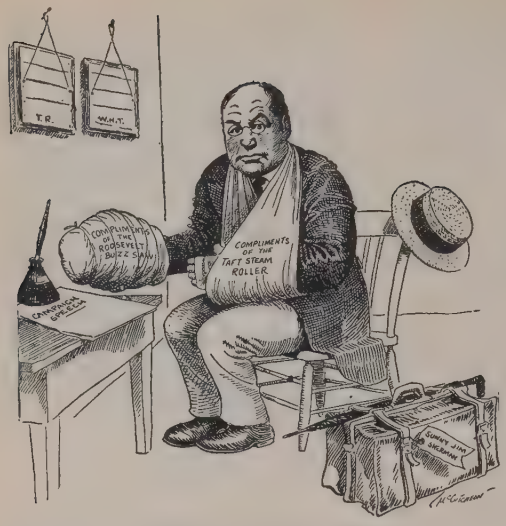


AFTER THE MAINE ELECTION
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis)



IN MAINE
From the *Evening News* (Newark)

"HELL BENT!"
(Various States show an inclination to escape from the control of the Republican machine)
From the *Post-Dispatch* (St. Louis)



FEARFULLY HANDICAPPED

SUNNY JIM: "I'd like to know how I can write any campaign speeches." From the *Tribune* (Chicago)

KIDNAPPED

(Referring to rumors of an alliance between Colonel Roosevelt and William R. Hearst against the New York State bosses.)

From the *World* (New York)

A GENEROUS DONKEY

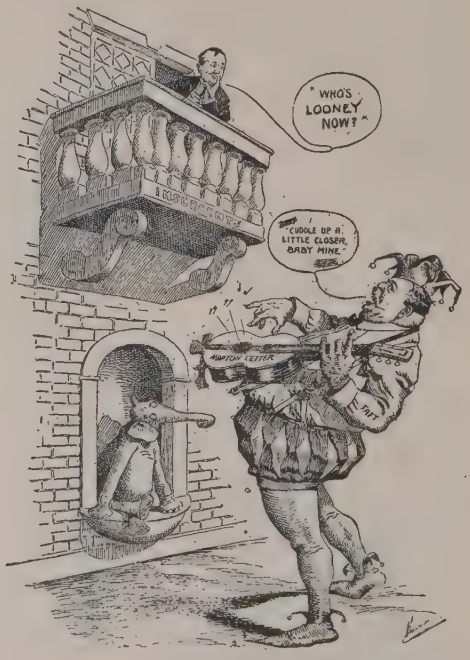
(Referring to the nomination of Poindexter at the Washington primaries last month.) From the *Oregonian* (Portland)

Vice-President Sherman has been much cartooned recently on account of his active part in the politics of New York State. The political situations in the various States this fall are unusually interesting. Mr. Poindexter's campaign for the Senatorial nomination in Washington was successful, although there was the usual charge of assistance from the opposite party at the primaries.

THE LADY, NOT THE TIGER

(President Wilson of Princeton University was nominated by the Democrats for Governor of New Jersey.)

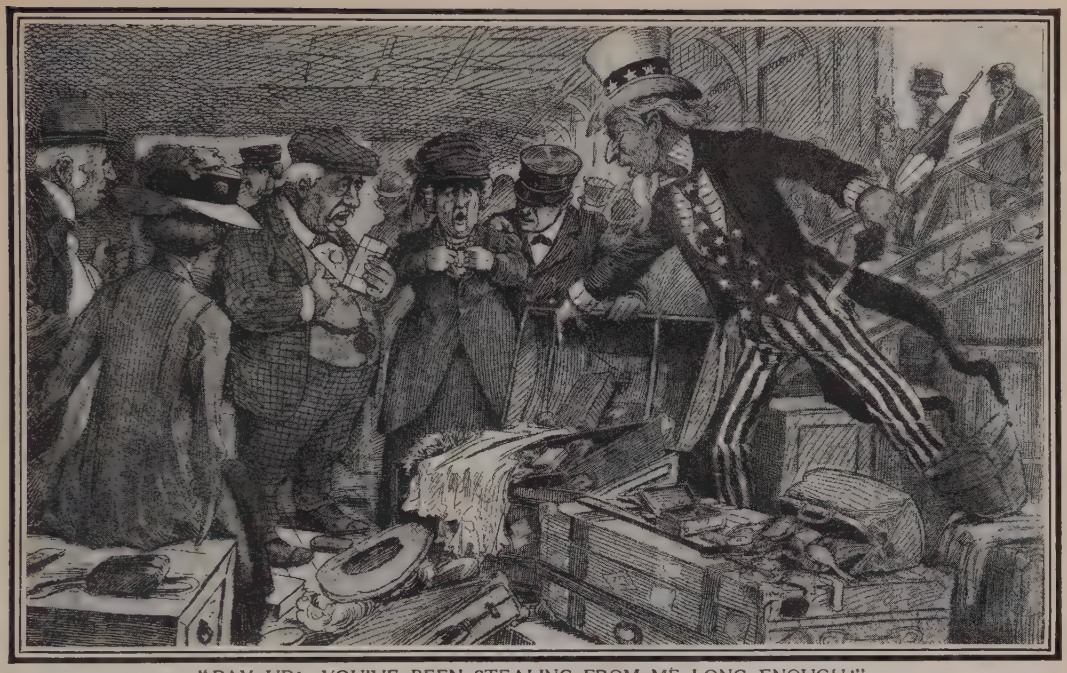
From the *Record-Herald* (Chicago)



BELATED LOVE

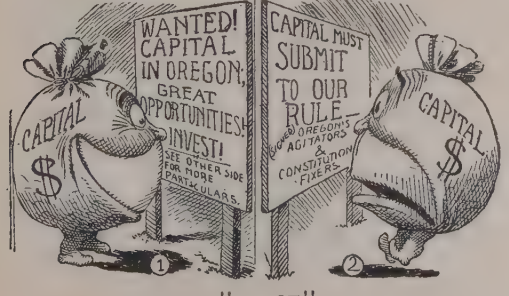
(Referring to Secretary Norton's letter stating that the insurgents would hereafter be treated as liberally as the regulars in the distribution of federal patronage.)

From the *Evening News* (Newark)



"PAY UP! YOU'VE BEEN STEALING FROM ME LONG ENOUGH!"
(Uncle Sam makes the smugglers settle in full, to their intense indignation) From the *Saturday Globe* (Utica)

THE CONSERVATION PLAY, AS STAGED AT ST. PAUL
From the *Argus-Leader* (Sioux Falls)

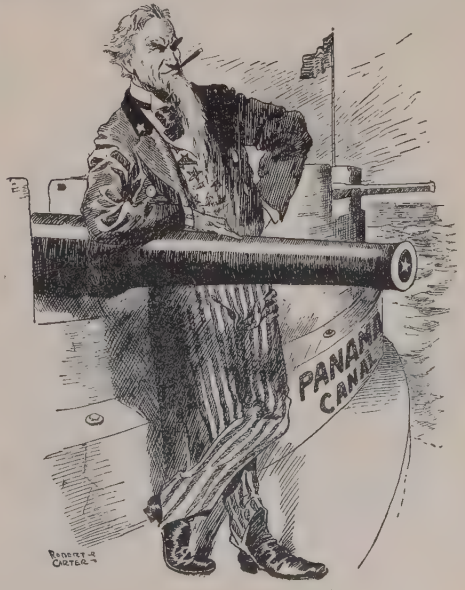


AH!! OH!!

(Capital, allured on the one hand by investment opportunities, and frightened away, on the other hand, by advanced political views) From the *Oregonian* (Portland)

This is also a season of the homeward tide of European travel. The Custom House ordeal for the first time in fifty years has become impartial as well as severe.

The wise and happy woman is that rare one who decides to make a full and honest declaration of her purchases and to give Uncle Sam his due.



WELL, I GUESS, YES!

(Uncle Sam is quite decided on the point of fortifying the Panama Canal) From the *American* (New York)

THE COLONEL IN KANSAS

COLONEL ROOSEVELT: "I am glad to be on the same platform, etc."

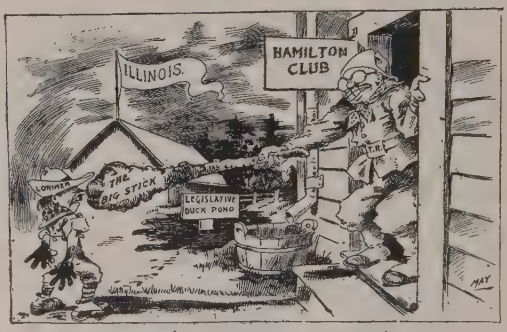
From the *Pioneer Press* (St. Paul)

THE SOWER

What will the harvest be?

From the *Press* (Philadelphia)

Colonel Roosevelt's trip in the West was one long and enthusiastic ovation. The strenuous "insurgers" of Kansas were especially fervid in their greeting to the Colonel. He sowed the seed of his progressive principles on soil peculiarly adapted to advanced political ideas. The amusing cartoon in the lower right hand corner of the page suggests a Bryanic source for these same political doctrines. The Lorimer incident in connection with the dinner of the Hamilton Club in Chicago caused a profound sensation.



T. R. (TO SENATOR LORIMER)

"Wash your hands before you come in to dinner"

From the *Journal* (Detroit)

TEDDY'S ROUND-UP

From the *Meddler* (Cincinnati)

A PUZZLING LIKENESS

From the *Sun* (Baltimore)

THE GAME OF POLITICS MIGHT BE CLEANER IF THE COACHES COULD GET THESE TWO PLAYERS OUT OF IT
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis)

Colonel Roosevelt, throughout his speechmaking tour in the West, laid especial emphasis on the imperative necessity for eliminating the large business interests from our political affairs. The cartoonist has aptly pictured him as arousing the national conscience, to the intense dislike of the corrupt corporations.

ROUSING THE BABY
From the *Leader* (Cleveland)

SPEAKING OF "MY POLICIES!"
From the *Traveler* (Boston)

HIS CHOICE

"I think it is a little more my business to hunt out of public life a crook who claims to belong to my party than if he claims to belong to another."—*Colonel Roosevelt in his speech at Buffalo.*

From the *Sun* (Baltimore)

SENATOR BEVERIDGE OF INDIANA

BY LUCIUS B. SWIFT

WHEN Albert J. Beveridge in 1898 proposed himself as a candidate before the Indiana Legislature for the United States Senate, it seemed to a large body of the people the most preposterous proposal ever made. The party machine opposed him. Party leaders without exception smiled at the idea and reform elements as a rule gave him the cold shoulder. But when the election came, he doubled up the opposition and was chosen—honestly chosen. In a brief speech of thanks, he said, "The people only are my masters and to the people I will be true." That was an easy generality and might have been said by any Lorimer.

On the 5th of April, 1910, twelve years later, at the Republican State Convention in Indianapolis, he stood in a hall packed with four thousand people who surrounded him on all sides, leaving him scarcely standing room, and for an hour and three-quarters, in clear-cut sentences, he defined his position. Except frequent applause, a tense stillness prevailed throughout the assembly while he proceeded step by step to explain what he had done and why he had done it. It was a great speech delivered in a great way, and when he had finished every listener felt that he had kept his word—that he had stood for the people.

Living in boyhood on a farm, he became accustomed to hard labor. Possessed with ambition and of intensity of mind, he took the course followed by many farmer boys in the transfer from the farm to other occupations, and that was by way of an education. Within his means, the most practicable school for him was DePauw University at Greencastle, Ind. The best-known specialty of that school was oratory, and while plunging into that to the extent that he finally took first honors in the intercollegiate oratorical contest, yet with the same activity he pursued other studies and obtained in a well-rounded way the education afforded by his college. From the first he was interested in politics, and was an intense Republican partisan. He was not a reformer and to him the tariff was simply "protection"; but at that time, the log-rolling process by which consumers are swindled in making up the schedules was not generally comprehended, the actual log-rollers excepted. Following the college course came some years of practice as a lawyer in Indianapolis. He avoided the little things at which a lawyer may work, but sought rather a part in larger cases. The number of those was not great, but he showed a surprising ability in grasping the questions which had weight with the court or jury. He was an untiring student of these questions and every scrap of law or precedent bearing upon them was at his tongue's end. His manner of presentation was clear and convincing. He could influence a jury. For instance, in one case where the evidence of guilt seemed convincing, he practically admitted this, but by a brief speech upon the text "The quality of mercy is not strained," he induced the jury to let his client, a young man, go free.

A STUDENT OF PUBLIC QUESTIONS

The real call upon him for responsible treatment of public questions came when he entered the Senate. What first started the development from a narrow Republican partisanship to the broad and catholic views on public questions which he has to-day and for which he fights with the energy of Phil Sheridan can not be definitely stated. It was probably in part through his thorough habit of investigation and his desire to get information at first hand. The Philippine question was a mass of darkness and he traveled to the Philippines to get at the bottom of it. It is true that some of his conclusions were subject to revision. The Japanese-Russian question became prominent and he traveled to Russia and Siberia to investigate for himself. Here again some of the conclusions have not so far proved correct.

ANTAGONIZING "THE INTERESTS"

It is probable that the example of Theodore Roosevelt had an influence upon him. That he had undergone a radical and complete change from the view that the party is the main thing to work for to the view that it is the duty of a man to study public questions on their merits and vote accordingly there is not a shadow of doubt.

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SENATOR ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE OF INDIANA

To cite instances of results, he took up the child labor question which goes to the physical, mental, and moral development of a large class of our population. By a mountain of labor he gathered the facts and delivered a speech in the Senate which is exhaustive of the question and will lead to a remedy—but it did not strengthen him with the coal barons and other employers of child labor. He wrote the meat-inspection bill which brought against him the eternal enmity of the meat trust. In his debate with Bryan,

he first suggested a tariff commission. He submitted his views to Senator Hale and the latter dissented and finally said that they could not have a man with such views on the Senate Finance Committee, thereby showing that they had intended to place Beveridge on that committee. He stuck to his text by writing the best provision for a tariff commission in the Payne Tariff bill that he could get Aldrich to accept. This was emasculated in conference and the act only gave the President power to employ a sort of committee to assist the President in carrying out provisions of the law, and Hale said in the Senate that it was not intended to give this committee power to collect facts. In the tariff debate he was a most persistent and aggravating questioner, and many times threw the Senatorial group representing the Interests into a frenzy by demanding reasons for changes which would put a greater burden upon the people. The true reasons, that it would help the Interests, of course could not be given. In the midst of it, he sprang upon the tobacco trust in his brilliant speech of June 24, 1909, showing its organization, its power to get laws passed, and its use of this power to suppress competition, and one fact which can be understood by every voter, its securing a repeal of the Spanish War tax and retaining by law its right to sell Spanish War short-weight packages, which it did at the old prices. The annual profits of the tobacco trust are given at over thirty-six millions. What would a million amount to to this trust if spent in Indiana to defeat Senator Beveridge this year?

He has been fair toward labor. He championed the bill creating the Department of Commerce and Labor. He steadily supports the demand of labor for safety appliances. He opposes issuing temporary injunctions and temporary restraining orders without notice. He is a supporter of the eight-hour day. He is in favor of the Government Employees' Compensation bill. He earnestly supported the bill limiting hours of service of railroad employees. He has assisted labor in conquering for itself in this country a position above its position in any other country. He believes it is no longer merely a beast of burden accepting such reward as capital may deal out, and that it is entitled to a fair return for what it gives out,—such return as will enable it to live in a home instead of a slum and to develop his children into intelligent manhood.

A REPRESENTATIVE REPUBLICAN

He has from the first favored conservation of its own resources by the federal Government. He has been in favor of the States' exercising their powers in full vigor and to the full extent of their constitutions and laws. But he recognizes that our present development wears seven-league boots, and that new subjects arise which relate to the whole country must be controlled by the government of the whole country,—but always within the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court.

He is both a Republican and a protectionist. In the great changes which are taking place, he believes that the vital step for the salvation of the country is to drive the predatory interests out of politics. He is a Republican because he believes that those changes can be accomplished in an orderly manner only by the Republican party. He is a protectionist because he believes that to abandon protection would be to expose the American workingman to disastrous competition with cheaper labor abroad. His measure of protection is the difference in the cost of production between this and foreign countries to be ascertained by a genuine tariff commission.

He is not popular among certain leaders in Indiana who failed to comprehend the needs of the people and stand for them, or who are agents of the Interests, and have thereby lost their leadership; but he is very popular with the people. His election is opposed by Wall Street and by the Interests, and they have the ability to furnish money for all the corruption which can be accomplished. Senator Beveridge's defeat in the coming election would be a grave misfortune and one which is not likely to happen.

A NEW TRANSPORTATION ERA FOR NEW YORK

BY LOUIS E. VAN NORMAN

HISTORICALLY, New York's transportation problem has always been conditioned by the fact that Manhattan is a long, narrow island. The system of transit in the American metropolis does not radiate, spoke-like, from a center to the outlying districts. On the contrary, it of necessity runs from one end to the other, north and south, in spinal-column fashion. A large, if not the largest portion of the suburban traffic has always entered and left laterally by means of ferries or bridges over two wide rivers. Up to within the past two or three years, when the great docks of the transatlantic steamship companies began to creep uptown, almost all the over-sea traffic also reached New York near the lower end of the "spine." Consequently there have always been in New York crowds, often unmanageable, indecently dense crowds, going in the same direction at the same time.

No one, apparently, not even the most far-sighted and public-spirited citizens, realized that this uncomfortable, even perilous state of affairs could be changed. Least of all the railroads.

Up to ten years ago the main object of the trunk railroads and the steamship lines entering New York had been to get their passengers to the terminal points. There the human freight was dumped or herded in ferryboats running on more or less uncertain schedules, to be turned out later on the extreme east or west sides of the city. From these points, after no end of discomfort and delay, the passengers would finally reach such cumbersome means of transportation as was offered them. This was, as often as not, a leisurely horse car.

This lack of system also characterized transit in the city and its suburbs. There was little, if any, thought of the convenience of the travelers and scarcely any notion whatsoever of making connection with any other transit line.

Gradually there began to dawn upon the minds of a few men of larger civic outlook—some city officials, a very few men interested in transportation matters, and a small group of public-spirited merchants—the idea that the problem of passenger transportation in New York should be viewed as a whole. These citizens began to see dimly that the solution of this problem must be based on the topography of the island city, and must have proper regard for the laws regulating the growth of urban population as shown by the history of New York itself and the experience of other great cities of the world. There is a new, coherent conception of the transportation problem. Since the tunnels under the Hudson and East Rivers, together with the bridges that span the latter stream, have been in use, Manhattan is no longer an island. They have made possible the beginnings of a system radiating from a common point or a common section.

REVOLUTION WORKED BY ELECTRICITY

The marvelous development of electricity as a motive power has rendered travel through tunnels no longer a danger and a discomfort. It has also afforded an opportunity for the "tying-up" together into one general system of the urban, interurban, and trunk railroad lines and bridges, either by standardizing the equipment throughout or by making traffic almost continuous through quick and easy transfers.

The perfection of the electric motor has wrought a veritable revolution in transportation. It has fixed the large lines of transit in New York City for an indefinite future. The gradual abolition of ferries is now inevitable. They will be replaced by tunnels until, in the not far distant future, no large, progressive city will permit any heavy traffic to enter its limits at or above grade. Furthermore, the sinking of tracks below the surface of the streets has determined the character of terminals and released much valuable land for commercial purposes. Underground electric traction has already demonstrated its superiority to surface or overhead travel in point of speed, ease, sightliness, and, in the long run, economy.

The varied uses of electricity have, moreover, changed the general character of railroad terminal buildings. With no smoke and gas to contend with, the railroad station of the future

will not be a large, barn-like structure. It will resemble more a series of clean, comfortable corridors. Electricity also vastly improves the efficiency of signals and makes possible the introduction of a multitude of devices for the comfort of passengers. All these advantages may be seen exemplified in the new Pennsylvania terminal. They are expressly provided for in the Grand Central station that is now under way.

THE NEW PENNSYLVANIA TERMINAL

The present year has seen the beginnings of a series of changes that will eventually revolutionize the transportation system of the greater city. The most significant and far-reaching of these was accomplished early last month, when the Pennsylvania Railroad inaugurated its local Long Island traffic over the Long Island Railroad by tunnel under the East River from its splendid new terminal, just completed, on Thirty-second Street and Seventh Avenue, Manhattan. A few weeks later traffic was to be in operation through its Hudson River tunnels.

The idea of tunneling the Hudson and East Rivers for an entrance into New York City has been the long-cherished dream of the Pennsylvania railroad system. Even before the Hudson Tunnel scheme, now in operation, was first started (in 1874), the Pennsylvania people discussed the desirability of getting rid of the ferry system and entering the heart of Manhattan without change. Their rival, the New York Central, has done this from the beginning. The improvement in the methods of tunnel construction and the development of electric power a decade ago demonstrated the possibility of a sub-river connection with Manhattan. At that time the Long Island Railroad was acquired by the Pennsylvania and it became desirable, if not necessary, to bring about some physical connection between the two lines.

The New York Tunnel extension of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as it is technically called, enables Pennsylvania Railroad passengers, with merely a change of train from the same platform, to come from the North, West, and South into Manhattan and out to the extreme Eastern point of Long Island. The New York Connecting Railroad, a joint project of the Pennsylvania and New Haven systems, will complete the physical connection between the New England lines and the West. This gives an all-rail line between the South and West on the one hand, and New England and the East on the other, as well as furnishing parts of Brooklyn and Queens Boroughs in Greater New York, and the immediate adjacent regions, with direct railroad connections to and from New England and the Southern and Western States. The scheme is a comprehensive one, involving an expenditure of $160,000,000.

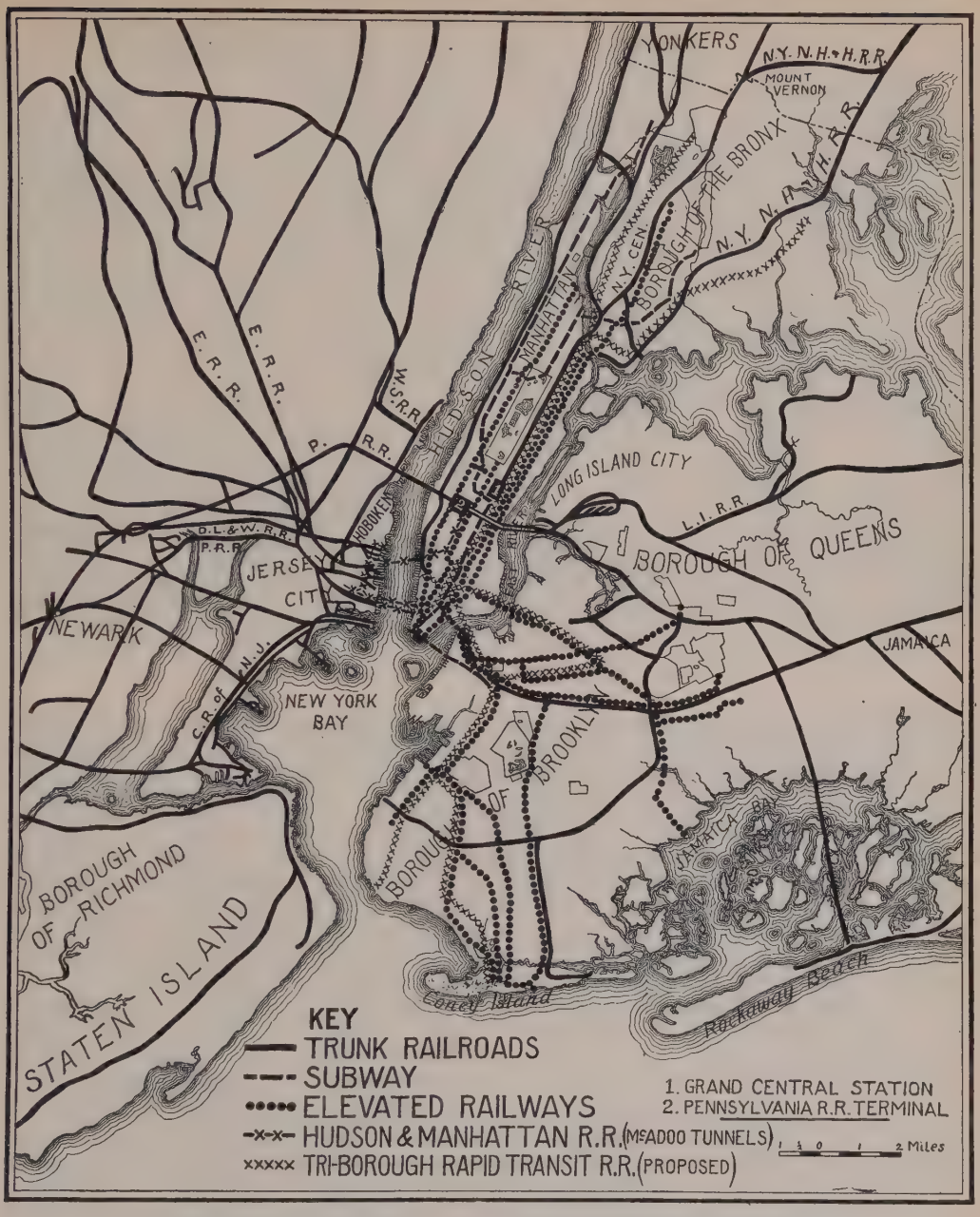
The tunnel extension proper begins at Harrison, N. J., a short distance east of the city of Newark. At this point steam locomotives are exchanged for electric motors at a series of long platforms known as the Harrison Interchange. The electric line branches off northward from the present steam line and comes into the magnificent new terminal in Manhattan through a tunnel under the Hudson. At the terminal passengers bound for points further east, either in New England or on Long Island, will be transferred, at the platform of entrance, to Long Island trains, which will take them through a tunnel under the East River. Pennsylvania trains will not make the continuous trip, since the railroad is not permitted to do a local business between Manhattan and Long Island City. The long, heavy trains will leave the New York terminal empty and proceed under Manhattan and the East River to the Sunnyside Yards, near Long Island City. At this point they will be taken around a loop, cleaned and sent back to the New York terminal.

Passengers bound for points in lower Manhattan can leave the Pennsylvania train at the Harrison Interchange and transfer, without extra charge, to a Hudson Tunnel train for the Hudson & Manhattan terminal station at Cortlandt Street. When the Hudson Tunnel system is completed the passenger can take an uptown Hudson Tunnel train and make direct connection at the Grand Central Station with the New York Central and the New Haven Railroads.

The New York Connecting Railroad, not yet constructed, but to be completed in the near future, will consist of twelve miles of double track from the Sunnyside Yard of the Long Island Railroad, in Long Island City, to the New Haven line at Port Morris in the Bronx, crossing the East River by what is known as the Hell Gate Bridge over Ward's and Randall's Islands. It will be used for fast freight and passenger service.

THE LARGEST RAILROAD STATION IN THE WORLD

The new Pennsylvania terminal station in Manhattan, which is the largest structure of its kind in the world, embodies the highest development of the art of transportation. It covers

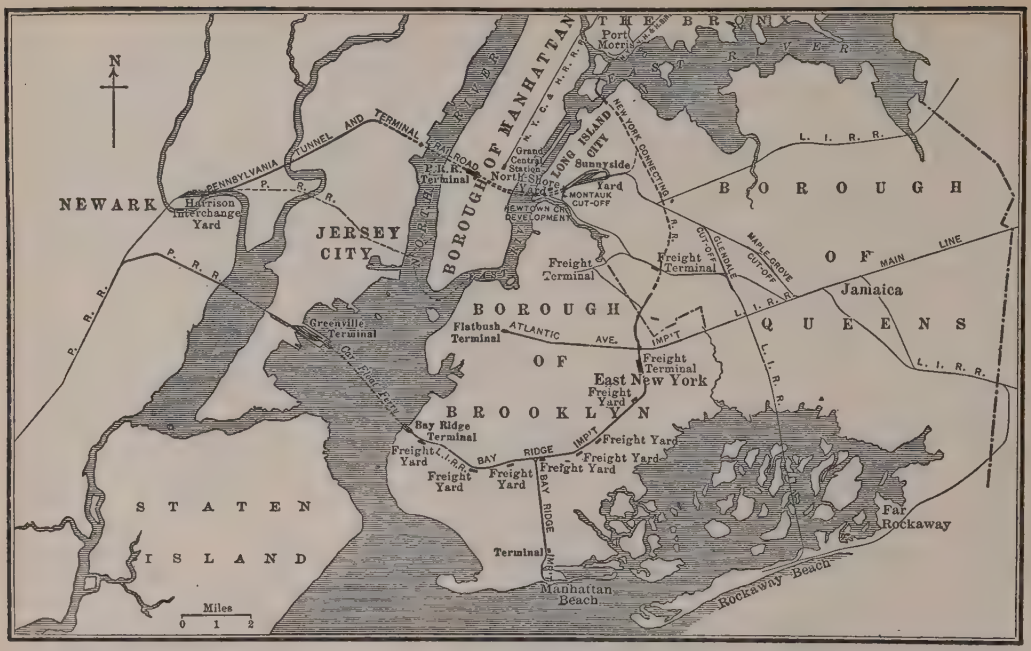


THE TRANSIT SITUATION IN AND AROUND GREATER NEW YORK

(This map was prepared from data supplied by the Public Service Commission in New York City and verified by that body)

eight acres—the space bounded by Seventh and Eighth Avenues and Thirty-first and Thirty-third Streets. This fine granite building of beautifully correct architectural proportions, which looks less like a railroad station than an exchange or a public library, has every practical convenience known to the railroad world and many new mechanical inventions for the benefit of the traveler.

The most impressive fact about the physical features of the building is probably the sharp division of incoming and outgoing traffic, so that there shall be no conflict,—in fact, no meeting. The disposal of baggage by subways



THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD NEW YORK TUNNEL EXTENSION AND CONNECTIONS

(Showing the New York Connecting Railroad soon to be finished)

and tunnels is one of its excellent features. The trunks and bags remain out of sight of the passenger from the time of being checked until they reach their destination.

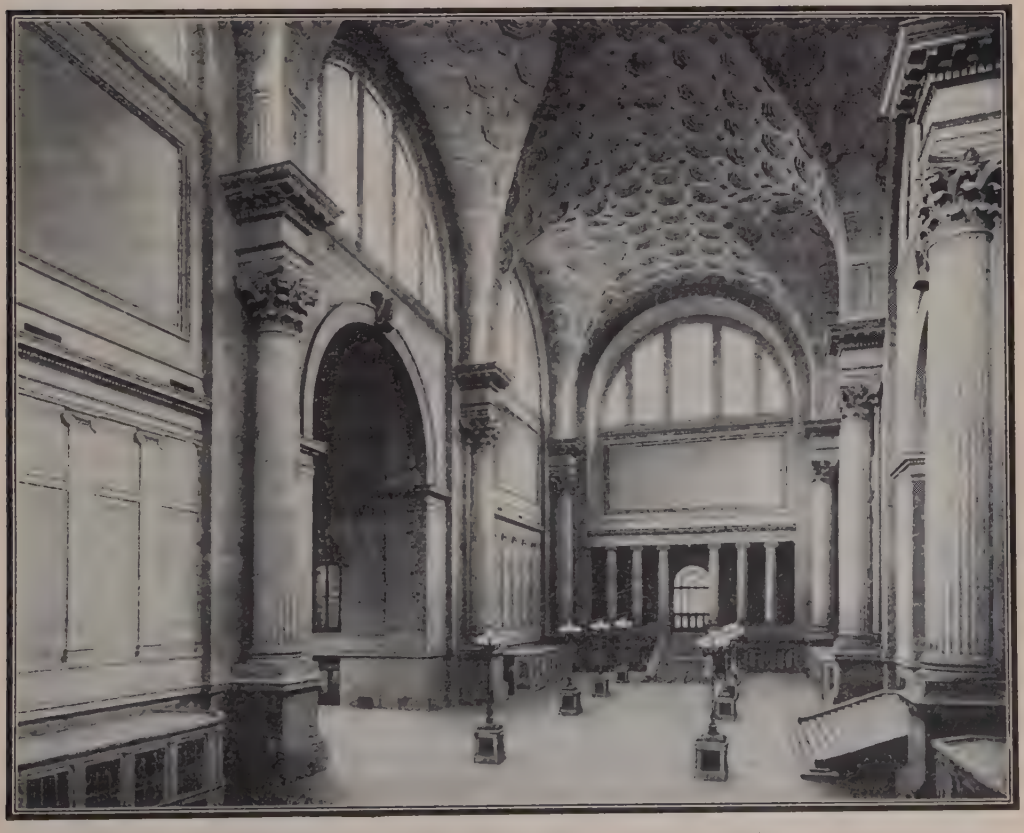
The general design of the architects was to express, in so far as was practical with the unusual condition of tracks below the street surface and the absence of the conventional train-shed, not only the exterior design of a great railway station in a generally accepted form, but also to give to the building the character of a monumental gateway and entrance to a great metropolis.

OTHER TERMINAL IMPROVEMENTS

Most of the other trunk railroads coming from the West have comprehensive plans for improving their terminal facilities, several of them already under way. It is currently reported in railroad circles, although the report cannot at this writing be confirmed, that the trio of railroads connected by ferry with Liberty and Twenty-third Streets (the Central of New Jersey, the Philadelphia & Reading, and the Baltimore & Ohio) which now are the only ones having no entrance to the Hudson Tube system, will take over, by lease, the old Pennsylvania terminal in Jersey City, soon after the latter has begun using its new station in Manhattan. It is also reported, as an alternative, that this group will have some future connection with an extension of the Hudson Tubes that the future may see running southward to Staten Island. The Lackawanna has under construction a "cut-off" from Lake Hopatcong, N. J., to Slateford, Pa., near the famous Delaware Water Gap, which will reduce the distance between New York City and Buffalo by from twelve to fifteen miles. This undertaking, involving some difficult engineering, is now well under way.

To the Erie belongs the credit of putting into operation the first of the great engineering works recently designed for the improvement of passenger facilities on the trunk lines entering New York. The Erie has in contemplation and under way a number of "cut-offs," in New Jersey and New York, for the benefit of its freight service. The open cut through Jersey City Heights, however, through which train service was begun in the middle of June was designed solely for the benefit of its passenger service. The old Erie tunnel, about a mile long through the Bergen Hill, had been known for forty years as one of the most uncomfortable of the shorter tunnels on the steam railroads in the United States. The new cut, about a mile in length, gives the railroad an open-air line from all the sections within the commuting zone to New York. The old tunnel will hereafter be used almost exclusively by freight

THE IMPOSING FRONT ENTRANCE TO THE NEW PENNSYLVANIA TERMINAL STATION IN NEW YORK

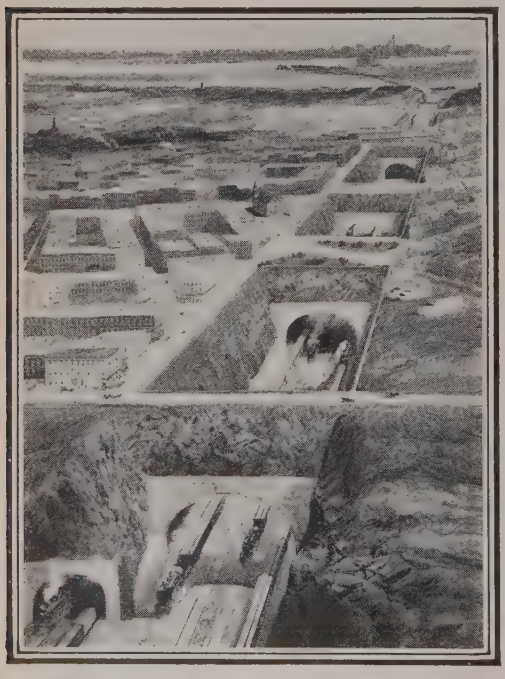


THE SPACIOUS PENNSYLVANIA WAITING ROOM

trains. The new cut, which is already provided with conduits, ducts, and other equipment for the use of trains propelled by electricity, is the beginning, not the completion, of a program. In the near future the Erie expects to electrify its commuters' lines. It plans, also, to construct two tunnels of its own, capable of accommodating standard equipment, under the Hudson River to the Hudson Terminal in lower Manhattan.

THE HUDSON TUBES

A very important step in connecting the terminals of the trunk railroads on the New Jersey side of the Hudson was made early in 1908, when traffic was inaugurated through the Hudson Tubes by the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company. The uptown tunnels of this system were opened in February of that year, and a few months later the lower tubes were ready for service. This linked together the Pennsylvania, Erie, and Lackawanna railroad stations on the New Jersey side and the Hudson Terminal Building at Cortlandt Street, downtown, and Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue on the upper end. An extended description of this system and its history was given in this REVIEW for April, 1908.



THE NEW ENTRANCE OF THE ERIE TO NEW YORK
(Showing the recently completed open cut through Bergen Hill)

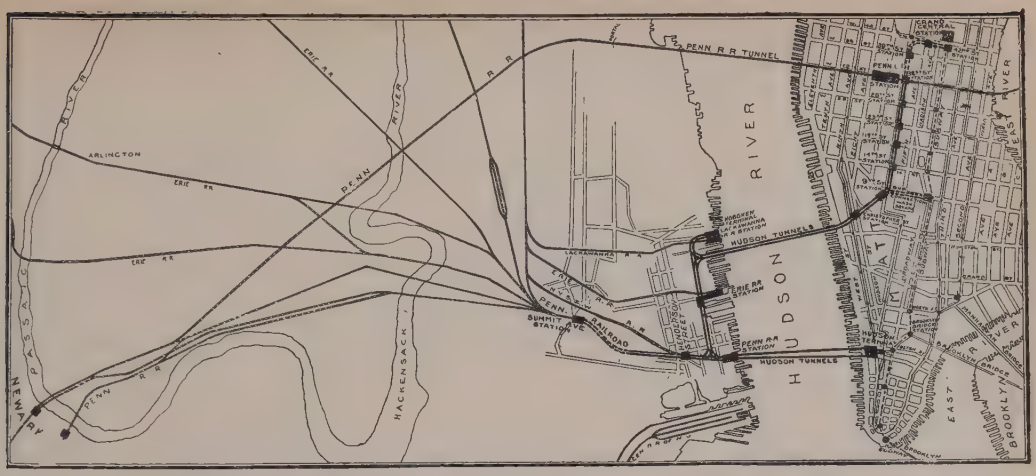
After nearly two years of operation, this enterprise, not yet completed, is one of the most successful and smoothly running railroad lines wholly within or entering the greater city. It is a monument to the daring, patience, and constructive skill of a number of men, chief among whom is Mr. William G. McAdoo, president of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad.

On November 1 of the present year the Hudson & Manhattan system will be opened as far as Thirty-third Street and Broadway. Within the next two years it will be extended to the Grand Central Station at Forty-second Street. On or before August 1, 1911, we are promised, the lines will be extended further westward for two stations in Jersey City, connecting with the present main-line tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Bergen Hill. By arrangement with the Pennsylvania, which will then have electrified its lines to Newark, continuous electric passenger service will be possible from Grand Central Station or the Hudson Terminal Building as far as a station in the heart of the business center of Newark. In the near future the connections between the Hudson Tubes and the existing and projected subways, the cross lines on Fulton and Ninth Streets, and the north and south branches on the lower and upper west side, will be completed. The Hudson Tubes already carry 50 per cent. of the Lackawanna passengers bound for New York, 50 per cent. of those coming in on the Erie, and more than 70 per cent. of those arriving by the Pennsylvania.

MAKING OVER THE "GRAND CENTRAL"

For more than half a century the New York Central Railroad and its terminal partner, the New York, New Haven & Hartford, were the only trunk lines entering the heart of Manhattan without the intervention of a ferry. This unique position made their terminal problem different from those of the other trunk lines. The Central and the New Haven were concerned solely with the equipment and arrangement of the terminal building and track space at Forty-second Street, known all over the country as the Grand Central.

The congestion caused by the ever-increasing number of passengers to be transported through the "neck of the bottle,"—the four tracks running through the north and south tunnel extending from Sixtieth to One Hundredth Streets,—became so great that more than a decade ago the New York Central management realized that an entirely new terminal scheme would have to be adopted.



THE HUDSON TUBES AND THEIR CONNECTION WITH THE PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM

During the year before its demolition 21,000,000 passengers passed to and fro through the old Grand Central Station. The terminal now planned and its equipment, which will be much larger than any other in the world, will make possible the handling of five times as many, or more than the entire present population of the United States.

At midnight on June 5 the last train to depart from the old Grand Central Station started on its way to Boston and workmen began to tear down the old building, since 1871 the most famous railway terminal in the United States.

The main differences between the new terminal and the old will be a wider spread of tracks at the station, on two levels instead of one, and a group of three magnificent buildings for station purposes proper and the housing of the business departments of the railroad.

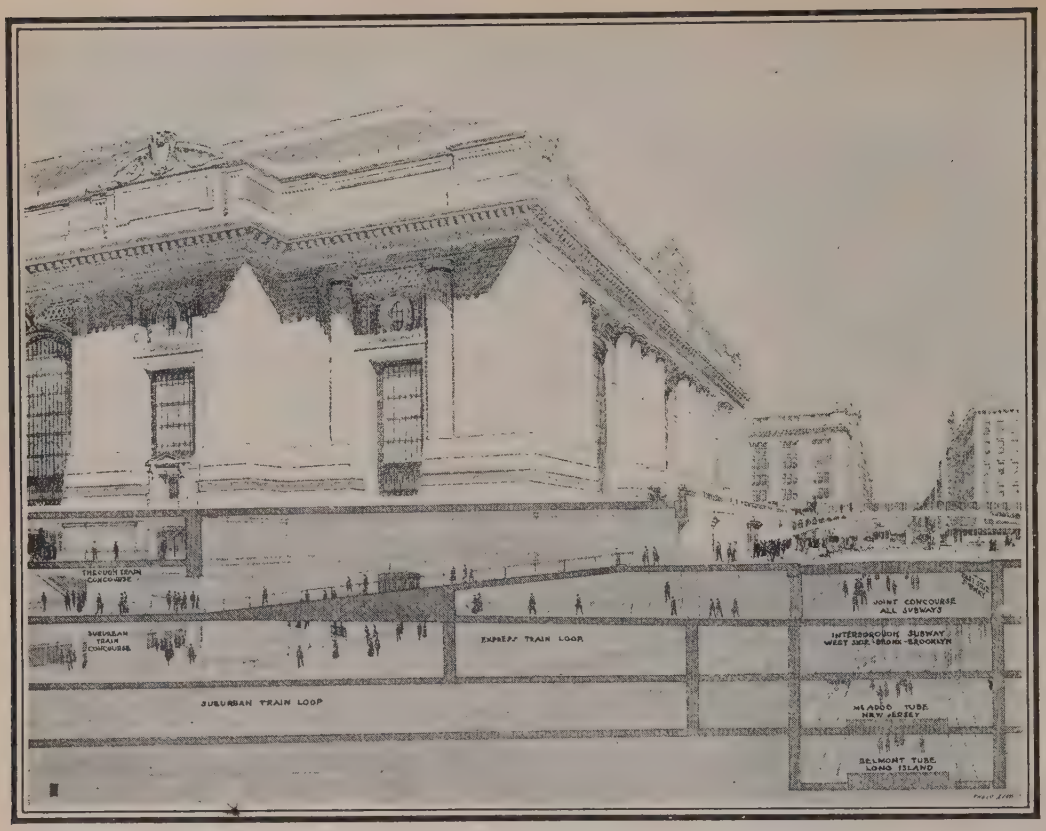
The scheme, however, contemplates a vast series of improvements, including the restoration of twelve cross streets to public traffic, the changing of level of two avenues, and the erection on the surface space made available by the sinking of the tracks of a dozen or more public buildings and other structures of popular resort. Although it will be another year and a half before the scheme is complete, the railroad company has already received application for the rental of their reclaimed surface space upon which to erect a number of public buildings, including a new opera house, an art gallery, several hotels, a Y. M. C. A. building, and a number of department stores and apartment houses. These changes, which will cost approximately $180,000,000, are expected to radically alter the character of the surrounding streets and avenues.

For several years all the metropolitan traffic on the Central and New Haven lines has entered New York City under electric power. On the Hudson River division the electric zone extends to Yonkers, on the Harlem division to White Plains, and on the main line of the New Haven to Stamford, Conn.

Slowly, but with praiseworthy steadiness, the work of enlarging the track space between the tunnel entrance and the station itself has been pushed to completion. There are still only four tracks through the tunnel, but from the southern entrance these four tracks, on one level, spread out horizontally and perpendicularly to sixty-seven tracks on two levels. This arrangement doubles the utility of the four tracks.

The new terminal building itself will have four levels. The passenger gallery on the grade of Forty-second Street will be the top one. The concourse of arrival and departure will be the next lower. This will contain forty-two tracks that will handle the through trains and will connect directly with the Interborough subway lines. On the level below will be twenty-five tracks for suburban traffic, connecting with the Hudson Tunnel trains. Underneath all these, running east and west under Forty-third and Forty-fifth Streets, will be subways for handling the baggage. At this lowest level, also, there will be an entrance to the Steinway tunnel under the East River.

The main features of the new Grand Central terminal will be the station buildings themselves. There will be three magnificent structures. In the outgoing station, the principal one of the group, there will be two great waiting-rooms, one for the suburban traffic and the other for through, long-distance passengers.



THE NEW GRAND CENTRAL, NEW YORK'S GREATEST TRAFFIC CENTER

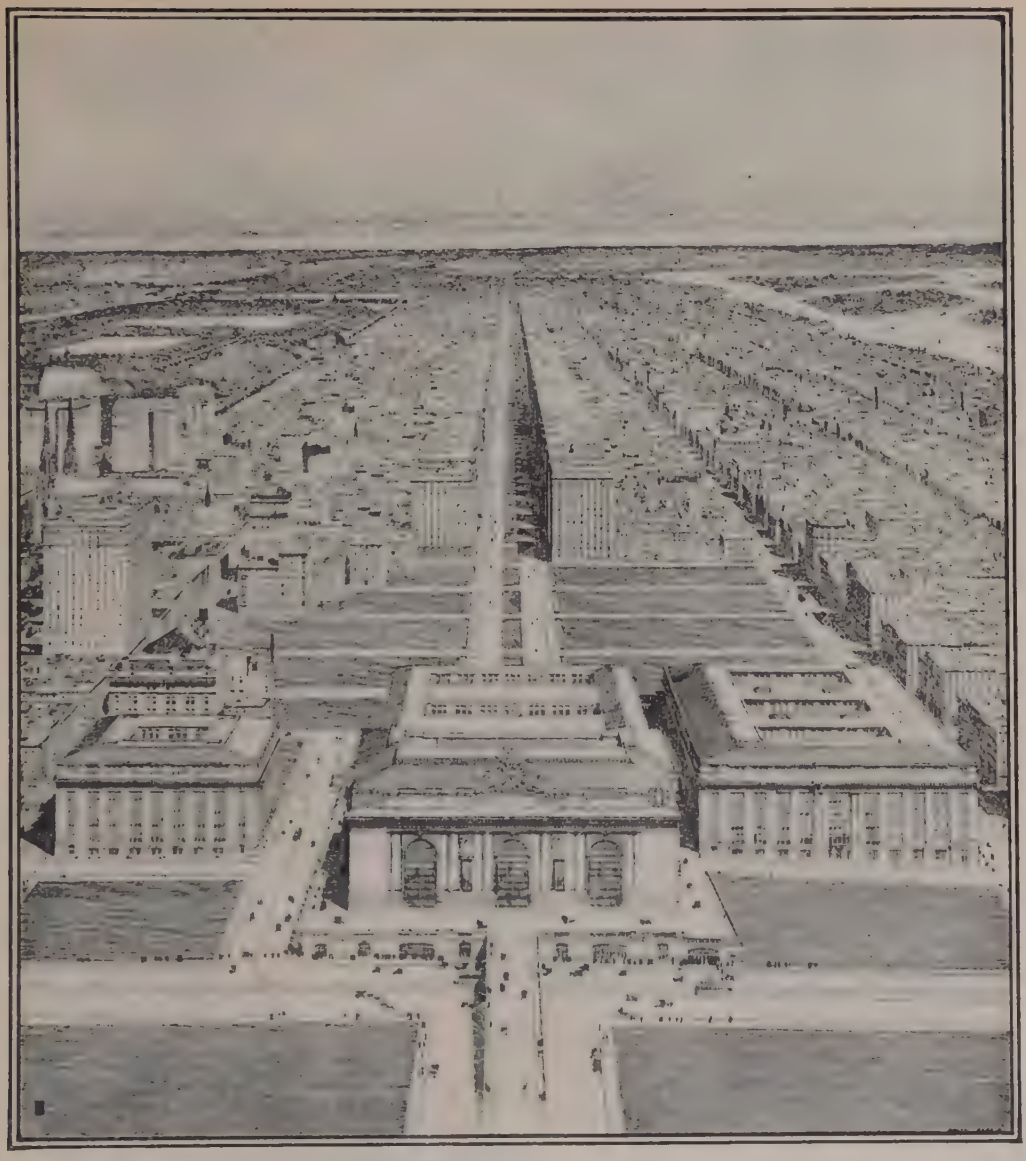
(From this may be seen the different track levels and the converging lines of local transit)

Each will be on the level of the track it serves and quite distant from the other, with separate ticket offices, entrances and exits. It is predicted that nearly 30,000 people can gather in the waiting-rooms, and on the platforms of these enormous stations, without crowding one another. The essence of the idea of the architects, we are told, was that "John Smith or Mary Jones, who have never been in New York before, can arrive at the Grand Central terminal and pass through it to where he or she is going with the least possible confusion and with the utmost tranquillity and peace of mind." The most noteworthy thing about the alterations at the great New York Central yards is the fact that they were carried on without stopping or seriously delaying the movement of approximately 2,000,000 passengers a month.

A NEW ROAD FOR WESTCHESTER COMMUTERS

In addition to the Grand Central terminal improvement which the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad is constructing in partnership with the New York Central, the New Haven contemplates other important improvements. It will "six-track" the Harlem River branch so as to cater better to the Westchester commuters. It is constructing jointly with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company the New York Connecting Railroad, including the Hell Gate bridge, to which we have already referred. It will soon electrify the main line and Harlem River branch for both passenger and freight service, and it is building the New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad.

This line, which is now well under construction, is one of the most important of the improvements in transit facilities in and around New York. Residents of the upper Bronx Borough and the suburban towns of east and central Westchester County who have daily business in New York are more in need of adequate transportation facilities than residents of any other section tributary to the metropolis. In the fall of 1911 a new era will open for these commuters, who are to have a railroad built entirely for them. The New York, Westchester & Boston will then be in operation from its terminals at White Plains and Portchester, to



A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE NEW TERMINAL OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL

(As it will appear two years from now)

the Willis Avenue station of the New Haven Railroad, on the Harlem River.

This is to be essentially a commuters' railroad. It is the first in the United States to be constructed for operation from the beginning by electric power. It is also the first to be built solely for the purpose of providing suburban rather than through traffic facilities, and for carrying passengers rather than freight. Its trains will bring the business man whose residence is thirty-five miles from the City Hall to his place of business within an hour. This, in the words of the railroad man, is a better first-hour record from the City Hall than that made by any other line out of New York.

The trip from White Plains and Portchester to lower Manhattan will be almost continuous. A quick transfer will be made at the Willis Avenue terminal to the Second or Third Avenue elevated lines. Trains running on fifteen minutes' or less headway, moreover, will do away with the necessity for consulting time tables. There are no grade crossings, the tracks being laid either on a concrete viaduct or in a cut open

except for a few hundred feet near the southern terminus. Since the wait between trains is never to exceed a few minutes, waiting-rooms are to be dispensed with, the long sheltered platforms taking their place.

The New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad—a merger of the original New York, Westchester & Boston Railway and a number of local trolley lines—was acquired by the New Haven in 1907. Although New Haven capital is behind the enterprise, the new road is to be separately managed. The line at present under construction consists of the two branches, one starting from Portchester and one from White Plains, coming together near the city of New Rochelle and terminating at Willis Avenue on the Harlem River in the Borough of the Bronx. At White Plains the company will later construct the Westchester & Northern Railroad, connecting with its commuting line and extending in a northwesterly direction to Pound Ridge, where it will divide into two branches, one extending to Brewster, N. Y., and the other to Danbury, Conn. This line will tap northern Westchester County and western Connecticut, where there are now no rapid-transit facilities whatsoever.

REAL RAPID TRANSIT IN SIGHT

The history of "rapid transit" within the city of New York is a long, wearisome story of complicated and apparently interminable disagreements between private financial interests, rapid transit boards, and municipal authorities. For nearly a generation this was a game of stock-jugglers and financial pirates, whose depredations kept the American metropolis from having local transportation facilities comparable to even those enjoyed by almost every other American city of 50,000 inhabitants.

From its transportation paralysis the metropolis began to emerge only five years ago, when the Rapid Transit Commission adopted most of the present legalized rapid-transit routes. A number of lines were then determined upon. When, two years later, the entire supervision of traction matters within the greater city was put under the jurisdiction of the newly established Public Service Commission, a new era began in metropolitan transportation.

The commission, vested as it is with all the powers of the former State Board of Railroad Commissioners, as well as those of the defunct Rapid Transit Commission, now has undivided supervision over all the railroad and street-railway corporations in the four counties comprising the metropolitan era. Its work is along two principal lines. It endeavors to improve or to compel private existing enterprises to improve present conditions. It also aims to engage private capital to construct additional facilities, lending municipal aid as far as the debt limit of the city will permit. An idea of the extent of its work may be seen from a few figures.

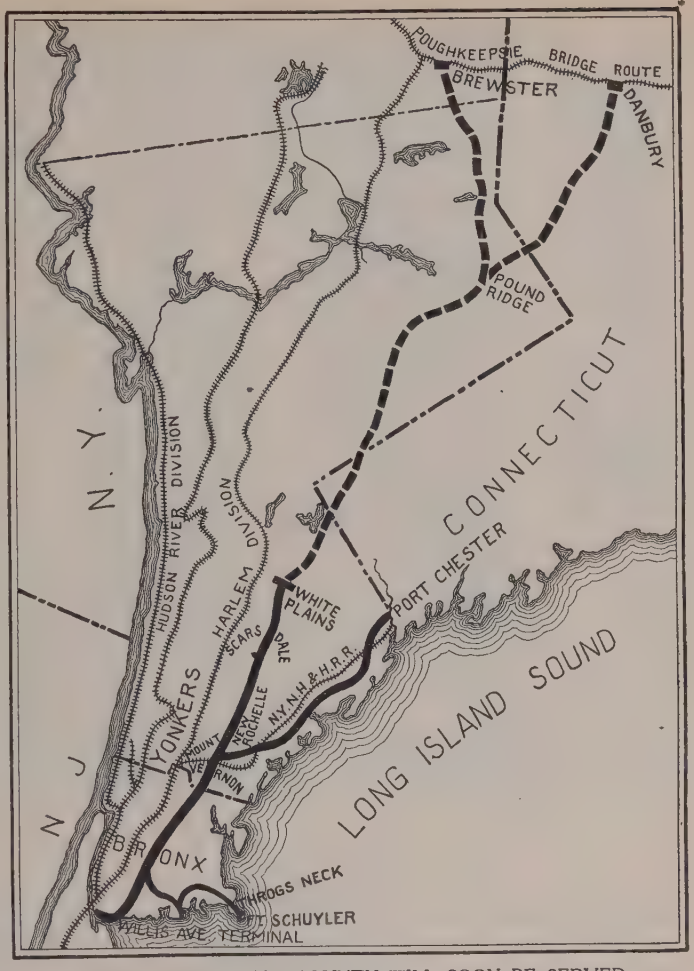
The street-railway companies over which the commission holds supervisory power have a combined nominal capital of $700,000,000. They operate 1636 miles of track and carry annually 1,360,000,000 of passengers, which is 18 per cent. of the fare passengers carried by all the street and electric railways of the United States, and 50 per cent. more than are carried by all the steam roads of the entire country.

The half-decade beginning in 1905 saw the completion of the "Subway," with its twenty-five miles of road, owned by the city but operated by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. On this line a person can travel for a five-cent fare either from Brooklyn Bridge or Van Cortlandt or Bronx Parks, through Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs, southward to the Battery in Manhattan, or southward and eastward under the East River to Brooklyn, making connection there with the Long Island Railroad. The same period of five years saw the beginning and partial completion of the Hudson Tunnel system, which

A STATION ON THE NEW YORK, WESTCHESTER & BOSTON RAILROAD

has already brought New Jersey to within three minutes of the New York City Hall. The construction of several bridges across the East River also properly belongs to this period, the Manhattan, Williamsburg, and Queensborough spans, and also the improvement in type and construction of the railroad ferryboats, particularly those plying across the Hudson. Bridges and tunnels have all but made the ferry obsolete. Several ferry lines have suspended operations because of financial difficulties. Indeed, the present tendency in ferries is apparently toward municipal control. One line—that from the Battery, Manhattan, to Staten Island (Borough of Richmond)—has been operated successfully by the city for three years.

A number of other rapid-transit routes, chiefly subways, were laid out at this time (1905). The history of all these has been marked by legal and financial tangles over the question of private or municipal construction and control. Private capital has been reluctant to undertake such work without guaranties which the city was not willing to give, and the municipality itself has been uncertain as to the extent of its right to borrow. It is sufficient for the purpose of this article to state that at this writing (September 10) the Public Service Commission has arrived at the point where it is legally empowered to open bids for the construction, by private or municipal capital, of an entirely new subway system.



HOW WESTCHESTER COUNTY WILL SOON BE SERVED BY A NEW RAILROAD

(The New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad with its northern extension, the Westchester & Northern. See preceding page)

The commission is now supervising the construction of the loop subway, designed to connect the Williamsburg, Manhattan, and Brooklyn bridges over the East River on both the Manhattan and Brooklyn sides. On the Manhattan side the tunnel is ready for the operation of trains. It has also authorized the construction—now well under way—of the Fourth Avenue subway, wholly in Brooklyn, extending from the New Manhattan Bridge as far as Forty-third Street, with further extensions planned to Fort Hamilton and, later, to Coney Island.

The new system, which the commission intends to push to an early completion, regardless of the attitude of existing private lines or interests, includes the Broadway-Lexington line, a subway in Manhattan, under the avenues named, from the Battery to the Harlem River, and through the Bronx in two branches, one terminating at Pelham Bay Park and the other at Woodlawn Cemetery; a new cross-town subway through Canal Street in lower Manhattan, from river to river, the Brooklyn portion of the "loop," and the two branches of the Fourth Avenue subway already mentioned, to Fourth Avenue and Coney Island. After these two steps have been taken, the commission contemplates constructing a subway on

A "PAY-AS-YOU-ENTER" CAR IN NEW YORK

(Now regarded as the best type)

the lower West Side of Manhattan, connecting the Hudson and Pennsylvania terminals and also traverse lines from river to river on Fifty-ninth and other uptown streets. The necessity for these last-named subways is bound to become increasingly evident after the Pennsylvania has begun to bring its multitudes into Manhattan into an already congested section.

Richmond is as yet the only borough which has no modern system of transportation. It cannot be said to be served at all by the municipal ferry, and the steam and trolley lines that now cross it. There are various projects for connecting this borough with the rest of the city. Rapid-transit tunnels are the favorite. One is planned to extend under the Narrows, to connect with the Fort Hamilton extension of the Fourth Avenue subway. Another scheme provides for the southward prolongation of the Hudson Tube system from Jersey City through the Communipaw section, to Staten Island by a tunnel under Kill van Kull.

A great deal has been done for the comfort and safety of passengers in the metropolitan area and in the direction of increasing speed and relieving congestion by improvements in equipment. Some of these have been introduced by the railroads themselves, others are due to the watchful care and energy of the Public Service Commission. It is only during very recent years, since the use of electric motive power became general, that elevated, subway, and even surface cars have attained their present weight and length. The size, steadiness, and material of construction (steel in place of wood) have added to the safety of the passengers, and these, with the lengthened platforms on elevated and subway lines, have been instrumental in relieving congestion. On the surface lines the introduction of the "pay-as-you-enter" car, such as is now used on the Third Avenue surface line in Manhattan, has been made compulsory by the Public Service Commission. These cars are "convertible,"—that is, they may be changed from summer to winter form. They have no running-board, and are equipped with fenders, wheel-guards, and air-brakes. The steel cars in the subways now have side as well as end doors and air-brakes, and are operated with pneumatic starting signals.

The idea of the Public Service Commission is that in all new subways and tunnels, the dimensions should be such as to permit of the use of standard railway equipment. This looks forward to the time when trains will come from New Jersey and Westchester County and make trips without a break through the tunnels. The commission's idea, further, is to "tie in" all bridges as part of the railway system. The old Brooklyn idea of bringing passengers only to the bridge on the New York side and leaving them there is to be superseded by a metropolitan conception of transit without change all over the greater city through tunnels, on the surface, and over the bridges. "To the heart of Manhattan with a minimum of change," is the motto.

MILWAUKEE'S SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT

BY GEORGE ALLAN ENGLAND

FOR the first time in our history a Socialist administration to-day finds itself completely controlling a city of metropolitan size. Brockton and Haverhill, both of which at one time elected Socialist mayors, left them unsupported in the city councils, and doomed them therefore to defeat. In Milwaukee, on the contrary, the government is practically a unit, elected on a straight Socialist platform. It has a free hand. Its failure or its success will, in consequence, be watched with keen interest by all to whom the problems of municipal welfare are important.

When the news flashed over the wires last April that Emil Seidel, a pattern-maker, had been elected Mayor of Milwaukee on the Socialist ticket, with the largest plurality ever given in the city, and that in addition he had carried with him nearly the entire municipal government, America paused for a long moment to wonder. Some papers scoffed; others intimated or openly expressed their hope that the new administration should fail—lest through success it should induce other cities to imitation; and some predicted anarchy and bloodshed. As a whole, however, the press adopted a reasonable skepticism. "Let us wait, before passing judgment," seemed the general verdict. "Let us give this new idea a hearing. Perhaps, after all, it can make good." And so the country has been waiting.

MAYOR EMIL SEIDEL

(The first Socialist called to administer the affairs of a large American city)

This attitude has perhaps been partly due to the sweeping nature of the overturn. The Socialist victory possessed nothing of half-heartedness. Springing from popular discontent with the open corruption of Milwaukee's previous administrations, as well as with many features of the present system, and symptomatic of the drift away from old-party politics, it was overwhelming.

As will be remembered, Seidel's vote ran more than 7000 in excess of Schoenecker's (Dem.), and over 15,000 above Beffel's (Rep.). With Seidel there were swept into office 16 Aldermen out of a possible 23, including 7 Aldermen-at-Large, 2 Civil Judges, 11 Supervisors out of 16, the City Treasurer, Attorney, Comptroller, and a majority on the Board of County Supervisors. The Council, formerly composed of 19 Democrats, 10 Socialists, and 6 Republicans, now stands thus: 21 Socialists, 10 Democrats, and 4 Republicans. In addition, the new administration has had the appointing of several important officials. For two years at least, Socialists—workingmen—will dictate the policies of a city of close to 375,000 population. Thus their task becomes one of the most weighty experiments in municipal government ever tried by the American people.[1]

Even before the last election the Social-Democrats, both in office and out, were persistently agitating for public ownership of various utilities, such as coal, gas, wood, ice, and street-railway service. Against great odds they had succeeded in clearing the way for a municipal electric-light plant. In the

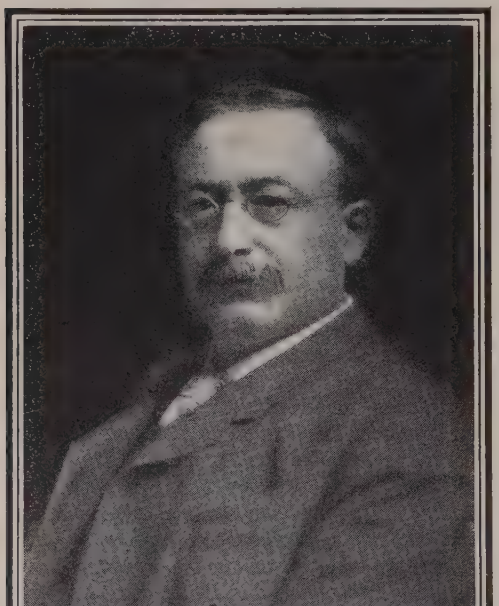
[1] Of interest as showing the strictly proletarian character of the new government, is a glance at the trades of the various officials. Seidel is a pattern-maker. He designed the stoves used in some of the Milwaukee street-cars. Berger is an editor. The Treasurer is a florist. The Attorney worked his way through college as a cook. Other occupations among the remaining officials are: 4 machinists, 3 solicitors, 3 painters, 3 cigar-makers, 2 carpenters, and one each of the following: compositor, newspaper-writer, stock-clerk, printer.

matter of the C. M. & St. P. viaduct they had saved the city some $160,000. They had exposed and checked graft in the furnishing of policemen's and firemen's uniforms, and in the city garbage-plant. They had also stopped the payment of considerable sums to absent or discharged officials.

They had advocated home rule; street "comfort stations"; municipal hospitals, markets, storage houses and abattoir; a public lodging-house; 3-cent fares; a redistricting of the city; free text-books and "penny lunches" for underfed children, as well as properly built, lighted, warmed, and cleaned school-buildings. They had rendered abortive the efforts of a certain book concern to have the school board made appointive, and had assured Milwaukee the right to elect its own board. They had been campaigning against tuberculosis, food-adulteration, and the contract system, explaining the high cost of living as a result of private monopoly, and advocating municipal model tenements, free legal advice for the poor, and "social centers" to replace the saloon.

Ever since 1908 the Social-Democratic Aldermen have been closely watched by the citizens. Even the capitalist press admitted their worth—and a strong press it is, with nine dailies, naturally a unit in anti-Socialist policy. Perhaps one of the most telling blows struck by the Social-Democrats has been their minimizing of expenses to the county for grand juries, attorneys' fees, and court charges. This saving, due to their war on graft, has been very great. Such an economizing of cash, amply proved, sometimes affects a community more favorably than any purely moral issue.

All these and many other acts have been for some time stored in the public memory of Milwaukee; they all helped spell success. The voters of the city had really witnessed Socialists at work. So, too, had the citizens of the entire State, for Social-Democratic members of the legislature had in the meantime been active, and the people as a whole had approved their labors.[1]



VICTOR L. BERGER

(One of the leaders of the Socialist party in the United States—for twenty-five years the leading "pioneer, propagandist, and sponsor" of socialism in Milwaukee.)

WHAT HAS BEEN, WHAT IS BEING ACCOMPLISHED?

Here, now, comes the really vital question. Here we envisage the practical answer. A program may be, on paper, all that Plato, More, or Bellamy could dream, yet in practice shatter every hope. "The hills of Democracy, afar off, always look green." When we draw near—what then?

In judging the Milwaukee movement, we should in the first place bear firmly in mind the fact that the Social-Democrats have now held office only six months, and that such an Augean stable as a large American city requires a deal of sluicing before it can become wholly clean. We must also remember that the "hold-over" old party officials have with some consistency labored to block the new régime. In the third place, the finances of the city were left so entangled and depleted that, up to the present, funds have been lacking for some of the more important projects. And, lastly, a stubborn obstacle has been encountered in the shape of State laws hampering home rule. The city charter, which Attorney Hoan characterizes as "a complicated, musty, gray-haired old document," has in several respects bound the hands of the Social-Democrats. Until Socialists at Madison shall have succeeded in securing a new

[1] The Socialist State legislators had, among other things, secured an eight-hour day for railway telegraphers in Wisconsin (a measure later declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the state); had enforced better protection against industrial accidents, and had improved sanitary conditions in factories; they had also obtained a greater degree of justice for workingmen in the courts. Though voted down by the opposition, they had introduced many bills and ordinances for a general eight-hour day, against injunctions in labor disputes, restricting and prohibiting child labor, providing lunches for hungry children, and looking toward municipal and State ownership—even urging national ownership, so far as memorials to Congress could go. They had, moreover, labored, though in vain, for old-age pensions, the referendum, initiative and recall, and other progressive measures

MAYOR SEIDEL AND HIS FAMILY

charter, certain demands must of necessity lie in abeyance. Yet, in spite of all these several difficulties, results have already materialized.

To begin with, immediately on taking possession of the city government, the Socialists put an end to a lot of petty grafting and lopped off numbers of useless official heads. The opposition had charged that the Social-Democrats would permit officials and workmen to "soldier." The awakening from that delusion came at once. The eight-hour day was promptly insisted on, to the dismay of the old party officials who still retained office. This rule has already weeded out several lazy and incompetent employees.

The administration has also removed eight unnecessary and illegally appointed deputy sheriffs, thus at one stroke effecting a saving of $9,600 a year. One "chair-warmer" was at once dismissed in the City Clerk's office,

CARL P. DIETZ
(City Comptroller)

CHARLES B. WHITNALL
(City Treasurer)

and the bodyguard in the Mayor's office was put back on a police beat; two salaries were saved. The new Commissioner of Public Works, H. E. Briggs, quickly discovered that the methods of purchasing for the city had been very lax. At his recommendation a new department was created, known as the Purchasing Department. Henry Campbell, a competent business man, was put in charge of this. During the first fortnight he introduced order into chaos, and began his practical saving in several directions.[1] He is at present developing a plan to secure the usual commercial cash discounts, which will result in an estimated annual economy of about $20,000. Up to date, the Socialists have cut away some $4000 of needless expense. They believe that, when their methods are fully under way, they can reduce the city's expenses between $50,000 and $100,000 per annum. Mere details, true; but helpful in housecleaning—a sort of preliminary brushing down of spiders' webs.

One of the vital principles of the Social-Democrats has been the securing of the most competent man for important work, regardless of his political complexion or his place of residence. "Get experts!"

[1] Economies to date: On hose for the Fire Department, $60. On automobile tires, $25. On hay, $180. (This, on a basis that will save the city at least $1,400 per year.) On coal, $670. On oats, $50, presaging an annual economy of $400. The total volume of the city's purchases per annum is about $1,000,000.

Photograph by Rice

HARRY E. BRIGGS
(Commissioner of Public Works)

DANIEL W. HOAN
(City Attorney)

CARL D. THOMPSON
(City Clerk)

has been a slogan. The task has proved difficult.

"The big corporations," Mayor Seidel explains, "have laid hands on these experts. They have hired the best legal talent, the best engineering talent, the best technical men. . . . We in Milwaukee realize that the technical man, the engineer, the expert, belongs to the people and not to the capitalist. We are fighting with the corporations to get possession of these experts. We lay claim on them, and . . . we are going to get them."

IMPROVED SANITATION

Following this idea, Seidel and his associates cast about for some weeks before being able satisfactorily to fill the post of Commissioner of Health. They finally fixed upon and were able to secure Passed-Assistant Surgeon W. C. Rucker, of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, whose national reputation rests on the part that he took in the successful fights against the bubonic fight in San Francisco and the yellow fever in New Orleans.

When questioned about this appointment of a non-Socialist to fill so important a post, Seidel made answer:

> It is not a question of a man's politics in matters of this kind. We want efficiency. Dr. Rucker's politics suit us first-rate. He is anti-rat, anti-bubonic plague, anti-typhoid fever, and anti-slum. If my child were sick, I would not necessarily look for a Socialist physician. I would seek a specialist, without inquiring about his politics, if he were clearly the best man to bring my child back to health.

Dr. Rucker has already demonstrated that the endemic typhoid of Milwaukee is due to the contaminated water-supply, a condition previously neglected and even denied; and already he has taken steps for the purification of that supply.

He has begun work on a survey of the city, investigating its diseases and its plague-spots, and is drawing up a plan of campaign against them. Taking with him a photographer, he has delved into the slums and alleys. Many of the appalling conditions of poverty in the congested Italian, Jewish, and Slovak districts have been photographed — pictures have been obtained showing, for example, little girls searching garbage-barrels for food; showing the extent to which the alleys have become the playgrounds of the poor; showing half-naked youngsters playing in mud and mire, with refuse, dead animals, and other filthy objects.

EXTENDING THE PARK AND TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS

Closely allied to the task of improving the city's physical welfare is the work, now well under way, of largely extending the park system. Elaborate plans have already been drawn up, and $250,000 has been voted to begin operations.

Charles B. Whitnall, City Treasurer and member of the Park Commission, has devised a far-reaching scheme for public betterment. His plan contemplates forming a "Civic Center" between State, Wells, Fifth and Eighth Streets, near the Lake front. From this center, parked thoroughfares are to radiate, broad enough for car lines to run through the middle, with trees and grass-plots on either side. Parks and breathing-places will be scattered along these thoroughfares.

In connection with the system, recommendations by the Metropolitan Park Commission deal with the concentration of transportation-lines throughout the city. The map on the next page illustrates the plan, which aims to render the various sections of the city mutually more accessible, and to facilitate the handling of goods, as well as render more easy the daily ebb and flow of humanity.

The "zone system" is now being worked out. This will eventually exclude from residence districts the factories and railroads which now "make most districts of working-class homes unsanitary, unsafe and noisy."

Mr. Whitnall proposes that the city shall invest some $3,000,000 in land, and shall purchase, under condemnation proceedings, a tract for parkways as well as for model dwellings. The parkway system is to involve radical improvements in electric railway service. By a referendum vote of April 5 the construction of a municipal depot at the Civic Center was decided on. The city intends, when able, to establish municipal street-car lines, both for passengers and freight, along the parkways. These will be far superior in convenience and directness to the existing lines.

"This fact," says Mr. Whitnall, "coupled with the ability to travel faster without fear of accident along the parked ways, and with the added comfort to the public, will put the present lines of the private companies in a more enterprising attitude. Though we cannot lay the tracks at once, for lack of funds, no franchises will be given to any private corporations; yet they will be encouraged to

SYSTEM OF PARKED WAYS RADIATING FROM MILWAUKEE'S CIVIC CENTER

(The dark portion in the center of the map shows the location of proposed civic center. The City Hall, the first one in a large American city to be controlled by Socialists, is located there now. When the best routes for the radiating roads were plotted it was found that they coincided almost exactly with the old Indian trails leading into Milwaukee when that place was but a fur-trading station)

use the system under leases. The terminals, however, are to be fully equipped and owned by the city. All this system of business is to be audited by the city also."

Connected with the municipal trunk lines, subsidiary traffic and freight centers have already been planned. Each is to consist of a park and a depot. It is proposed to equip all business districts with trackage, so that heavy merchandise can be delivered by rail and trucking thus kept off the pavements. The municipal freight-cars are to be equipped with wagons which can be lifted on or off by cranes at the various local depots. An elaborate plan, on the whole, but well inside the limits of the possible. Already begun, its extension waits merely the application of sufficient funds. By way of further comment on the traffic situation, Mr. Whitnall says:

Milwaukee has grown to a size where there is an advantage in separating the interurban depots from the long-distance traffic, and where freight, including Lake tonnage, can be handled within zones convenient but apart from the business centers. These features have been developing. Preparation to begin work on what is called Jones Island Harbor, and on a municipal depot for Lake passenger and long-distance travel, is suggested for the Third Ward, along Erie St. This brings the three great municipal depots in a line, with river connections. Considerable engineering work is involved, for which detailed plans are now being arranged.

A new park has already been selected for the Fifth Ward, and a general investigation has been made by the Park Board to put a stop to the sale, in any park, of impure products, foodstuffs, and drinks. Work has also begun on the River Parks plan, and on the scheme for municipal fruit-culture.

ARBORICULTURE. EDGEWATER PARKS

A systematic planting of trees, particularly fruit- and nut-trees, is already under way. The public is being urged to coöperate in this work, this "simple but effectual method of conservation," not only for æsthetic effect, but also with a view to lessening the cost of fruit and incidentally decreasing intemperance. The plan, at present, contemplates a 3000-acre municipal apple-orchard, to supply fruit at reduced prices.

"One of the blights of civilization," say the Social-Democrats, "is the abnormal appetite for stimulants. There is an insufficient amount of fruit available or within reach of the average individual. Apples can be produced by the city at $1.00 a barrel. This would do for us what prohibition never can do."

Preparations are under way to develop a long strip of the city's river shores, which are to be beautified and rendered available for boating, bathing, and other amusements. A Sewage Commission, consisting of three of the most eminent sanitary engineers in America, is at present outlining a plan to prevent the pollution of Milwaukee's three rivers—the Milwaukee, Menomonee, and Kinnickinnic. The forthcoming report of this Commission is expected to recommend the prohibition or the discharge of wastewaters into the rivers by large manufacturing concerns, the installation of a complete system of intercepting sewers and the final disposition of the sewage in an economical and sanitary manner. This will convert the rivers running through the city from unsightly "septic tanks" into pleasant, health-giving streams.

The shores for a long distance will be beautified and rendered available for boating, bathing, and other amusements. Public interest in these shores is greater than can be measured in dollars and cents. When developed, they will provide park areas for many localities, at the same time furnishing many miles of delightful walks and drives. Their cost of maintenance should be comparatively slight, for the Socialists plan to let them grow naturally, remaining as nearly in their present wild state as practicable, yet at the same time removed from danger of encroachment by private owners.

Work has already begun on the Menomonee to plat the land in park form, not in squares. Some of the land-owners in the vicinity have realized the advantage of this form of platting, and are coöperating with the administration. The amount of land that the city will have to purchase outright will be small.

On the Milwaukee River, north side, lies a large tract that the Socialists propose to arrange for model homes. The city is already empowered to do all but build; and State legislation has been planned which will enable the municipality to establish a winter factory where cottages in "knock-down" form can be constructed. This work will not only relieve unemployment, but will also provide very inexpensive summer homes for the working class. The whole movement has in view, as in so many European cities, municipally owned workingmen's homes.

Thomas A. Edison is enthusiastic about this plan. When interviewed, late in August, by Walter Thomas Mills (who is now on a year's tour of the world for the Socialists of Milwaukee, collecting and writing up data about municipal improvements), he exclaimed:

> My message to Milwaukee is that hers is a great opportunity. The city can buy land, subdivide, improve it, and on it build sanitary, comfortable, beautiful houses for all her people, which need not cost more than $1800 each. . . . There is an opportunity to entirely rebuild the homes of a city, and it need never cost the city . . . anything to do it. Your city can have the use of my concrete-house inventions. I do not want a dollar of profits. You can sell bonds, say at 5 per cent.; can build these houses, rent them at one-fourth the present rate, and even that rental will pay off the bonds in ten years. After that the only cost will be maintenance, which will be practically nothing.

The park and land undertaking of the Social-Democrats may for the present be roughly summed up by saying that all plans are based on the idea that the first consideration should be to make the city a better home for those who do the work of the city. Provisions are being made for broad parkways, beautiful streets, convenient transportation, and economical and artistic groupings of public buildings. Some of the most healthful and pleasant sites are being reserved for municipal dwellings. Plans are under way for comfort-stations and small parks in present residence districts, and for the destruction and rebuilding of tenements.

Fruit- and nut-trees will be planted in great outer parks, the product of which can be sold by the city to raise money for other plans or to reduce the cost of living and to furnish wholesome food for the inhabitants. "The aim of the whole project is to secure sanitary and agreeable surroundings for the people."

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE STREET DEPARTMENT

Closely allied to the park system, of course, is that of streets and throughfares. Here, too, radical improvements have already been brought into effect.

One of Mayor Seidel's first official acts was to make an extended personal investigation of the streets and put an end to a good deal of incompetent, shiftless paving-work. Following this, he sent a message to the Council, recommending that prizes be offered to children for their help in keeping the streets clean, and giving those who prove trustworthy police powers to arrest violators of health ordinances.

J. J. Handley, the new Superintendent of Street-Cleaning, has already got the slum alleys into shape, as never before. He has laid out simplified districts and has reapportioned the street gangs, economizing time and labor. H. E. Briggs, who, as Commissioner of Public Works, has replaced the former cumbersome four-man board, is estimating the cost and feasibility of installing sanitary, dust-proof, odorless boxes for sweepings, from which the dirt cannot be spilled.

As a matter of economy, the creosoted paving-blocks which have been worn out are now being used for fuel at the asphalt plant. The old asphalt, for years past thrown onto the dump, has been discovered to possess value. It can be remelted and used over and over again. Consequently it is now being "mined" and employed to resurface the pavements. Many a dollar is being saved.

The Socialists have already exposed a deal in paving-contracts, whereby some 200 per cent. profit was to be made out of the city by a firm selling "bitulithic" pavement. Estimated economies which will result from a revision of this deal will amount to between $20,000 and $25,000.

One of the most interesting projects actually being worked out is the purchase of a municipal quarry. The city has a chance to buy a fine limestone bed on the shores of the Lake. From it, most of the paving and building stone required can be obtained. The quarry will, in all probability, be the first municipal industry inaugurated by the Social-Democrats.

The supply of stone will suffice for generations. It can be crushed and delivered on board a boat for 30 cents a cubic yard. Milwaukee is now paying $1.25 to $1.40 a cubic yard. If transported on a city scow, carrying and unloading will cost but 10 cents a yard. The prospective reduction in cost is obviously very great.

OTHER INNOVATIONS

Among a number of minor factors in their house-cleaning, the Socialists have reorganized the Public Works Department on what is called an "efficiency basis." They have reorganized the accounting system in the Comptroller's office, and have passed an ordinance establishing the "cost unit" system. Money has been appropriated to instal this system, putting Milwaukee among the first of all American cities in regard to up-to-date business methods. The city will also, from now on, bid on all public work, thus doing away with the contract-graft.

Although the problem of forcing the street-car companies to give clean and adequate service has not yet been satisfactorily solved, a number of ordinances have been passed for that purpose, and the days of dirty, overcrowded cars are surely numbered.

A committee has been appointed to investigate the matter of a municipal printing plant, in order to escape extortion at private hands. The sale of liquor in the "red-light" district has been prohibited. For various reasons, seventy-five applications for licenses have been rejected. The Socialists refuse to issue a license for a saloon in any building condemned by the Building Inspector, or within certain prescribed limits, or to any man for any other man or for a company.

They are now considering a measure which will force the labeling of all tenement-houses, sweat-shops, brothels, and assignation-houses with the real owners' names. They have granted a 24-hour rest to every policeman, once in 15 days, and have assured each officer and fireman a public trial before discharge. They intend to make all election-days holidays.

Investigating the House of Correction, the Socialist supervisors have found a wretched state of affairs. There is only one doctor for this large institution, and not even a single nurse. The doctor has been making but one visit a day. The building is a fire-trap. A

new building and proper attendance are now being planned for.

Two of the supervisors have volunteered to spend one week, each, in the county jail, locked in cells like prisoners. They intend to discover the exact status of that institution, and to improve it. In the erection of the new Central Police-station, the committee to whom the plans were submitted insisted that the cells must receive direct sunlight, and stipulated a number of other humane, sanitary improvements. According to an expert in such matters—a professor of Sociology in Chicago University—this building is to be the best city prison in America.

In regard to union labor, an atmosphere now prevails that makes the organization and growth of unionism far easier than under the old régime. Already the street-car employees, and the girls employed in the clothing trade and in the breweries, have materially benefited therefrom. The car companies have voluntarily raised wages $3 to $9 per month. Every union reports good gains. That this improvement will swing union labor toward a continued support of the Social-Democrats is apparent.

THE CITY ATTORNEY'S VICTORIES

But in the City Attorney's department we find some of the most striking successes; made, too, against heavy odds. For, as Attorney Daniel Hoan says: "A Socialist taking possession of this office finds himself peculiarly hampered, because all the laws of the State and city, being capitalist laws, act to restrain and tie him."

That is, the larger matters of home rule and municipal ownership of the principal industries have as yet necessarily lain in abeyance. Until the Socialists at Madison can bestow home rule, such plans cannot legally be put through. Home rule, however, is on the way, and with it public ownership.

Despite this temporary obstacle, much has already been accomplished. The first task that Hoan undertook was to give a legal opinion on a resolution to employ union men on city work.

He found that the courts prohibited discrimination in favor of union labor on city jobs. At the same time, however, he ascertained that the city could regulate the wage-scale, and he induced the Board of Public Works to pay the union rate. One of the Socialist Aldermen then introduced a resolution authorizing the Board to pay a wage sufficient to employ skilled workmen. It seems that the construction of the new viaduct required the services of such men, and that few could be had at the old rate of $3 a day. Consequently, skilled iron-workers are now employed at $4.50, and the Superintendent of Bridges, McKeith, reports that the city will be able to save money because of the increased efficiency of this new class of men.

The next important case that came before the City Attorney was an action to compel the C. M. & St. P. Railroad to depress more than a mile of trackage in the city limits, so as to abolish grade-crossings. This case was bitterly contested by the railroad and by manufacturers along the entire distance. At the end of the hearing, after more than 100 witnesses had been called, the Railroad Commission decided that the grades must be done away with. This was conceded by even the opposition press to be the greatest victory in abolishing Milwaukee grade-crossings ever achieved.

This case was followed in June by one against a building company, recovering $10,000 on the defalcation of a former official whose bond had never been called for. Another case, won in July, saved the city the same amount, $10,000. Thus far, every important case tried since the Socialists came into power has been won by them.

THOSE UNCOLLECTED LICENSE-FEES

One of Hoan's hardest tasks has been the investigation of the street-railway service and the determination of what could be done, under present state laws and private ownership, to better the service. As a result, ordinances have been drafted providing for clean cars, air-brakes and lifting jacks, to be used in case of accidents. This investigation unearthed the fact that for the past 10 years an annual license-fee of $10 per car had not been paid by the companies. Suit has been brought for the amount of these fees, totaling $72,000. Even should this suit fail, which it can hardly do, the Socialists from now on intend to collect fees of some $5000 a year. In connection with this case, John I. Beggs, boss of Milwaukee's traction, gas and electric light, underwent arrest, to the great joy of thousands.

Attorney Hoan has also put an end to the practices of "friendly suits" and "agreements," which have cost the city very large sums. He has informed the Council that, even under the old charter, Milwaukee can

establish the municipal coal and wood yard. A special committee of the Council has framed the proper measure for this work, which is now being pushed forward.

THE QUESTION OF FINANCE

One of the principal objections made by the opposition has been the vital one that funds would be lacking. And this, in a measure, has so far proved true. Not only is the city's revenue inadequate for the Socialists' plans *in toto*, but the Rose administration, retiring, left a deficit of some $250,000 which will have to be met—one of many evil legacies bequeathed to the newcomers.

It becomes evident, then, that economies will have to be practised and many plans devised to make both ends meet. The several retrenchments already noted, the damage-suits and the license-fees case already won, the forcing of the viaduct expense upon the railroad company, and the cutting off of extensive grafts, partly meet the Socialists' needs. But a far greater source of revenue will shortly be opened by the movement now well under way to institute scientific business methods and to force the payment of proportional taxes by the corporations doing business in the city.

City Treasurer Whitnall, fully alive to the situation, is laboring to bring order into the comparative chaos which the Democrats left for him. No more bonds are to be issued for city maintenance or running expenses, but only for land and permanent improvements. Threats made before election by certain bonding companies, which handle the city's bonds, that in case the Socialists were elected they would refuse to deal in Milwaukee securities, have proved idle. Banks and others interested in the financial affairs of the city can find no valid reason why Milwaukee's credit should be less secure under an honest administration than under one notoriously corrupt. The clearing house of the Milwaukee banks has agreed to handle and dispose of every bond-issue which the city desires to put out.

When the rumor was spread abroad that the Socialists would be attacked by the capitalist system and be prevented from selling their bonds, almost immediately letters were received from different sections of the country, from labor-unions in New York, Chicago and elsewhere, and from many individuals, offering to take up their investments in other directions and put them, if required, into Milwaukee securities. In some cases these offers ran as high as several hundred thousand dollars. Had it become necessary to appeal to the labor movement, that movement would in all probability have handled the entire issue. This, however, has not been needful, since the financial interests of Milwaukee itself have proved willing and anxious to take the bonds, as issued.

In regard to means for the park and transportation improvements, methods have already been roughed out. The expense of buying the necessary land need not be great. Says Treasurer Whitnall:

> We acquired from the last legislature authority for the purchase of a larger area than may be put to actual use. We can take in enough to retain the new increment created by virtue of the improvements.
>
> The city has the power to buy and sell real estate. It can purchase land in the suburbs, improve it, sell or rent the land, and use the funds so obtained for further extension of its plans.
>
> It is suggested that city sales of property should be exempt from taxation of improvements—this to inaugurate the higher land tax and prevent tax-dodging. The assessed valuation on which a tax is paid is to be the price at which the city may take over property. From the sales of the improved city land, the city will acquire funds for three other large tracts. These the city will not sell, but will plot them for model dwellings. If the city can retain 25 per cent. of what this system will yield, it will be enough to maintain our entire park system.

Already the Park Board has begun collecting and saving for fertilizer all manure and refuse. The city was previously buying fertilizer at $3 per yard, and wasting its own. The excess of fertilizer will now be sold to gardeners, thus creating a new municipal enterprise.

The matter of fruit-growing is also being pushed forward as a measure for revenue. Out of 20,000 acres contemplated for use in parks and agricultural schools, at least from 3000 to 4000 acres are to be devoted to apples. The income from an orchard of this size is calculated to suffice for the support of the School Department and all improvements therein, as well as for the cost of collecting street-sweepings, dead leaves, garbage, etc., for manure.

As for the scientific disposal of the city's sewage, according to the well-known Berlin method, that is estimated to be capable of yielding $500,000 per annum.

In short, just as fast as revenue and hostile State laws permit, every one of the Social-Democrats' proposals is now being, or will be, put into realization.

APPLYING THE MERIT SYSTEM

Inasmuch as they have always been strenuous and vehement clamorers for the merit system, the course of the Socialists toward this institution has been closely watched. Out of a total number of 4711 persons in the city service, changes have been made in less than one per cent. of the places involved. Of the 199 offices and employees not subject to civil-service rules, the changes have affected not more than 10 per cent. City Treasurer Whitnall remarked to a caller in his office one day, "There are only two Socialists besides myself working here. These old employees have been trained to this work here and so long as they do it well they shall stay here. To put in Socialists who would have to learn the intricacies of the office would mean loss of time and efficiency. It would be like a manufacturer throwing away good machinery that would get no better results." Treasurer Whitnall retained the former deputy of his department. Commissioner of Public Works H. E. Briggs has promoted the former chief clerk of the department, a man of eighteen years' service with the city, to the deputyship of the department.

NOT A "REFORM" MOVEMENT

We should by no means lose sight, amid the complex details of this municipal house-cleaning, of the real and vital difference between the Milwaukee movement and many another outsweeping with the new broom of "reform."

Socialists disclaim the title of reformers. They always claim to be revolutionists. As everywhere, the Milwaukee Social-Democrats, while ameliorating present conditions, are looking forward to a complete and radical change —the transition from Capitalism to Socialism. Their government, as they see it, is for the first time in the history of this country a real government of, for, and by the people. This, coupled with the principle of the recall (which always and everywhere is applied by Socialists), explains their confidence that while every reform movement has eventually "slumped," their labors will possess permanent value.

Inspired by a different ideal, informed and energized by a new spirit, it is, as Berger says, "A victory for principle, a victory for progress, a little step toward a higher phase of civilization."

THE FUTURE?

A hard, a stony path lies before the Milwaukee Social-Democrats. They will be checked, hampered, and harassed by capital. Step by step they must fight for every inch of ground. The fiercest opposition will arise, in all probability, when they attempt to enforce equitable taxation upon the corporations and other "tax-dodgers." Though ordinances be passed, even those may not guarantee just assessments, for the courts still have power to neutralize Socialist measures. It will be interesting to watch just how far the Social-Democrats will be permitted by capitalism to use their theoretical powers of taxation.

Certain things we may be certain of. Graft and corruption in Milwaukee will be mown down as never before. Free speech, free press, and a fair field for the extension of the labor movement will be assured. Such measures as cannot be blocked by the superior and hostile powers of State and national laws will be carried out. A strong effort is already being made to send at least one Social-Democratic Congressman to Washington, where the propaganda can be undertaken on a wider field. The prospect of this effort succeeding appears very favorable. One may conservatively say that, with the last election, a new phase of American Socialism began to develop.

The words of Emil Seidel, the pattern-maker, the Mayor of a great city, seem so modest yet so confident, that they may well be remembered:

> We do not expect to usher in the Coöperative Commonwealth in one year or five years, but we intend to do all our limited means permit to make Milwaukee a better place for every citizen.
>
> We shall perhaps disappoint a few capitalists. We shall not disappoint the working people. We have made no rash promises—we have made no promises at all further than to say we shall use our best endeavors to do something worth doing for Milwaukee and its citizenry. We realize our opportunity, and we realize our danger. We know that the eyes of the whole country are on Milwaukee and our party, and that we must stand or fall by our performance. We shall both counsel and practise what we believe to be moderation, and in redeeming our pledges we shall not fail to remember prudence and safety.
>
> I do not say that we shall make no mistakes. We are only human. But such mistakes as we shall make will, I believe, be vastly offset by the good that we shall bring to the community.
>
> We expect to blaze the way. We expect to learn to do things. We want you to profit by our errors; we expect to get criticism for them. We are to-day only accumulating material for a larger and more beautiful structure of life than we have ever had.
>
> We are working on. Not all of our work will be successful, but much of it will be. We shall learn, and, continuing to learn, we shall make good.
>
> We are to-day beginning a new civilization.

MR. WILLIAM HOLMAN-HUNT WITH JOHN RUSKIN IN THE GARDEN AT CONISTON

(Mr. Holman-Hunt on the right)

HOLMAN-HUNT, THE LAST OF THE PRE-RAPHAELITES

HOLMAN-HUNT was eighty-three years of age, when, on the seventh day of last month, he passed away. With his death a real break was made with the past. All the men who made that remarkable movement in art known as pre-Raphaelitism are now dead. Millais, Rossetti and Ruskin, are gone. Their artistic program, which was a fine one, was simply to paint truth as they saw it. These artists had imagination. They had ecstatic dreams of color. They had absolute purity of spirit. Almost all of them, however, lacked any genuine feeling for the genius of their material. In short, they had no real mastery of technique. Their works must, nevertheless, be considered historical as marking a turning point in modern art. Holman-Hunt was perhaps the most interesting figure of all the pre-Raphaelites. He was the son of a poor London warehouseman, and was born in Cheapside in the heart of the city. His skill in drawing soon became evident and he began to eke out a poor living by painting portraits. At the Academy he met Millais and Rossetti, and together they formed the "Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood" as a protest against the meretricious art of the day. The most important picture of Hunt's pre-Raphaelite period was "The Scapegoat," which was exhibited in 1856. His most famous paintings are the "Light of the World," "Shadow of the Cross," "Lady of Shalott," and "May Morning." Probably no English painter within the past half-century has been so widely known as Holman-Hunt, because no painter has, to so great an extent, held "one-picture shows" all over the country. An interesting chapter of Holman-Hunt's career was his great friendship with John Ruskin, the militant champion of the pre-Raphaelite movement.

ROOSEVELT IN AFRICA[1]

BY GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL

AFRICA, so long a land of mystery, is coming to be almost well known. Now, it is no more unusual for well-to-do young men to go to Africa and hunt the abundant great game than a generation ago it was for them to go to hunt in the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Roosevelt's purpose in visiting Africa was more serious, for he was in charge of a scientific expedition sent out by the Smithsonian Institution to collect mammals, birds, reptiles and plants, but especially specimens of big game for the National Museum at Washington. With him went his son Kermit, who became a good hunter and an accomplished photographer, and three excellent naturalists, Dr. E. A. Mearns, Edmund Heller, and J. Alden Loring.

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MR. ROOSEVELT AND ONE OF THE BIG LIONS

(From a photograph by Kermit Roosevelt, in Theodore Roosevelt's "African Game Trails." Published by Charles Scribner's Sons)

Up to the beginning of 1909 most of Mr. Roosevelt's hunting had been done in Eastern and Western America. He has been a field naturalist from boyhood, studying wild life in the open, and his observations have added some noteworthy facts to our knowledge of North American birds and mammals. His earliest contribution to science was a list of the summer birds of the Adirondacks published in 1877.

To one who takes a keen delight in outdoor life, has a love for nature and a training which enables him intelligently to observe it, together with a joy in following the hunting trail—pitting his powers of woodcraft against the keen senses of the game—a trip to Africa, where life is so abundant and its forms so extraordinary, presents great attractions. Better than most men, Mr. Roosevelt realized this. In his foreword he tells of that wonder land, with its sharp contrasts, snow mountains, pestilential swamps, arid plains, and dense jungles. He says that "it holds the fiercest beasts of ravin, and the fleetest and most timid of those beings that live in undying fear of talon and fang. It holds the largest and smallest of hoofed animals. It holds the mightiest creatures that tread the earth or swim in its rivers; it also holds distant kinsfolk of these same creatures, no bigger than woodchucks, which dwell in crannies of the rock and in the tree tops. There are antelope smaller than hares, and antelope larger than oxen. There are creatures which are the embodiments of grace; and others whose huge ungainliness is like that of a shape in a nightmare. The plains are alive with droves of strange and beautiful animals whose like is not known elsewhere;

[1] African Game Trails. By Theodore Roosevelt. Charles Scribner's Sons. 529 pp., illus. $4.

and with others even stranger that show both in form and temper something of the fantastic and the grotesque. It is a never-ending pleasure to gaze at the great herds of buck as they move to and fro in their myriads; as they stand for their noontide rest in the quivering heat haze; as the long files come down to drink at the watering places; as they feed and fight and rest and make love."

In *Scribner's Magazine* Mr. Roosevelt has told the story of his travels there; where he went, what he saw and what he did. It is satisfying to have these articles gathered together in the present volume where they may be read connectedly.

His introduction to Africa was his railroad ride from Mombasa on the Uganda Railway, which he very aptly calls "Through the Pleistocene." Here he first saw and was impressed by that wonderful abundance and variety of game which gathers on the reserve established by the British Government along the line of the railway—game so abundant that lionesses, giraffes and rhinos have been killed by trains, while on the very night of Mr. Roosevelt's passage giraffes knocked down some telegraph wires and a pole while crossing the track.

Each year the dangerous game of Africa takes its toll of life from the hunters that pursue it, and early in this volume Mr. Roosevelt discusses this dangerous game and endeavors to reach a conclusion as to which species is most dangerous. Preëminence in this matter is claimed for the lion, buffalo, elephant and rhinoceros, but different hunters of great experience place these names in different orders. To the list Mr. Roosevelt adds the leopard, and cites among other examples the case of Carl Akeley, of Chicago, who years ago killed by throttling with bare hands a wounded leopard which attacked him. Mr. Akeley, by the way, was recently nearly killed by an elephant in Africa, but at last accounts was recovering. It is extraordinary that such wide differences of opinion on the point should exist among men each of whose individual views might be thought to be conclusive. Mr. Selous, for example, has killed between three and four hundred lions,

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MR. ROOSEVELT AND KERMIT ROOSEVELT WITH GIANT ELAND HORNS

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MR ROOSEVELT AND KERMIT ROOSEVELT WITH THE FIRST BUFFALO

elephants, buffalos and rhinos, and considers the lion much the most dangerous of the four. Governor Jackson, who has killed between eighty and ninety of the four species, puts the buffalo first, the elephant second, and the lion third, and so it goes. A dozen other hunters might be named whose views would vary with their varying experiences. Nevertheless most old African hunters will assure the newcomer in the country that if he hunts lions long enough he will certainly be killed.

In consideration of these divergent opinions as to the dangerous qualities of certain species, individual variation of temperament within the ranks of each species must be considered. Most men thoughtlessly conclude that because one individual of a species acts in a certain way, all the others of that species will act in precisely the same way. The truth is that there is as much variation in the mental attributes of animals—courage, timidity, alertness—as there is in their physical powers—speed, strength or quickness.

Mr. Roosevelt's first lion hunt was on the Kapiti Plains, where he killed a lion and a lioness, the male, not yet full grown, weighing about four hundred pounds, while the female weighed less than three hundred; but no doubt his most interesting experience with lions was near Sergoi Lake, where he saw a body of Nandi warriors surround and kill a full-grown lion with their spears. The hunt had been arranged for, and the party of riders, Americans and Europeans, overtook the marching Nandi warriors, and a little later went on ahead of them to beat the ground for lions, and if they found one to run down and hold him for the Nandi. A splendid beast was discovered and galloped off, while the riders tore after him and within a mile brought him to bay and stopped sixty yards beyond to prevent his escape before the Nandi should arrive. Presently natives appeared advancing at a run, swinging along with swift, springy strides, each carrying on the left arm his great ox-hide shield and in his right hand the heavy spear, with a head four feet long, and as they came up they gradually encircled the lion. As the ring formed, the great beast began to realize his position and to see that he must fight for his life. Presently he charged toward where the line of men was thinnest

and those toward whom he rushed braced themselves for the shock, while from either side other warriors sprang forward to take the lion in the flank. Spears were thrown and at the first wound the lion turned and sprang on the nearest man, who threw his spear and drove it deep into the life of the animal, "for entering at one shoulder it came out at the opposite flank, near the thigh, a yard of steel through the great body." The lion struck the man, bearing down the shield, but at once another spear was driven through his body, and instantly other spears, and in a moment he was dying. Hardly ten seconds had elapsed, but what seconds!

Of Mr. Roosevelt's many sides, most of us know much. The least known has to do with his love for nature and his study of wild life. His activities in politics and in behalf of various reforms, his official career, his life in the cattle country and his hunting have been exploited time and again, but his interest in nature study is not comprehended by any considerable portion of the public, and probably for the very good reason that no considerable portion of the public knows enough about nature and nature study to feel intelligent sympathy with it. People wholly ignorant of a subject can hardly be supposed to comprehend anything about it. A great majority of the newspapers, and almost all those who wrote to the newspapers commenting on Mr. Roosevelt's African expedition seemed to believe that the trip was being made for no other purpose than to butcher an indeterminate number of wild animals. A few people knew that the expedition was very much more than this, and that it had a serious purpose—which was accomplished.

In Appendix B of the book is given a list of nearly a hundred and seventy different species of mammals, mostly small, and trapped by the naturalists for the collections of the Smithsonian Institution, and representing some thousands of individuals. Of game killed with the rifle by Mr. Roosevelt, of which many individuals were killed to subsist the safari and practically all of which were saved as specimens, there were less than 300. Kermit's bag was 216, including three sable antelope, killed on the coast—and they were gone eleven months. Mr. Roosevelt says: "We did not kill a tenth or a hundredth part of what we might have killed had we been willing."

There are half a dozen appendices in the book; one of thanks to his helpers, four devoted to natural history subjects, and one to a list of the famous Pigskin Library and an explanation of his reason for taking certain books. This brief chapter is interesting from the personal viewpoint. Appendix E, which is much longer, is a discussion of the vexed question of protective coloration, and an argument against Mr. Abbot H. Thayer's theory, as set forth in his interesting book, drawn from Mr. Roosevelt's observations on African game. Appendices C and D are natural history notes from those accomplished naturalists Dr. Mearns and Mr. Loring.

The illustrations of the volume are of great interest and beauty. The photographs are

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THE FIRST BULL ELEPHANT

chiefly made by Kermit Roosevelt, though there are some by his father and a number by Edmund Heller and J. Alden Loring and several fine and spirited pictures by Philip R. Goodwin, drawn from photographs and descriptions. There is a map of the routes followed by the expedition from Mombasa to Lakes Victoria and Albert and down the White Nile to Fashoda. All these add to the interest of the work.

The title of the volume is so far misleading that it suggests to the reader only a portion of what the book contains. One might suppose it a mere hunting story, but it is much more than that. The hunting tales are interesting and exciting, but they are only a part. From the book may be learned much natural history hardly to be found in other works, not a little ethnology, excellent lessons in game protection, and the very latest information as to the progress that civilization is making in Eastern and Central Africa, made more interesting by suggestive comparisons of that new country with regions in the United States, which thirty or forty years ago were almost as unsettled.

A CARTOON LIFE OF ROOSEVELT[1]

A REVIEW BY FRANCIS E. LEUPP

IN many respects the newspaper cartoonist is the best contemporary historian and biographer. Situations which would take forty pages of tedious detail and labored argument to set accurately before a reader in words can be portrayed to his eye in all their bearings by a few strokes of the artist's pencil. Not all the men whose deeds are worthy of record lend themselves well to this sort of treatment. Some have faces which reveal little of the individuality behind them, bodies which fall naturally into statuesque poses rather than those suggesting arrested action, and motions too methodical and regular to convey dramatic impressions to the mind. What the cartoonist needs for his cleverest work are a roughly carved face full of a vitality hungering for expression, and a bodily equipment and carriage so characteristic as to be practically unique in their class. Such a personality he had in Abraham Lincoln when his art, at least in this country, was in its childhood; in James G. Blaine when it was in its adolescence; and in Theodore Roosevelt, with whose career it has blossomed into full maturity.

Probably with this last fact for his incentive, Dr. Albert Shaw has undertaken to group between covers more than six hundred of the cartoons in which the most picturesque figure in the American political panorama has been held up to popular praise or blame during the last quarter-century. Others may have taken a like enterprise under consideration, but been repulsed by its appalling magnitude; for it meant a thorough harrowing of the illustrated press of substantially the whole civilized world, including in its geographical field countries as wide apart as Denmark and Japan, and ranging in scope and quality from *Punch* and *Kladderadatsch* to the wild and woolly dailies of our own frontier towns. To Dr. Shaw it was obviously a labor of love. His long professional training as an observer and commentator on the passing show supplied the zest as well as the ability and energy he put into his task; and the product he lays before his constituency is a handsomely printed and tastefully bound volume of more than two hundred and fifty octavo pages, crowded thickly with illustrations, the intervening spaces being filled with a running text in which the story of Roosevelt's life and work is told in a style almost encyclopedic in its simplicity. Each of the twenty-nine chapters carries its hero through one phase of his varied experience from his first entry into the public service to what the author aptly calls his "active retirement." In spite of the humor of the illustrations, there is a serious side to such a compilation, carefully made as this one is; for the period it covers is in historical importance scarcely second to the similar term of years between the Dred Scott Decision and the close of the Hayes administration. In the early '80's we see the young Republican reformer taking his own latitude and longitude in the Albany legislature, and coöperating with the Democratic Governor Cleveland in an effort to cleanse the city government of New York; and a little later reaching his fateful decision to stay with his party after it had made a nomination for the Presidency which he deeply deplored. In 1910 we

[1] A Cartoon History of Roosevelt's Career. By Albert Shaw. The Review of Reviews Company. 254 pp., illus. $5.

see him driving fresh spikes into the "big stick" which he is now more free than ever to swing at will, and protesting against a bill to put him upon the retired list, with the exclamation: "Retire me! Why, I've just begun!"

Physiognomists will find in the development of the Roosevelt face a subject for study not less attractive than that which historians find in the development of the Roosevelt career. Even the bold hand of Gillam, in *Puck's* memorable presentation of Blaine as "Phryne before the Chicago Tribunal," takes liberties with Schurz and Evarts, Sherman and Logan, but leaves Roosevelt's boyish features unaccentuated except by their mood of sorrowful contemplation. His facial lines were, indeed, in that era too soft and indefinite to be readily adapted to the uses of the pictorial satirist; and the early cartoons contrast oddly with some of those of Bush and McCutcheon and Berryman during the second Presidential term. Yet it is unmistakably the same Roosevelt in both.

By way of a corrective for the extravagant conceits of the caricaturists, Dr. Shaw has drawn also upon more stable material, giving us at intervals a photographic snapshot or two of the real Roosevelt as he appeared at some notable juncture of affairs. Easily the best of these, which later events have invested with peculiar interest, shows him receiving the greetings of Mayor Gaynor at the battery on the 18th of last June, for both men have fallen unconsciously into the most characteristic attitudes. In the second rank of excellence, there is little room for choice between the pictures caught at the tomb of Napoleon and at the ceremony of welcome in Panama. Of more conventional camera-portraits taken at various times between the undergraduate days at Harvard and the home-coming from Africa there are at least fifteen.

For one thing the compiler of this volume deserves especial credit: that, although a close friend and frank admirer of the man he celebrates, he has not confined his selection of cartoons to such as depict their subject in his most heroic or pleasing aspects, but has included not a few from sources avowedly hostile, his only discrimination seeming to be against those obviously inspired by mere wanton malice. He has certainly chosen the psychological moment for the issue of such a volume, while the two great parties are engaged in their periodical game of political see-saw, and the ex-President, as the American with the largest individual following and the most comprehensive of economic creeds, is playing "candlestick" on the fulcrum. The "Cartoon History of Roosevelt's Career" is a striking tribute to the power of one strong personality under our system of popular government.

From the *World* (New York)

WILLIAM JAMES: BUILDER OF AMERICAN IDEALS

BY EDWIN BJÖRKMAN

WILLIAM JAMES was an unusually charming and lovable personality; a friend as few; a student without bias or fear; a born teacher; an artist possessed of a rare power to move and inspire. He was the modern American thinker whose name appears with greatest frequency in European works of learning. But he was something much more; a prophet in the highest sense—one of those epoch-making men in whom the advanced ideals of vast social groups and whole periods become articulate. The intellectual brilliancy which enabled him to see a little more deeply and to think a little more clearly than the rest of his generation would not suffice to explain his position as one who, according to G. K. Chesterton, was "really a turning point in the history of our own time." For such an explanation we must bear in mind the presence within him, from first to last, of a living fire, a passionate attachment to real life, that made him a natural leader in—to quote his own words—"the long, long campaign for truth and fair dealing, which must go on in all the countries until the end of time."

Like most men, he had his sorrows and his joys, his rewards and his regrets. But, taking it all in all, his life would have been called uneventful by most men. There was an excursion into art during early youth; a tropical expedition under the great Agassiz somewhat later; and, throughout the entire initial period, the stirring influence of his father, the elder Henry James.

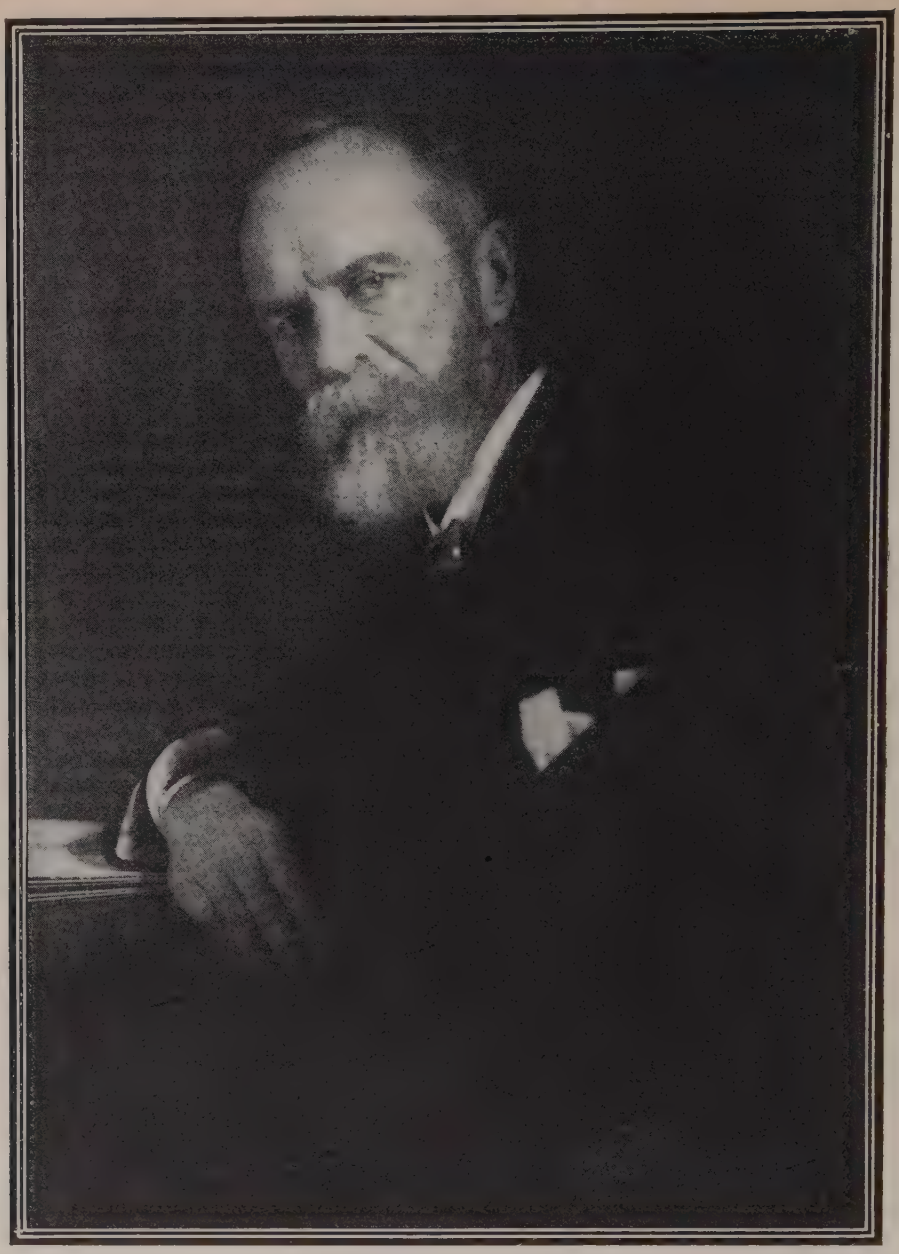
But the greater part of his life was almost wholly given up to quiet, patient, unostentatious study, leading him by degrees from chemistry through biology, medicine, physiology, and psychology to philosophy. And for more than forty years his life was largely confined within the sheltered precincts of old Harvard—as student, instructor, assistant professor and professor of psychology and philosophy. But, as the course of his life began to slope downward, while his spirit kept soaring to higher and higher altitudes, there came at last calls from the outer world, showing that men in many lands had caught his voice and felt its message.

His delivery of the Gifford Lectures on Natural Religion at Edinburgh was pronounced one of the intellectual events of our time. Degrees and other honors poured in upon him—and with them came much ill-will and envy that showed even more patently how he was winning his way to enduring fame. There was, too, the great success of his books—strange and unexpected from the viewpoint of the worldly wise—and, lastly, the growing reverential silence among the mass of men whenever his voice was raised for their benefit. Who that gave heed can forget the way in which his lecture on "The Energies of Men" spread like wildfire from coast to coast—the news of its worth passing from hand to hand; its message filling heart after heart with new courage and confidence?

Through it all his life retained its dominant tenor of watchful calm and quiet application. It seems almost paradoxical to say, and yet it must be put down as the truth: this man, whose sick heart early warned him of the end in sight, whose nerves at times seemed like wind-beaten strings, whose every glance and gesture was marked by the simple fervor of the child, and whose mental flexibility constantly reminded one of quicksilver—of this man it can and must be said that, at bottom, no quality characterized him more than a wonderful serenity of spirit, a beautiful soul-calm, that never let his innermost self be robbed of its supreme command.

I think it was this calm, and the unshakable faith in the final rightness of life underlying it, that lent to his eyes their unique quality. The first time I talked intimately with him I could hardly think of anything but those eyes—now penetrating as sharpened steel, now blazing with glorious enthusiasm, now dim with sympathetic understanding, but mostly sweet and smiling and friendly as blue, sunlit lakes. In those eyes both the beauty and the strength of his soul were made manifest—both its utter humility and its divine assurance.

For like most men truly wise he possessed a personal modesty bordering at times on shyness. When I asked him once for permission



PROFESSOR WILLIAM JAMES

(William James, who at the time of his death on August 26 last, was the most distinguished professor of Harvard University, and perhaps the foremost of American philosophers, was born in New York City on January 11, 1842. He was the son of the Rev. Henry James, a Swedenborgian disciple and writer. Henry James, the novelist, was a brother. He studied at the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University, later taking the degree of M. D. at the Harvard Medical School, and began his career as a teacher in the department of physiology and anatomy. In 1880 he was transferred to the department of philosophy, and held professorships of philosophy and psychology until 1907, when he was retired as professor emeritus. Professor James held the Gifford Professorship on Natural Religion at the University of Edinburgh in 1900–01, and was Hibbert Lecturer on Philosophy at Oxford in 1908. He was a member of many learned societies in Europe and the recipient of numerous academic degrees. Of his writings his best known works were the "Principles of Psychology," in two volumes, published in 1890, and "Pragmatism—a New Name for Old Ways of Thinking," published in 1907)

to call in order to get some advice, he assented readily but with the addition of these words: "It makes me blush to hear that you expect any help from such a poor critter as I am." And when the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, about three years ago, printed an article in which I had tried to suggest his place in modern thought, the reading of it drew from him this humorous protest:

> I think the best thing for me to do now would be to shuffle off this mortal coil myself and leave a will instituting copies of your article to be cast in bronze and erected in the principal cities of the United States. I wish I could *believe* you; meanwhile it is a beautiful fable in which persons at a distance may believe.

There was neither superficial self-deprecation nor hypocritical self-acclaim in those words. They were as genuine as they were characteristic of his spirit. And they meant simply that he regarded himself as a mere instrument for the discovery and utterance of truths reaching far beyond and above the inevitable foibles and faults of the individual. It was this spirit that made him keep his private life so completely out of view that, at the time of his death, not one of the many newspapers I scanned could mention the maiden name of his wife, while only one knew that his family included a daughter and three sons. But it was also that same spirit which enabled him, a man in the fullness of years and fame, to accord the name of master to a younger man and student, Henri Bergson, as he did so freely and frankly toward the end of his life.

It seems peculiarly in keeping with this side of the man that his deliverance, in the classroom and on the lecture platform, should be —as one writer diplomatically described it —"unmarked by the ease which his literary brilliancy might have led his audience to expect." Rarely was a man more himself in speech and writing. For this reason, if for no other, oratory and polished fluency would have seemed as strange on his lips as peacock feathers on a hermit thrush. And if we analyze his style, we discover soon that, in spite of its world-wide and well-deserved fame, it was no more marked by mere formal elegance than his spoken word. What made it a white flame burning its way irresistibly into men's minds was not its premeditated perfection, but its complete unaffectedness. Thus it gave free and apt expression to his ever-present sincerity, his passion for bridging the chasm between soul and soul, and his power of imaging in clearcut outlines whatever his mind had made its own.

And the qualities that made his style went far to explain his remarkable success as teacher. Once, while paying a tribute to French lucidity and simplicity of utterance, he said that they could be obtained only through "a complete mastery of the subject." That was one part of his own strength. He never spoke or wrote of anything that had not been searched through and through by a mind at once pertinacious and imaginative. And for this very reason, perhaps, he never hesitated to admit doubt or ignorance, whether these pertained only to himself or were the lot of the race as a whole.

There was a more deep-lying factor, however, that went still farther in explaining the secret of the magnetism he exerted. It lay, I think, in his willingness and ability to place himself in sympathetic touch with the personality of every one he met. His psychic sensibility was as remarkable as his freedom from concern for his own superiority was complete. Thus he met all people on their own ground without ever lowering himself— and perhaps there is no other trait that so wins and holds most human beings as this precious faculty of making them feel at home and on equal footing in an atmosphere more refined than their own.

It is when we recall how his influence with the thinking few was not less than with the feeling many that we must take into full account faculties and gifts that I may have seemed to be slighting so far. He was eminently what Tarde has termed an "inventor" —a leader on unbroken paths, a formulator of more close-fitting truths. Thus he was one of the first who not only suggested the inseparable connection between mental and physical phenomena, but who actually demonstrated and applied it. He was the first to contend that what figures in our consciousness as emotion may be the result rather than the cause of the physical phenomena accompanying it: that, in a word, we may be feeling fear because we are trembling when we think that our trembling is caused by the fear aroused in us. He was one of the first to act scientifically on the now commonplace fact that our "consciousness" is made up of much more than thought, and that will rather than reason stands for the highest and most comprehensive manifestation of the human self. And he was one of the very first to delve into the "subconscious" and to return from its confusing depths with discoveries that have radically altered and vastly enriched our entire conception of the human soul. In this connection it may be well to mention that his

little den at Harvard in the '80's was the first psychological laboratory in this country and one of the first places in the world where the movements and tendencies of man's mind were made the object-matter of an independent science.

His chiefest characteristic as a thinker, however, was a comprehensiveness, a catholicity, an all-inclusiveness, that had its foundation not in any pedantic piling of fact on fact, but in an intuitive penetration into the perennial manysidedness of all being. Thus the man who was first among acknowledged scientists to find something of value in the gropings and rantings of the early "new-thoughters," was also able to speak understandingly of "how at the mercy of bodily happenings our spirit is"; and he who could fling into the face of rationalistic philosophy the assertion that "our moods and resolutions are more determined by the condition of our circulation than by our logical grounds," was the same one who had the wit and courage to define metaphysics as "an unusually obstinate attempt to think clearly and consistently."

All in all, he appears to us a typical embodiment of that modern scientific spirit which bases its labors on a kinetic and relative rather than static and absolute world-conception, and which draws its main inspiration from a firm faith in the progressive tendency of the evolutionary processes. The eternal flux of things was no more vividly felt by his mind than the conviction that this flow is logical and orderly, full of meaning and beauty, and leading irresistibly from worse to better. It was this view of life that enabled him to combine the "wholesome skepticism" of the thinker with that whole-hearted enthusiasm of the reformer which prompted him to exclaim while championing an unpopular cause: "The Lord of life is with us, and we cannot permanently fail." For the author of "The Will to Believe" and "Varieties of Religious Experience" was one of the rare few who had fully realized, both that doubt and faith are equally essential to life, and that doubt is as fatal to right acting as faith to right thinking.

Few things illustrate his spirit better than the answer he gave when asked why he had spent more or less of twenty-five years in the despised field of psychical research, only to confess in the end that he was "theoretically no 'further' than in the beginning." His reply was: "To find balm for men's souls." He perceived truth-seeking as the noblest task in which man might engage, but he felt also—and no less compellingly—that truth itself proves an empty nut unless it bears within it some palpable or probable contribution to human welfare. He wanted the truth concerning all "psychic" phenomena, if such truth were to be had. But he did not want it merely to flaunt it like a trophy brought home from the hunt. In this case as in all others, his heart spoke as plainly as his head. And it was his heart that filled him with a hot desire to temper that tormenting pain with which the normal human self has always contemplated the surrender of its own identity to the eternal flow of time and space. He had suffered that pain himself, and he was not ashamed to admit it.

It was natural that such a man should become a pioneer among those advocates of a new "humanism" who have striven for decades now to make man once more "the measure of all things." In his "Defense of Pragmatism" he complained that, "for 150 years the progress of science has seemed to mean the enlargement of the material universe and the diminution of man's importance." And in the same place he told of a young man "who had always taken for granted that when you entered a philosophic class-room you had to open relations with a universe entirely distinct from the one you left behind you in the street."

The movement away from this attitude of academic exclusiveness and aloofness—a movement which James himself not long ago described as "a reaction against the abstract, and in favor of the concrete, point of view in philosophy"—is not confined to philosophy alone. It embraces science, art, ethics, religion as well. It is decidedly "in the air." And the issue it involves, wherever it makes itself felt, is whether any form of organized human activity—spiritual or material, educational or political—shall be accepted as a purpose in itself, or whether it shall be deemed and treated merely as a means to a still higher purpose, namely that of human happiness. The answer to that question James gave for himself when he declared that, "in this real world of sweat and dirt, it seems to me that when a view of things is 'noble' (in the bad sense of being inapt for humble service), that ought to count as a presumption against its truth."

HIS GOSPEL OF "PRAGMATISM"

No phase of this world-embracing movement has been more violently attacked than the form of it to which James gave the name of "pragmatism." And the commonest as

well as meanest manner of attack has been to present his standpoint as one of skeptical, not to say cynical, indifference. He said himself once that his "idealistic" critics had held the message of pragmatism to be that "any old opinion that pleases any one will do instead of real truth." Such an assertion is a clear falsification of the position assumed by James when he announced that "there can be no difference anywhere that doesn't make a difference elsewhere."

By his establishment of a pragmatic test for truth, he ventured simply to reaffirm the "moral" and "social" aspects of activities long held self-sufficient and all but unrelated to the main currents of life. He dared to insist that emotional and moral judgments on "good" and "bad" are more fundamental and more far-reaching than our reasoned conclusions as to what is "true" and "false." He recognized that, as a human motive, a *belief* is much more impelling than an *opinion*. And by his patient search of our instinctive and subconscious existence, he was enabled to prove that even the most abstract and "impersonal" of our mental pursuits are more or less swayed by racial inheritance and social suggestion. "What the whole community comes to believe in grasps the individual as in a vise," he wrote not long ago.

The moral judgments of the race cannot be solely based on what Lester F. Ward once named "intellectual gymnastics." While we must strive to make our thoughts increasingly independent of emotional prejudices, we must strive thus only in order that our thoughts may serve us the better: that they may *advise* us the more effectively in our weighing of good and bad—not that they may become ends in themselves and our masters.

The recognition of this relationship between our reason and our entire "selves" is the very kernel and keynote of the pragmatic gospel preached by James. For this gospel is, indeed, one of *practicality*, implying the correlation and subordination of every separate faculty and function—whether individual or racial—to the larger and deeper and "truer" aspects of life as a whole. What he urged us to do was not to falsify our reasoning process for the purpose of making the results "moral," but to quit wasting energy and befogging real issues by mere hair-splitting.

None was keener than he to have us conduct our thinking with the scrupulous exactitude of a bacteriologist trying to raise a "pure culture" of germs. What he protested and warned against was the too common inclination to judge the products of our thinking by the amount of time and energy spent on its performance. He saw that no vital expenditure may be held valid unless it leads sooner or later to action, and that, for this reason, it is better to act on belief than not to act at all. "If there be any life that it is really better we should lead," he wrote, "and if there be any idea which, if believed in, would help us to lead that life, then it would be *better for us* to believe in that idea." And the farther he progressed along the path that was particularly his own, the more insistently he maintained—as in his last volume but one, "A Pluralistic Universe"—that our beliefs must matter, and do matter, not only because of their influence on our own lives, but because through them we help to reshape all life. This was, in part, what he had in mind when he called truth a "resultant" and said that we help to *make* truth as we go along. But few men were more anxious than he to distinguish clearly between belief and knowledge, both in himself and in others.

PHILOSOPHY IN THE SERVICE OF HUMANITY

What he tried to do, in a word, was to bring philosophy back to the service of life through the wrestling with genuine vital problems. And though he wrought fruitfully in many fields, he never did better for mankind, I think, than when he placed himself in the front rank of that steadily growing host of thinkers and workers who have learned from their own unwarped and unstunted hearts that light without heat will satisfy even the loftiest of human souls only for a limited length of time. It was then, in particular, that he became one of the principal builders of the ideals out of whose materialization will spring the greater and finer America still to come.

THE INDIAN LAND TROUBLES AND HOW TO SOLVE THEM

BY FRANCIS E. LEUPP

(Formerly Commissioner of Indian Affairs)

THE chief newspaper sensation of the summer of 1910 was precipitated by Senator Gore of Oklahoma. His charge that a plan to sell the tribal coal lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians on a commission which was itself extortionate had been made still more odious by corrupt overtures for his consent to the preliminary legislation, accompanied by intimations that other persons of prominence in public life were improperly interested, was regarded as so serious that a Congressional investigation was promptly begun. Among the thousands of readers who have followed the daily reports of this inquiry, probably few have more than a vague notion of the background against which the scandal is projected; and it is for their better understanding that the present article is written.

Some eighty years ago certain Southern States decided that their legitimate development was retarded by the presence within their borders of five Indian tribes or nations, the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks and Seminoles. Though generally peaceful, these native people showed little disposition to merge with the body politic. So Congress took what seemed the easiest humane way of getting rid of them, and removed them bodily to a fertile area west of the Mississippi River, where it was then assumed that no white citizens would ever care to live. "The boundaries of this beautiful Indian Territory," said the Government to the five tribes, in effect, "are thus and so. This is to be your country. In it you may stay forever, and build up a little republic of your own, without fear of molestation by our people." The land was divided into big districts, and a separate district was given to each of the tribes, though the Choctaws and Chickasaws lived so close together as to be, for social and business purposes, practically one group.

The benevolent scheme bore perfectly natural fruit. The attempt, by a race quite uneducated to it, to copy our system of self-rule, resulted in a reproduction of many of its worst faults and weaknesses, with few of its stalwart virtues to balance them. Slavery, for instance, was one of the institutions brought by the Indians from their old homes, with concubinage for an especially conspicuous feature. Graft of all sorts, the oppression of the ignorant for the benefit of the clever, and a mere mockery of justice in the local courts, presently made the tribal administrations a byword and stamped the experiment with a prophecy of failure.

Nor was it long before the attractions of an easy-going life lured into the Territory a multitude of whites who had no business there. They came on all sorts of pretexts or on none, but some were shrewd enough to discern business possibilities which the Indians would never have discovered by themselves. Taking advantage thereof and sharing their profits with the oligarchy, these persons contrived to keep in such favor that, whenever the Washington Government was seized with a spasm of conscience and threatened to clear the Territory of intruders, many leading Indians would unite in remonstrating against the project and it was dropped.

THE DAWES COMMISSION

By degrees the country bordering on the Indian Territory became pretty well populated, and then a new trouble appeared. Fugitives from justice in Kansas, Arkansas and Texas found that they could keep out of the clutches of the police by running over into the Territory, which thus acquired an ill repute as a place of refuge and residence for desperate outlaws. It was plain that affairs could not continue indefinitely as they were going, and Congress resolved to reorganize the Territory and establish there the civil and criminal authority of the federal Government. It had already cut off a part of the original area by agreement with the Indians, who were not occupying this section, and christened it Oklahoma. Now a Commission was appointed, under the chairmanship of the late Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts, to negotiate for the consent of the five tribes to

the proposed new scheme of things. It took some years to procure the desired treaties, and then Congress had to discuss and ratify them. That rang the knell of Indian separatism in the United States. In 1907 the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory were united in the present State of Oklahoma.

Its original task of procuring treaties accomplished, the Dawes Commission was set at revising the tribal rolls. Indian property is held in common, every member of a tribe, regardless of age or sex, having equal rights with every other member; it was therefore all-important that there should be an accurate census of the living members before the property of any tribe should be distributed among them. In this sifting process the Commission had to spend half its time driving off persons who insisted on some technical quibble in order to get their own or their families' names enrolled. One typical case will illustrate the character of many. A white man presented his eight children for enrollment as Choctaws. It appeared that he had once married a Choctaw woman, which, by the custom of the tribe, made him a member of it. This wife dying, he married a white woman, and the children presented were offspring of that marriage. They had not a drop of Indian blood in their veins, yet the father was indignant at the Commission's refusal to recognize them as Choctaws!

EXCESSIVE COUNSEL FEES

Most of the disappointed spoils-seekers, if they had money to retain counsel, rushed off to the United States court for redress. So many of them obtained it by wheedling the court into the admission of new evidence, genuine or perjured, that Congress established a special Citizenship Court for the handling of all questions of membership in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, clothing it with final jurisdiction in such cases, and empowering it to review the action of the United States court. It was through its practice before this new tribunal that the firm of Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish, whose middle member has been of late so extensively advertised by the Gore investigation, achieved its first notoriety. It procured contracts from the two nations for its assistance in purging their rolls of undeserving names. It submitted its contracts, which provided for a fee of 9 per cent. on all the saving effected for the nations by expunging these names, to Secretary Hitchcock. He considered the proposed fee excessive, and refused his approval. But the law under which the firm was engaged had been cleverly framed, so that, in case he did not approve, the fee should be fixed by the Citizenship Court. That body, by a process of calculation all its own, decided that $750,000 would be a reasonable compensation, and the Indians were therefore mulcted in that amount, besides some hundreds of thousands for "expenses."

But Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish were not the only attorneys who were in the Territory for other reasons than their health. Wherever a community can be found struggling under a load of undigested or half-comprehensible laws, there will the lawyers be gathered together; and the definite launching of a reorganization policy had been the signal for what might fairly be termed a riot of Indian Territory legislation. Every member of Congress who was struck with an idea on Territorial affairs put it into legislative shape and tossed it into the hopper of the great law-mill, whence, after all his colleagues who wished to had contributed their amendments and modifications, the jumble was liable to emerge as a concrete enactment. Sometimes it appeared as an independent statute, sometimes as a single clause tucked away in an act covering many other subjects; but, whatever its form, it was a law, capable of doing as good work as any other or of adding as deadly an ingredient to the confusion. Thus came into being laws fixing different dates at which different groups of Indians were to be emancipated from all restrictions as wards of the Government; laws changing the period within which new-born children might acquire certain rights; laws affecting the privileges of freed slaves and their progeny; and laws of nearly every other conceivable purport, enough to fill a fat little volume by themselves.

The general upheaval of affairs in the Territory made it a golden field for the practice of law. The Indians had no standards by which to judge who were worthy of their confidence and who were not, so that a horde of jack-leg attorneys forced themselves to the front and gave by indirection a bad name to an occupation entirely honorable in itself. I am not in sympathy with the wholesale denunciation of the Indian bar and its special practice. Ideally speaking, perhaps, the Government ought itself to furnish whatever legal aid is needed by Indians still under its guardianship; but as a practical proposition this is sometimes out of the question, as, for instance, when an issue must be settled between

two tribes or parts of tribes and the Government cannot fairly side with either, or when the Government is itself to be sued by a tribe on a rejected claim. It is then not only right for the Secretary of the Interior to permit Indians to engage outside counsel, but he would wrong them by refusing. His duty under such conditions is to discriminate without fear or favor between attorneys, and see that only those are employed who can and will render service of the full value of their fees.

One trouble about all legal work for the Indians used to be, and to some extent still remains, the necessity of "promoting" legislation as well as dispensing advice and trying causes. This is because Indian tribes cannot get into court except by permission of Congress, and in most instances the judgments given in their favor are really only findings of fact, and require an appropriation afterward to make them effective. Indeed, the day is not so very long gone when an attorney for an Indian tribe was expected to spend most of his time in Washington visiting members of Congress at their homes or entertaining them socially, so that his appearance in their committee-rooms would take on a pleasant personal aspect and pave the way for legislation in the interests of his clients. Vastly less of that sort of thing goes on now. It is avoided by the higher class of attorneys and frowned upon by the most influential members; but at one period no Indian attorneyship was free from it.

By way of illustrating the pernicious consequences of mixing lobby work with regular professional practice, I might cite the case of the "Old Settler" Cherokees, who won a judgment of $800,000 against the Government in the Court of Claims some time in the early '90's. No sooner was the result announced than it was discovered that $200,000 of this amount was claimed by a group of attorneys who had arranged among themselves what percentage every one was to take. As they were unwilling to let the money be paid to the Indians and then collect their fees from their alleged clients, Congress so worded the appropriation as to empower the Secretary of the Interior to settle the amounts to be paid the several attorneys. Hoke Smith, who was then Secretary, made a painstaking investigation of their respective services. In some instances the claimants could not show any work done, and in some others so little as to be unworthy of consideration. A few he found to have a reasonable basis for their bills. Having made up a schedule which he regarded as fair, he called in the beneficiaries and took from them receipts in full. The reassembling of Congress, however, found the whole pack yapping at its doors, demanding more. One of the attorneys had a kinsman in the Senate, to whom all hands looked to see them through. In the privacy of a committee-room the matter was threshed out, and nearly $80,000 was appropriated for the relief of the attorneys without any visible justification. The total "pickings" from that job were not far from $120,000.

QUESTIONABLE TRANSFERS

Nine attorneys out of ten who settled in the Territory and undertook to practice under its medley of statutes soon discovered that there was more profit to be got from land than from law. Some of them made a study of the protective shortcomings of the various enactments, which would enable a shrewd fellow to speculate in agricultural property or town-lots or oil-bearing lands without getting his own neck in the halter, whatever might befall the less skilful partners whom he drew into his enterprises. In such a chaotic atmosphere, not only the poor, ignorant, stolid Indians who constituted the lowest stratum of the tribes, but also those of fair intelligence, became utterly bewildered as to their civic status. They did not know whether they owned anything that they could sell, or whether they could bind themselves or anybody else by contract. If speculators offered an Indian twenty-five dollars for a farm worth twenty-five hundred, he was liable to sell it and take his chances of ever being compelled to make delivery. Sometimes the instrument he was required to sign before receiving his money was an outright deed, sometimes an agreement to sell as soon as his restrictions should be removed. Is it wonderful that many of the Indians, badgered and perplexed, grew so weary of these uncertain conditions that they prayed the Government to wind up their affairs and divide the remnants without more ado? The reason was not that they enjoyed any better than ever the prospect of parting with their property, but that they felt that when it was gone they would at least have peace, and that the proceeds, in hard dollars, would be theirs to keep, to spend, or to throw away as they chose.

As the executive branch of the Government was not responsible for the laws, it could not do much for the relief of the Indians

beyond trying to administer the acts of Congress in a spirit of conscientious guardianship. Certainly the two Secretaries of the Interior with whose work I am most familiar, Messrs. Hitchcock and Garfield, prosecuted their task with a zeal for service untainted by respect of persons. Believing that no tribal Indian in their charge could lawfully alienate or encumber his farm till formally authorized, they attacked the land-accumulations of a man of note like Senator Owen as readily as the petty dickers of some unknown John Doe. Mr. Owen had the self-confidence to strike back. Himself of Indian blood and a resourceful lawyer, he defied the executive officers to show their constitutional right to interfere in such matters, and as far as I am aware, he still retains his holdings, though several more timid purchasers were frightened into letting theirs go. As no decisive test was ever made, the main question remains unsettled, and land values all over the region affected by the dispute are demoralized in consequence.

DISPOSITION OF THE COAL LANDS

Several years ago it was discovered that some of the lands owned by the Choctaws and Chickasaws were heavily underlaid with coal. A tract of nearly a half-million acres was therefore set aside so that no private party could acquire it. A few mines were leased to outside companies which were willing to operate them on a royalty basis, and the money thus obtained went into a fund for educational purposes for the tribes in interest. The conduct of all the negotiations, the control of the work, and the collection of the royalties fell to the Secretary of the Interior among his other duties as general trustee for the Indians, and have usually been handled not only with scrupulous care but with sound business judgment. Ever since the local agitation for Statehood began there has been a persistent effort to induce the Government to consent to the outright sale of the coal-bearing properties. Stress has been laid on the fact that, now that there is soon to be a complete common school system uniform throughout the State, there will be no longer any need of a special source of income for the maintenance of tribal schools among the Indians; and the Indians themselves have added to this argument the not illogical plea that if they are to be taxed for the support of the State schools they will want money with which to meet this obligation.

The modes of approaching the subject have been various. Syndicates have intimated their willingness to pay large sums in cash; agents have begged leave to hunt up a purchaser on commission; apparently disinterested counselors have urged a sale at auction or under sealed bids, after liberal advertising; economists and politicians have run the gamut of suggestions covering the idea that the United States Government should itself buy the property and conserve it, or make it a gift to the young State of Oklahoma. Mr. McMurray has been among the most earnest advocates of a sale on commission. He was hoping, it seems, to procure $30,000,000 for the tract, and, by virtue of his 10 per cent. contracts with the Indians, skim a trifle of $3,000,000 off the transaction. The great obstacle to be overcome was the conservatism of Congress, which seemed indisposed to enact legislation authorizing the sale in this manner as long as a few men of the standing of Senator Gore opposed it on grounds of equity; and Mr. Gore brought the matter to a head by declaring that he had been approached with corrupt offers to buy his silence. At the hour of writing these lines, the investigation of the Senator's charges is still in full swing, with witnesses giving each other the lie in the most sensational fashion.

Roughly speaking, there are about thirty thousand Choctaw and Chickasaw men, women, and children interested in the segregated coal fields, and the fields are regarded as practically of controlling importance in the soft coal commerce of the Southwest. With this splendid estate in full view, and a lively sense in the mind of every local speculator that if he does not get a part of it some rival will, the present scandal is probably only one of many to which we shall be treated unless a radical change is made in the plans for disposing of the property. No matter how it may be sold, the air will be thick with insinuations, if nothing worse, against the persons who oversee the bargain in behalf of the Indians: if they are a Government board, as proposed by Secretary Ballinger's representative, Mr. McHarg, they accepted too low a price; if private agents, they charged too high a commission; in either event, they adopted an unwise method of sale; or what not besides. Regardless of the irresponsible sources of such criticisms, most of the Indians, and half the rest of the public, will probably suspect that there must have been something either wrong or careless in the transaction. What is worse, there will be no way of meeting these strictures; for the Indians will have been selling something

whose value no human mind could forecast with accuracy, while the purchaser will have bought at best an attractive gambler's chance.

A PLAN FOR HOLDING THE TRACT

Why expose the tribes to such unpleasant possibilities, and their well-wishers to another shock of shamed surprise? Why, in other words, sell the tract at all? If thirty thousand white persons found themselves possessed of such a property, would they put it upon the market for what it would bring? On the contrary, they would form a corporation to keep hold of it as a permanent revenue-producer. Why should not the same thing be done for the Indians?

Let Congress enact a law to incorporate the Choctaw and Chickasaw Coal Company, with the segregated lands for its capital and assets, and its shares equal in number to the whole number of members of the two tribes, so that every member will have one share for his own. Let the President of the United States be its perpetual president ex-officio, the Secretary of the Interior its treasurer and transfer-agent, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs its secretary. This would be merely a business equivalent for the present apportionment of official responsibilities in the administration of this very estate.

The board of directors could be composed of the aforenamed officers with the addition of, say, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and two directors elected by the shareholders, one representing the Choctaws and one the Chickasaws. This would assure the continued control of affairs by the Government as now, while it would give the Indians full opportunity for inside knowledge of the business, as well as a voice in its conduct. No shareholder could dispose of his stock without the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior as transfer-agent, who would thus be able to confine such sales to those Indians who had satisfied him of their competency to care for their own interests. As a further protective measure, a provision might be inserted in the charter forbidding the disposal of a share of stock to an outsider till it had first been offered to the company at the same price the outsider was prepared to pay.

EVERY INDIAN A STOCKHOLDER

The company could lease operating privileges to the highest bidders on a royalty basis, just as the Government does now. Such a plan would secure to the Choctaws and Chickasaws fair value for their property in the form of a regular income, and the Government's continued supervision would prevent the reckless exhaustion or the arbitrary disuse of the mines at the bidding of any speculative combination. Every Indian's share of stock would pass at his death to his legatees or next of kin in the same manner as his other possessions. If he had several heirs his share would be split into fractions, or one or more of the heirs would buy out the rest. The life of the corporation could be limited by its organic law to twenty-five years, a period which would witness the passing of most of the older generation of to-day and the maturing of the youngest children, who would meanwhile have had the benefit of the common schools and closer contact with the practicalities of our modern civilization. But probably before the date fixed for dissolution, through sales of stock to outside parties, the division and subdivision of shares among heirs, or the concentration of the bulk of the corporate property in the hands of a few surviving shareholders, the tribal estate would have been disintegrated and spread broadcast without jar or scandal; and by that time everybody would be far better able to judge of the value of the remnant and what ought to be done with it.

Notwithstanding that such a plan would be an innovation in the domain of Indian administration, there is nothing either unpractical or impracticable about it. Not less than three times during my service as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, President Roosevelt was approached with proposals for the sale of the Choctaw and Chickasaw coal tract, and I was called into consultation. I always met these advances by setting forth my preferred method, and not one of the proponents was able to find a flaw in it except its novelty; but it is hardly necessary to say that if novelty were a fatal defect in measures affecting human welfare, mankind would still be back in the stone age. The plan has been submitted to some of the best legal critics in the country and received their approval in all its technical features. It would be equally applicable to every Indian tribe that owns lands or other assets of unascertained value, and would do away with much possible exploitation; but to the Choctaws and Chickasaws something of the sort seems particularly important if the developments of the last few weeks afford any criterion of what the future holds in store for these beleaguered people.

RAVAGES OF ASIATIC CHOLERA

BY JOHN BESSNER HUBER, M. D.

IN the present cholera epidemic Russia is the centre of propagation, Germany, Italy, and Austria having been invaded. Berlin has been reached; but such is the inexorable paternalism of German prophylaxis that little need be feared from this source. Nevertheless it is noteworthy that from Berlin to Hamburg is only a step, as cholera travels, whilst from Hamburg to New York is but another. Through Hamburg Russia sends us every week thousands of her emigrants. There is cholera in the region around Bari, in Southern Italy; several cases have been reported from Vienna, as also from Spandau. The melancholy tally up to September 16 last, in this epidemic of "Russian cholera," was 182,327 cases, with 83,613 deaths. In the presence of these appalling facts, a brief reference to what has been known of the disease in the past may be appropriate.

It is an epic reflection of history that, had Mahomet's hegira been made in the winter rather than in the hot season, millions of human lives would not thereafter have ended prematurely; immeasurable suffering and stupendous material loss would not have come to pass. Though cholera does not entirely disappear in winter, the microscopic vibrio which is its essential cause loses much of its virulence during its hibernation; the disease is not fairly active until the springtime, and does not luxuriate until the summer.

THE MECCA ROUTE TO SOUTHERN EUROPE

India would seem to have been the original home of cholera, which for countless generations she has been distributing throughout Asia and to her westward. There are two main routes by which this distribution has been effected: the first of these is by way of Mecca, and thence to the Mediterranean countries; the second is by way of the Caucasus, the Don, the Dneiper, and other rivers coursing northward into Russia, to St. Petersburg and the Baltic.

By the first route was spread the dreadful epidemic of 1885, which fell with especial severity upon Marseilles and ravaged the peninsula south of the Pyrennees, so that Spain had more than a third of a million sufferers and 120,000 deaths. Mecca has, since Mahomet's time, been in some sort an entrepot with regard to cholera. The devout Asiatic Mussulmans have been making their pilgrimage thence overland by foot or by caravan; or through the Red Sea by sail and also in latter times by steamboat; and also by the Hedjaz railway. Most of those pil-

MAP SHOWING THE SPREAD OF CHOLERA IN EUROPE

grims have been and are absolute fatalists, and neither know nor care about sanitary precautions; in the observing which there was no merit to be acquired. So these pilgrims, many among them cholera sufferers, have through the centuries been visiting the Prophet's shrine, and have bathed, when they could, in the holy wells; and thus has Mecca become a center of cholera infection subsidiary to India.

There are European and African Mahommedans just as devout and every whit as fatalistic as their Asiatic brethren that have come Mecca-ward, bearing cholera from the Orient; and these pilgrims from the West have commingled with their fellow worshippers in the Holy City, so that they have in their turn, in their homecoming, distributed the dreadful infection to Northern Africa, to Egypt (whence it was taken by Moslem pilgrims six years ago); to Syria and the Mediterranean countries. Mecca has always been a dirty and most insalubrious city; especially has its water been bad, although Asiatics are now forbidden bathing in the holy wells. Professor Chantemesse, an authoritative worker, observed recently that the present conditions

are not greatly improved over those of other generations. Such measures of disinfection and quarantine in general, as are now enforced in Mecca, are no protection to other communities; they do not prevent the cholera sufferer, the "cholera carrier" and the cholera contact from spreading the infection. And the Hedjaz railway, now completed to Mecca, furnishes an additional source of anxiety to Occidental communities; since it is a much speedier route, and one more difficult of surveillance than that by caravan or the Red Sea.

ST. PETERSBURG AS A CHOLERA DEPOT

But it is especially the second route rather than the first by which the gruesome destroyer is to-day traveling; Mecca does not now so much concern the civilized world as does St. Petersburg, which has come to stand in quite the like relation to India as Mecca has through centuries past. Like Mecca, St. Petersburg is in our generation a depot subsidiary to India for the distribution of this dreadful infection.

The people of St. Petersburg recognize in the cholera their "Asiatic guest"—which has come annually to make its more or less insistent and always unwelcome visit. Every fall those unhappy people pray (doing little else) for an early winter, so that the cholera may mitigate its activities; then it simply goes into winter quarters, to be as regularly expected to go murdering its hosts with the congenial warmth of the vernal sun. Every year with the melting snows comes the warning—which as regularly finds the hosts most inadequately prepared for the "visitation."

But two years ago, in the summer of 1908, St. Petersburg averaged 170 deaths every day (how many more were unrecorded?) from this disease, which is preventable by means extraordinarily simple. Cholera was spread by the premature dismissal of patients from the overflowing hospitals. One constantly saw ambulances—black for the dead, gray for the sick. Something of comic relief was injected into the tragedy by the behavior of certain of those military men who had shortly before so conspicuously proved their Martian virtues in Manchuria. The prostration of these gentry (simulative of the real disease) was extreme; however, their reflexes (consequent upon "nervousness") were found upon bacteriological examination to manifest, not cholera, but only the fear of cholera—nothing but just contemptible cowardice.

The priests were making processions throughout the city, in which the population very largely took part; nothing worse in all the circumstances could have been done—there could have been no surer way of spreading the infection. Ikons were being supplicated, whilst elementary intelligence—surely as divine a gift as any other human faculty—was being most crassly held in abeyance.

Those miserable, benighted people of St. Petersburg, especially the poor in the overcrowded districts, have had to die of cholera, precisely as they are dying to-day, because they have been drinking the polluted waters of the Neva, and of the vibrio-permeated canals traversing the city. Yet in the hills near by, there is a lake of purest God-given, crystal water—which, if it were aqueducted at a cost of but a moiety of the sums those pitiless grand dukes batten upon, not a single death, not one hour of suffering, need be the tribute to cholera in St. Petersburg.

RUSSIA'S RESPONSIBILITY

But has not also the civilized world outside Russia some grievance; can she fairly claim to live for herself alone in these premises? It is truly observed that as a disseminator of cholera Russia is to Europe and the Americans what India is to the Orient. Not to consider eras previous to our own, the first and the most dreadful of all the modern cholera outbreaks traveled at a foot-pace, Wandering Jew-wise, across Russia, from 1828 to 1831; in the latter years there was a most virulent epidemic in St. Petersburg; whence England was next reached and in the following year Paris. This was really a pandemic, since the Western hemisphere—indeed, the greater part of the world, was afflicted. Some progress was thereafter made in the prophylaxis of epidemics throughout Western Europe—but not in Russia. In June of 1848 the cholera again came up from the South and made itself at home in St. Petersburg; in August of that year it had appeared in Berlin, in September in London. During this epidemic the cholera mortality in other parts of Europe was not comparable with that of Russia, in which medieval region from 117,000 to 800,000 human lives were sacrificed. In this she far surpassed all the rest of Europe.

In 1892 Russia again made herself responsible for cholera in Europe and south beyond her borders; and many among our own people were terrified at the time. A single hideous month in that year, August, gave Russia 25,984 recorded deaths. In that August the

epidemic spread from Russia to Austria, from St. Petersburg to Hamburg, and thence to England and New York. That summer gave Russia 100,000 reported dead. Except Hamburg, European cities outside of Russia came off with mortalities comparatively smaller than in previous epidemics; though the spread of the disease was then expedited by more rapid and modern means of travel.

HOW AMERICA IS SAFEGUARDED

There is, however, no occasion for alarm among us with regard to the present European epidemic; this is important to observe—for a blue funk is wonderfully predisposing. We should have among us no ignoble cases of psychic cholera. Our coast quarantine authorities, especially at the harbor of New York, are known to be cautious, tried, and most adequately able to cope with any possible dangers—and this especially in view of the fact that the incubation period of cholera (from the time of incurring the infection to the manifestation of symptoms) is from one to five days, so that a case should have developed sufficiently for diagnosis aboard ship and before reaching our shores. Of course, it must be stated, this will not eliminate the "cholera carrier" (who may carry the infection, though not himself ill), nor the cholera contact.

And the authorities at Washington give as little reason for fearing the transmission to us of this Asiatic guest. The Public Health and Marine Hospital Service has had orders sent to the American consuls at Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Marseilles, Havre, Cherbourg, Genoa, Palermo, and other cities to detain steerage passengers from all parts of Russia, with their baggage, during five days, for observation and disinfection before allowing them to take ship to our ports. The guard at our ports of entry is being doubled; every quarantine officer in the service has received special instructions for the examination of vessels from ports suspected of infection or of carrying passengers from suspected districts.

HOW THE DISEASE IS CONTRACTED

Yet we are not to rely entirely upon quarantine measures for our cholera prophylaxis. Such prophylaxis is in theory most simple. Cholera is strictly an ingestion infection; it is contracted through the cholera vibrio, from the excretions or the vomit of patients, finding their way in food or drink into the mouths of healthy people—and in absolutely no other way. Cholera is not an air-borne infection—it is a contact infection; there is no danger from the air (as, for example, in smallpox), or from simply being in the vicinity of cases. No food is eaten in the sick room by the attendants, nor is water drunk there; and every time the hands touch the patient's they are carefully washed. Drinking water and food are carefully chosen. The water is boiled, the food thoroughly cooked and eaten immediately; flies are to be kept from lavatories: such precautions are of course essential only in the immediate presence of an epidemic.

A WATER-BORNE DISEASE

Whilst the purity of food and of other potable fluids must be guarded, "a sewage-contaminated water supply is responsible in practically all cases for the epidemic prevalence of cholera. Scattered cases of the disease may occur in a city with a pure water supply, but no general and wide-spread infection need be feared so long as the water supply remains uncontaminated." Epidemic cholera is in essentials a water-borne disease; and should it become at all widely distributed in this country, one could predict with a high degree of certainty those sections and even the communities that would suffer most severely. The *Journal of the American Medical Association*, upon statements in which this paragraph is based, further observes that "it is more rational to expend our efforts in improving general sanitary conditions in this country than to establish a shotgun quarantine and attempt—probably in vain—to prevent any person harboring cholera vibrios [carriers and contacts are, I presume, here implied] from landing on our shores. Attention to the ordinary demands of civilization, the elimination of sewage from our water supplies, the insistence on clean milk and bread, the banishment of the common drinking cup and the roller towel, the extermination of the house fly and other vermin, the observance of a decent degree of cleanliness in the streets and in the house—such measures will go far to avoid the danger of cholera epidemics now and henceforth. More than once has it been shown that in default of an efficient system of national and municipal sanitation, quarantine is but a broken reed."

In the same genus with Asiatic cholera is American typhoid; but that's another story.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

THE CONSERVATION OF COMMON SENSE

THE editor of the *North American Review*, in his article entitled "A Plea for the Conservation of Common Sense," in the September issue of his magazine, utters a warning. He says: "Let us never forget that the greatest inherent resource of the American nation is common sense." Admitting that a spirit of unrest dominates our land, is there—if it be true that the condition of the country is sound—any reason why we should succumb to despondency? On the contrary, we ought to find the root of the distress and apply such remedies as seem most likely to produce beneficent results. The editor goes on to ask:

What, then, is the matter with the United States? The government still lives and is well administered. The Constitution continues to be upheld by our chief tribunal as the bulwark of human liberties. Freedom of worship of God and freedom of schools for succeeding generations are inviolate still. Poverty is rare. Physical suffering that could possibly be alleviated by action of the State is not observable. Never before in the history of the world has so great a nation as our nation been so signally blessed with respect to all things that subserve the happiness, the contentment and the opportunity of its citizens. And yet it is true that, for the time, the business of a mighty commercial country is, in a comparative sense, at a standstill, development of natural resources has practically ceased, essential confidence among groups or classes is seriously impaired, and the very air is laden with apprehension of startling and grievous happenings.

As to the bases of these strange forebodings, he thinks the tangible fears may be summarized as follows:

(1) Apprehension of war.
(2) Oppression of the poor by the rich.
(3) The tariff and the trusts.
(4) Common extravagance.
(5) The disestablishment of credit.
(6) Effects of popular agitation.
(7) The undermining of our political institutions.

In all these there is nothing new or strange to our country or to any other country, as the editor shows by an analysis of the causes of disquietude.

What, asks the editor, are the tokens of danger? War with Great Britain, France, Germany, or Russia, is a contingency too remote to be worth consideration. There only remains Japan; and the Japanese, so far from indicating any desire for war, have "demonstrated by every word and deed a capacity of judgment, even of forbearance, such as would reflect credit upon the most sober of Anglo-Saxons."

In this country there is no direct oppression of the poor by the rich.

To this day, in nearly all lands except our own, real dominance is exercised openly by a class. In Russia autocracy still rules; in Germany monarchy "bequeathed by God" still has the final word; in Italy, the nobility; in England, the aristocracy; in Spain, but yesterday, the Church; even in France, clearly a class, the socialists, hold the balance of power. Here we find no such ascendancy. The individual is still his own master at the polls and in his home. Serfdom is no more. Personal service is not synonymous with political servitude. Ours is still the land of the free.

Assuredly there is no visible breach in the wall of government of and by the people.

But it is said that "a privileged class is growing up under the rose, that mere wealth wields undue influence in legislation, that the few fatten upon the many, that excessive tariffs no longer tend to develop industries, but are become no more or less than evasive taxes; that obnoxious and detrimental trusts thrive upon advantages thereby obtained."

True, to a great extent, these charges undoubtedly are, and the American people recognize the fact. Neither of the great political parties ignores responsibilities in proposing remedies. But great problems like these cannot be resolved in a day.

As to extravagances, the editor tersely remarks: "Profligacy caused the downfall of the Roman Empire. Prudence builded England. And we of America are of Angle, not of Latin, stock. . . . The present national administration is bending its best energies to effect economies."

In the disestablishment of credit the editor finds "the most obvious cause for prevailing depression."

Financially, the country is stronger than ever before in its history. The masses are practically free from debt. Money is held by the banks in abundance and rates are low. And our currency is sound as gold because gold is its basis. Why,

then, does Capital pause upon the threshold of investment? The answer we believe to be plain. It awaits adjustment of the relations of government to business. And Capital is notoriously timid.

The editor contrasts the present situation with that of recent years, pointing to the fact that the perils of the past, which seemed most ominous, have disappeared like the mists of the sea. Never in the history of the Republic has there been a time when, like to-day, so few vapors clouded the skies. As to our political institutions, patriotism is the basis of them; and the very children are imbued with the patriotic spirit. The future is really bright; for the present but one thing is needful: conserve and apply without cessation our national common sense, and "soon it will be found that all the ills of which we complain but know not of are only such as attend upon the growing pains of a great and blessed country."

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE

WITH the exception of Russia in the eastern hemisphere, and of the United States in the western, the population of Austria-Hungary includes a greater number of distinct races than that of any other country on the face of the globe. The Germans represent the Germanic race; the Magyars, connected with the Finnish race, claim to be a separate people descended directly from the Huns of Attila; the Italians of Istria and the Rumanians in the east of Hungary are the Latins of the Empire; and the Czechs, the Slovaks, the Poles, the Ruthenians, the Serbs, and the Croatians belong to the Slavic race. In 1867, writes Mr. André Chéradame in the *Revue de Paris*, of all these peoples only three counted politically: the Germans and Poles in Austria and the Magyars in Hungary. All the other nationalities were still imperfectly informed as to their rights and without the means to manifest their will. In Austria, after 1867, the Polish-German supremacy was solidly seated on an electoral law; but the Austrian Slavs, Czechs, Slovaks, Serbs, and Croatians, all failed to make themselves heard. The Czechs of Bohemia, however, soon furnished an example of one of the finest national renaissances recorded in history.

After reconstituting their language, they acquired a beginning of wealth which enabled them to create numerous and prosperous industries. In the intellectual and artistic field they made for themselves an enviable position. Finally, in politics they took such a firm stand on their rights that, without any lack of loyalty to the reigning dynasty, they claimed at Vienna for themselves and for the other Austrian Slavs an influence proportionate to their number. . . . For a long time at Vienna the authorities pretended not to hear; but new circumstances caused the sovereign to take decisive action. While engaged with Japan in her struggle, Russia experienced the threatenings of revolution. The Czar was inclined to a constitutional course. This example struck Francis Joseph; and as at that moment he detected what threatened to be serious difficulties with his Magyar subjects, and as he felt the need of being surrounded in Austria with a more contented people, he in 1906 pronounced in favor of universal suffrage. The entourage of the sovereign made great efforts to dissuade him from carrying out the reform; but the will of the Emperor overcame all resistance, and the law of January 26, 1907, established the right to vote in Austria on a basis of universal suffrage. It must be added that absolutely electoral equality is still far from being realized.

In Hungary, at the census of 1900, the 19,254,559 inhabitants of the kingdom were made up as follows:

Magyars	8,742,301	Ruthenians..	429,447
Germans	2,135,181	Croatians ...	1,682,104
Slovaks 2,019,641		Serbs	1,048,645
Rumanians ..	2,799,479	Others	397,761

The non-Magyar nationalities represent 54.6% of the whole. Now, of 435 deputies of which the Parliament at Vienna is composed, the non-Magyars have only 8. The whole of the 19,000,000 inhabitants have but 900,000 electors. Besides, the voting is both public and oral. At the electoral bureau each elector must say in a loud tone, "I vote for Mr. So-and-So." It is to these arrangements that the Magyars owe the maintenance of their hegemony. The non-Magyars protest: they claim universal suffrage and secret voting.

Emigration has an important bearing on the situation. There are in Hungary numbers of agricultural laborers who exist with difficulty. These have lost many of their fellows, who have emigrated to America. In 1907 alone the formidable total of 209,000 emigrants was reached, thus disclosing economic conditions of an unfavorable nature. In this connection M. Chéradame remarks:

The Magyar masses, who cannot secure their own claims, are found in accord with the non-Magyar nationalities in demanding universal suffrage. No one in Hungary openly defends the present electoral régime. . . . The non-Mag-

yar nationalities desire universal suffrage pure and simple, direct and secret; but the reform, if introduced, would mean the loss of hegemony to the aristocracy and the large landed proprietors. . . .

Many prominent Magyars have expressed frankly their objections to universal suffrage. One termed it "the leap into the black abyss." Another said: "Austria desires universal suffrage in Hungary in order to reduce us Magyars by letting loose on the country the Pandemonium of nationalities." The struggle is now against the idea of the plural vote; and what, asks M. Chéradame, will be the solution? He thinks that in Hungary, as in Austria, it is the sovereign who recognizes the necessity and the interest of a reform; and it is the king himself who goes energetically forward in the direction of universal suffrage.

THE CHINESE-PORTUGUESE DISPUTE OVER MACAO

AFTER nearly four hundred years of occupation of her settlement Macao in China, Portugal finds herself in imminent danger of losing that possession, or at least, of losing a considerable portion of its area. Macao is about forty miles west of Hong Kong, and is situated on a little peninsula—really an island that, by the action of the tides, has been connected by a neck of land with Heung-shan island on the north. Of its total population of about 64,000, only some 4,000 are Portuguese. The Portuguese paid ground rent ranging from $500 to $700 a year until 1848, when the charge was abolished. On March 26, 1887, China confirmed "the perpetual occupation and government of Macao and its dependencies by Portugal, as any other Portuguese possession." In 1904, a commercial treaty was concluded between the two powers, the only reference in which to Macao waters was Article 4, on coöperation in regard to the suppression of smuggling.

According to the *Far Eastern Review*, the Chinese near Macao are anxious to drive out the Portuguese, whose control of the inner harbor they especially resent. The *Far Eastern Review* quotes a letter from Mr. W. H. Donald, correspondent for the *New York Herald*, which gives an interesting description of conditions at Macao. He writes:

The gentry and peasantry of Heung-shan, the district adjoining Macao, were influenced by the agitators, formed societies of their own, and joined in the movement. They ultimately worked themselves up to such a state of alarm that they saw a Portuguese invasion imminent. Steps were at once taken to cut off Macao's food supplies, and the word went round that every second able bodied man was to be enlisted in a "volunteer" organization. Appeals were made to the Viceroy of Canton for a force of soldiers and artillery, but the Viceroy snubbed the applicants by telling them that he knew better than they when and where to send soldiers.

The Canton agitators had in the meantime overrun themselves by the irresponsibility of their utterances, and orders to the Viceroy from Peking brought about their temporary suppression. Public clamor ceased for a time, but a private propaganda was instituted which had the effect of, if anything, further inflaming the public mind.

The ignorant were told that Portugal had no shred of right in Macao at all, that the whole of the territory occupied had been filched from China, and that the hearths and homes of the Heung-shan people were in danger. And the ignorant were not slow to signify that they were ready to assist in not only defending their homes but in chasing the Portuguese into the sea.

The question of jurisdiction was raised in 1908, when the Japanese steamer "Tatsu Maru" was seized by the Chinese authorities in the waters of Macao while endeavoring to land a cargo of arms.

The Portuguese Government asserted that the vessel was seized in Portuguese waters and therefore not amenable to Chinese jurisdiction. Portugal claimed jurisdiction over littoral waters by right of treaty and the authority of international law. China replied that Portugal was not entitled to any measure of maritime control in the waters referred to. A conference was then arranged between the Chinese and Portuguese Governments. Sir Joachim Machado, K.C.M.G., represented Portugal and H. E. Kao Ehr Kim, China. Hong Kong was chosen as the place for the conference and several meetings were held without making any definite headway and suddenly, on November 13, it terminated. The matter was then referred to Peking and little has been heard from it since then.

Mr. Kao Ehr Kim is a cultured, fair-minded man who found himself in a decidedly awkward position.

The recipient of frequent letters threatening assassination if he conceded any of Portugal's demands, the butt of a stream of cablegrams from Chinese from all parts of the world warning him that Chinese rights must be upheld by him and not one particle of Portugal's claims be conceded, and the victim of a group of designing men who harried

him even to bringing about his impeachment upon imaginary charges by the Board of Censors at Pekin, he was afraid to move. . . . Throughout the whole conference he maintained a demeanor stolidly in support of the claims of the people, his sole object being to bring the negotiations, so far as he was concerned, to an end, and leave the subsequent arrangements to Peking.

General Machado, for the Portuguese, at first claimed an area of some 120 square miles, which he after reduced to 60; but this did not satisfy Mr. Kao. The latter, in an interview with Mr. Donald, stated that the Chinese of Macao and Kwantung complain of the smuggling of arms through Macao, and that the Portuguese have usurped a good deal of the area over which they now claim jurisdiction. At present the outcome of the dispute seems to be very uncertain.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY

THE question of tariff reciprocity with Canada, always a live issue in the New England States, is discussed in the *Atlantic Monthly* for October by Mr. Henry M. Whitney, who lays especial emphasis on the fact that the large trade area of American industrial centers, in sharp contrast to those of European cities and countries, has caused a remarkable development of American manufacturing enterprises, particularly in the Middle West. Having so large an area to trade over, American manufacturers have been enabled to specialize their products and to produce more cheaply than if they were confined to a limited trade area, as are some of the European countries. In several of the Middle Western States, for example, the capital invested and the number of men employed in manufacturing establishments are nearly or quite as large as in the older States of the East, where manufacturing is now, and always has been, the chief occupation. Illinois has usually been regarded as an agricultural State, yet the capital invested in Illinois manufacturing plants is nearly equal to that invested in the same kind of establishments in the State of Massachusetts. The State has nearly as many wage earners in manufacturing establishments as it has persons engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Whitney foresees that Western industries will, in the future, compete even more keenly with Eastern manufactures than now. He therefore believes that Eastern manufacturers should at once seek a market to the North and East. Since Montreal, which he characterizes as the Chicago of the Dominion of Canada, is only 350 miles from New York or Boston, while Chicago of the United States is 1000 miles away, he argues that the removal of the tariff barriers between the two countries would result to the mutual advantage of all concerned. We have ourselves seen the benefit of free and unrestricted trade over an area of 3,000,000 square miles. If Canada be joined with us we shall have a trade area of 6,000,000 square miles.

Mr. Whitney admits that there are serious difficulties in the way of immediate reciprocity negotiations with Canada. One thing that seems to stand in the way is the preference on certain manufactured articles given by Canada to England. Mr. Whitney admits that the United States can hardly be expected to grant England this preference over the trade of other friendly nations, but if our tariffs were to be reduced on goods of English manufacture, the greater opportunity of trade with 100,000,000 of people would go far, he thinks, toward compensating England for some loss in her trade with 7,000,000 of people.

As to possible Canadian opposition Mr. Whitney says :

Some resolutions that were passed a few months ago by the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce of Montreal have been quoted far and near as evidence of the opposition of Canadians to reciprocity with the United States. One of the reasons given was that if Canadians were permitted to buy of the American manufacturers they would get their goods cheaper than if confined to the home market. Whether this would or would not be the fact, I am not prepared to say; but if such would really be the case, it would seem an argument, so far as the mass of the people are concerned, in favor of reciprocity rather than against it. Another objection, and the most important one, was that free-trade relations with the United States would tend to weaken the attachment of the Canadians to the mother country. This must not for a moment be considered. The interest that the mother country has in her colonies relates almost wholly to her trade affairs, and I see no reason why these should be disturbed to any great extent. As to this "attachment" to the mother country, if it would be imperiled by friendly trade relations with the United States and if such relations would create a sentiment in favor of annexation, then the "attachment" cannot be very strong. The very objection carries with it inherent evidence of its weakness, and of the strength of the annexation sentiment.

What might ultimately be the political effect of the establishment of friendly trade and social re-

lations between the United States and Canada, is a problem that had best be left to work itself out in the years to come. It is quite possible, indeed I think it quite likely, considering the number of questions of domestic and foreign policy which might arise under such a condition, that the two nations would in the end become politically one; but that would be a long way in the future, if it ever came to pass at all.

I do not, however, accept the expression of the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce of Montreal as expressive of the final opinion of the mass of Canadians.

If, however, a reciprocity treaty on broad lines is not possible at the present time, owing to the attitude of the Canadians, Mr. Whitney can see no reason why we should deny ourselves the advantage that would accrue to us from at once allowing the products of Canada's fisheries, farms, forests, and mines to come here free of duty, since these are things that we need and soon must have from some outside source.

CANADA'S PLAN OF AVERTING THE YELLOW PERIL

SIR WILFRID LAURIER in his capacity of Prime Minister of Canada has made many notable addresses; but it is doubtful if he ever made a more convincing one than that delivered by him on the occasion of his last visit to Vancouver, when he dealt with the subject of Asiatic immigration. Perhaps, says *Canadian Life and Resources*, not since the early years of British Columbia's history as a member of the Canadian Confederation, when the delay in building the Canadian Pacific Railway threatened to break the newly formed ties uniting the people of the Pacific Coast with those of Eastern Canada, had there arisen in that Province a question so charged with the possibilities of serious trouble. Sir Wilfrid faced the problem squarely, and discussed it frankly and fully. There were several interests to be considered: the interests of the prople on the Coast; those of Canada as a whole; and, above all, the interests of the Empire. The Prime Minister went on to say:

> Looking to the fact that the interest of Britain is worth while, it should be our paramount consideration as Canadian and British subjects to preserve friendly relations between Great Britain and the Asiatics. To maintain these good relations, immigration must be controlled, checked and kept within reasonable bounds. . . . For countless generations the nations of Asia had been ground down by despotism and were in a condition of penury and dejection as to food, garment and lodging. Frugality became sordidness and the Oriental was able to work on the fraction of the wage necessary to maintain a white man in respectability. To admit the Oriental indiscriminately under such circumstances would be to create an economic disturbance fraught with evil consequences.

Sir Wilfrid reminded his audience that under the government of the late Sir John Macdonald a head-tax of $100 was put on the Chinese. The present government had been asked to increase this to $500 and to place the same amount on the Japanese. With the first proposition he had agreed. No national or imperial relations were involved. With the Japanese it was different. Close and friendly relations existed between them and the government of King George. The Premier had therefore appealed to the Japanese consul not to force Canada to repel his people, and had suggested that the Japanese Government control the matter itself.

> The result was an engagement to limit immigration to 400 per year, which operated from 1900 to 1907. Then the government of Japan turned a new leaf, adopting many British institutions. Canada became a party to the commercial treaty with Japan. In 1907 there was a sudden influx of Japanese immigration. It was charged that the treaty had over-ridden the agreement. Hon. Mr. Lemieux was despatched to Tokyo, and was able to secure the re-enactment of the immigration restriction. This undertaking had been scrupulously observed to the present time.

Now a new problem had been presented in a new immigration—this time from the British country of India. Hindoos were employed in cement works and elsewhere on the Pacific Coast. To quote Sir Wilfrid further:

> These men could not be turned back ignominiously by a man who prides himself on being a British subject. True, the color of their skin was not the same, but they were British subjects, many wearing uniforms and fighting British battles. Hon. Mackenzie King was sent to Calcutta. His mission was confidential, but since that time not one other man had come from India.
>
> Now, frankly, which is the better method? Why is not my vision as good as the vision of those men who attacked me? . . . California offered to humble the Japanese and Chinese residents, and the President of the United States had to go down on his knees and beg the local authorities to change their tactics.
>
> Britain adopted a different method.

SOME CRITICISMS OF ENGLAND'S FOREIGN SECRETARY

SIR EDWARD GREY, THE BRITISH SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
(From a photograph taken late in August)

THE present head of the English Foreign Office, Sir Edward Grey, who has held his secretariat since December, 1905, occupies in the political world an almost unique position. A writer in the *World's Work* (London) says of him: "No man ever assumed the direction of the foreign affairs of this country with more cordial support from both of the great Parliamentary parties. Strange as it may appear in modern political life, he had, and still has, no enemies at all." This very fact, however, adds Mr. Perceval Landon, the author of this statement, lends a very much more serious significance to the not unkindly but continual criticisms which are now to be heard. It is generally admitted that with, perhaps, the exception of Sir Charles Dilke, Sir Edward's acquaintance with foreign questions is far greater than that of any other man on the Government side in British politics. Also, in every case in which a traditional policy has had to be maintained, his management has been excellent in every respect; and he has continued the foreign policy handed down to him by his predecessor, Lord Landsdowne. But when some sudden complication has arisen, it is alleged that he has shown his inability to translate British tradition into action.

Mr. Landon bases his criticisms of the English Foreign Secretary on the policies adopted by the latter in regard to Egyptian, Turkish, and Persian affairs, and on his attitude toward Germany. It is in the case of Egypt that Sir Edward "has especially bewildered the sympathetic content and confidence of his countrymen." We read:

> It is often supposed that the nationalist agitation in Egypt began with the arrival of Sir Eldon Gorst in 1907, and that to his weak handling of a dangerous movement the recent troubles and manifest failure of the English policy in Egypt are due. This is by no means the case. The troops that kept the roads on the occasion of Lord Cromer's final departure had ball cartridges in their pouches. The departing British Agent had long to deal with a widespread if not as yet an embittered nationalist movement; and something of the trouble which Sir Eldon Gorst immediately encountered would have been experienced by Lord Cromer also had he remained.
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> Sir Eldon Gorst is a brilliant man who as a second-in-command has no superior in the Diplomatic Service to-day. But an abiding tendency to shirk responsibility largely destroys his usefulness as a minister-plenipotentiary. . . . After Sir Edward Grey had discovered the one weakness of Sir Eldon, he should have set himself to minimize the difficulty which it was sure, if unprovided for, to create. This the Foreign Secretary did not do; and the result has been that the Foreign Office has been called upon to father a policy which was based upon a mutual understanding.

With regard to Turkey, Mr. Landon says the man in the street wants to know why, after the triumphal entry of Sir General Lowther into Constantinople in 1908, England's influence with the new régime has dwindled so alarmingly. The explanation is that the Foreign Office underestimated the diplomatic importance of the chance offered to England to coöperate in the reorganization of the Turkish navy—a chance which Germany seized, with the result that England has had to yield pride of place to the indefatigable Teuton on the shores of the Bosporus. The large irrigation works of Sir W. Willcocks in Mesopotamia gave the English Foreign Office an excellent opportunity to regain its position, but it was allowed to slip. The time to take up a final position in regard to Turkish aspirations was when the

new régime was founded two years ago. But Sir Edward Grey did not think so.

Irresolution has characterized even still more England's relations with Persia. The Anglo-Russian convention of August 31, 1907, has worked badly. Mr. Landon writes:

> It is now accepted by practically all students of Central Asian affairs that the demarcation of the relative spheres of interest was ridiculuosly unjust, so far as England was concerned. . . . Germany has secured a considerable footing in Teheran . . . Vacillation and indecision still continue to mark English relations with Iran, and that loss of prestige which England has suffered in all parts of the Mohammedan world is more marked in Persia than elsewhere.

Of all European countries, Germany is the one with which England's standing needs to be honorable to herself, and Mr. Landon calls to remembrance the fact that on the only occasion on which England found herself in sharp opposition to the foreign policy of Germany, the retreat of the former was "complete, sudden, and ignominious." He adds, significantly:

> That Russia "let us in" over the business [the Austro-Russian controversy of 1909] is undoubted; but general public opinion asks that our Minister for Foreign Affairs shall not so manage our foreign relations that a "let in" of this ignominious nature should be possible.

Sir Edward Grey's policy in China also has exposed him to the charge of neglect of English interests whenever they have been in competition with those of Japan.

REFORMS IN THE CONGO

SINCE her annexation of the Congo Independent State in September, 1908, Belgium has been busy housecleaning in her new colonial possession. Various reforms, initiated by the Belgian Minister of Colonies and approved by King Albert, went into effect on the 1st of July last; and they give evidence of the Belgian monarch's desire, voiced at his coronation, to justify in the eyes of the world the sovereignty of Belgium over the Congo. These reforms include the substitution of native for white officials, a reduction in taxes, restriction of obligatory native labor, and, indirectly, the suppression of polygamy. The critics of the old régime in the Congo, writes M. E. Goffart in the *Revue Générale* (Brussels), were wont to say that it might be appropriately characterized in two phrases: (1) monopolization of the land and of its spontaneous products, and (2) excessive cultivation of the domain by forced native labor. The new policy, which has been described by the Belgian King as one of humanity and progress, is, says M. Goffart, precisely the reverse of the old one.

> The acquisition of lands for factories was difficult: henceforward they will be sold at a low price and with a minimum of formalities. The harvesting of forest products, notably of the precious caoutchouc, was forbidden, save by the legal proprietor: the state, which in nearly every case stood in this relation, abandons its rights. Transportation was slow and costly: the Government has developed routes and reduced the tariff. The native tax was paid in labor: it will now be collected in cash.

The three leading products exported from the Upper Congo are ivory, caoutchouc, and copal; and of these the last two were almost completely withdrawn from independent commerce owing to the obligations of ownership or concessions of the land from which they were gathered, while ivory, a product of the chase, formed the object of a limited traffic. The new legislation includes a radical reform in the right to harvest vegetable products, and a regulation of the commerce in ivory the definiteness of which precludes any dispute as to its terms. By a decree of March 22, 1910, administrative exploitation of domanial lands is renounced; the new arrangement to take effect on July 1, 1910, 1911 and 1912. The area of the territory thus thrown open on the first of the dates mentioned equals in extent twice that of the State of Texas; and on and from July 1, every person owning a permanent factory or duly licensed as a traveling merchant, may, on furnishing himself with a permit costing 250 francs, gather caoutchouc or copal from any domanial land not leased or granted, or may purchase these products from the natives. A small tax to cover the cost of replanting is imposed; and certain safeguards against the destruction of the rubber-trees and lianas are established. Under the old régime the license to gather caoutchouc cost 5000 francs; and the native who gathered it was obliged to hand the product to the proprietor of the land. Now, the native who does not export directly may gather freely without payment.

With regard to the ivory trade, the decree of March 22, 1910, provides that all ivory, wherever found, shall be registered at the post nearest the spot where it was secured by

the hunter or purchased. A certificate is to be given to the possessor of the ivory, and if the latter is in the crude state, it shall be marked with a special mark. Thus furnished, the holder of the ivory may travel freely without molestation from any functionary on the ground of doubt as to his legal possession of the product. On the other hand, if no certificate is forthcoming, it shall be concluded that the ivory is unlawfully obtained and it shall be confiscated.

The new laws concerning forced labor, and the arrangements for its abolition, are too lengthy to be enumerated here; but M. Gofart says, with reference thereto, "If the corvée does not disappear at once, owing to the fact that its existence is associated with a state of things which must be previously modified, nothing will be neglected by the directors in Europe nor by the local agents to ensure its suppression with the briefest possible delay."

The new native tax is a double one: principal and supplementary; and it is through the operation of the supplementary tax that polygamy in the Congo is expected to decline.

The employment of native labor in the construction of public roads is, by reason of the climate, a necessity; but here also the new legislation shows its humanitarian character. The period of service has been reduced from five to three years; regular contracts have been issued to the laborers; wages have been increased; and a better commissariat has been provided.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE WITH LIBERIA?

THE rubber boom in the first place and the American project in the second have done much to direct attention to Liberia, the one independent negro sovereign state in Africa. Sir H. H. Johnston, who writes on the subject in the *Nineteenth Century*, can say without boasting "that few living Europeans are more intimately acquainted with West Africa." His first visit to these regions dates back to the spring of 1882, and his book on Liberia appeared only three or four years ago.

His article is full of information, up to date and to the point. He begins at the beginning by telling us the fundamental facts of location, etc.:

> Liberia has a coastline of over 300 miles along the Eastern Equatorial Atlantic, a coastline facing the great steamship route to and from the Cape of Good Hope, a coastline which at present contains no safe harbor for landing, but several points which, with a moderate expenditure of money, could be made such, while there is never any rough weather to endanger ships. Here, from a strategic point of view, a great maritime nation might construct an ideal coaling station. The coast belt is not so unhealthy as some other parts of Equatorial West Africa (partly owing to the singular absence of mosquitoes), while the hinterland (no doubt due to the same negative cause) is comparatively healthy.
>
> As regards its land frontiers, it marches on the west for about 200 miles with the British colony of Sierra Leone, and on the north and east for 500 miles with the colonies of French Senegal-Niger and the Ivory Coast. It is fairly well populated, so far as any estimates can be formed. There may be within its 40,000 square miles something like two millions of black people. About 15,000 to 20,000 of its coast population are negroes or negroids of American origin.

The negro republic does an annual trade of considerable importance with Europe. British trade comes first with £110,000 ($550,000); then comes Germany with $540,000; and the Dutch with $350,000. The British have invested £100,000 in developing the Liberian hinterland. "Between 1890 and 1910 the Liberian Government and people have obtained very large sums of money from British investors, and it is entirely due to these arrangements that they have been able

EUROPE'S APPREHENSIONS OVER AMERICA'S FRIENDLY INTEREST IN LIBERIA

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin)

to fulfil their engagements in regard to the loan of 1871."

France threatens Liberia from its hinterland, Britain from Sierra Leone:

A new delimitation of frontier was given effect to by the treaty of 1907. But the unrest provoked by this coming to close quarters of France and Liberia has upset the whole country. An arrangement made to organize a frontier police force under European officers, with a British commandant, fell to pieces after a year's trial. It is difficult to apportion the blame, but of late years the Liberians have been convinced that the British Government has a design to incorporate their country with Sierra Leone.

This writer pays high tribute to the beneficent influence of Europe in West Africa. He says:

I do not, as a humble historian, indorse every detail of administration and every action of the French and of the British in this and other parts of Africa; but I do state with emphasis and honest conviction that the general outcome of their work during the last twenty years between the Senegal on the west and the mouth of the Niger on the east has been of enormous benefit to the negro indigenes of this wonderful region, the richest part of Africa in its natural products. If France, Germany, and Britain were to agree mutually to a self-denying policy and engage themselves not to lay a finger on the Liberian territory (as defined in the last French treaty) for *five years*, and if some persuasion could be used with the native tribes to induce them to give in their allegiance to Monrovia (and this could be done if the European powers concerned wished it), I believe Liberia, even as she stands, with only two or three Europeans in her service, would pull herself together and gradually get straight.

Better still, he thinks, would be the adoption of a quasi-American protectorate:

Quite the best way out of the Liberian *impasse* would be the putting in force of the scheme conceived by Dr. Falkner, whereby money would be raised in the United States for the paying off of the small Liberian national debt, funded and floating. And those who raised the money would be the new creditors of Liberia; which country in return for this and other services rendered would implicitly agree to select as her advisers American subjects in the United States, and to follow their advice in all matters concerning her internal administration. Her national independence would remain undisturbed, and her commercial treaties undergo no alterations in favor of this nation or that. All existing contracts and concessions would be respected. The advice which these Americans would tender would certainly be in favor of justice toward the indigenous peoples of Liberia. Any real discontent on their part would be removed, and thus by degrees a civilized, self-governing, negro state would be called into existence, which so far from being a danger to the British or the French possessions around it, would be a friendly link between the two and a neutral ground in West Africa open to all forms of honest commerce without fear or favor.

But a *sine qua non* for the success of this scheme is that the French should keep their hands off the hinterland and that the British Colonial Office and its Governor at Sierra Leone should give the American protectorate hearty support.

ARIZONA'S OUTLOOK IN THE FAMILY OF STATES

ON the twentieth of June, 1910, Arizona, the last of the Territories save Alaska and Hawaii, was admitted to the Union; and on the twelfth of this present month she will hold her first constitutional convention. With regard to her future as a State there is one person who has no doubt, and that is her present Chief Executive. Governor Richard E. Sloan, writing in the *Sunset*, closes a particularly interesting article on "The Forty-seventh Star" with the following prognostication:

With our attractive climate, great resources, educational facilities, and the opportunities presented for profitable investments, and the rich rewards which await labor and industry, Arizona will not only speedily grow in population and wealth, but will under statehood develop a type of civilization that will astonish and at the same time will delight all the nation.

It must be admitted that Governor Sloan has good grounds for his optimism. Here are some of them: In 1870 the census showed a population of about 10,000, exclusive of Indians: to-day the State has probably more than 200,000 inhabitants. The Reclamation Service has in hand storage projects, including the Roosevelt dam (noticed in the REVIEW for June, 1908), one of the largest of its kind in the world, which will supply water for 240,000 acres of land. Another dam, at Parker, will supply water to 200,000 acres, of unsurpassed fertility; and the Reclamation Service experts estimate that by storage and pumping there will be available sufficient water to irrigate thoroughly more than 1,000,000 acres, which, the Governor states, is but a small part of the total area susceptible to irrigation. But the new State is by no means

dependent solely on agriculture. She now leads all the States and Territories in the production of copper; gold and silver mines are profitably worked; undeveloped coal measures seem to be of great extent and value; and recently there has been developed near Fort Bowie a marble-quarry said to be the equal of any in the world. Ten million acres of her forest lands are included within forest reserves; lumbering is an important industry; and sheep and cattle raising are extensively followed. Besides all these, Arizona has an industry that is unique in the United States—ostrich raising, concerning which Governor Sloan says:

> It has been demonstrated that the conditions for the successful growing of ostriches are as favorable, if not more so, as in South Africa. The number of birds in the Salt River valley is not less than six thousand. Many persons are investing in ostrich farms, so that the industry promises to be one of the largest and most profitable in the territory.

Within a comparatively short time the transportation problem will have been solved; for, in addition to the 2000 miles of railroads in operation, new lines are being built and projected.

Arizona maintains a university; and it is claimed that its public-school system will compare favorably with that of the most advanced States of the Union.

Lovers of the humorous will probably find amusement in the following extract from Governor Sloan's article:

> The new State will start off with all needed institutions, such as a modern and well-equipped prison, an asylum for the insane, an industrial school, and a home for aged and infirm pioneers.

HON. RICHARD E. SLOAN, GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA

CAROLINE BARTLETT CRANE OF KALAMAZOO, MINISTER TO MUNICIPALITIES

WHO is Caroline Bartlett Crane? This is the question that the people of Michigan were asking a few years ago: they have no need to ask it to-day. For not Michigan only, but Tennessee and Kentucky, New Hampshire and Pennsylvania, North Dakota and Florida, all can testify that they know Mrs. Crane, the municipal expert, or, as she herself prefers to be called, "minister to municipalities." The State of Minnesota has asked for a visit from her, and next year Texas wants her. A State or a town says to Mrs. Crane: "Something is wrong with us, but we know not what. Come and tell us what it is, and how to right it"; and Mrs. Crane helps them with their housecleaning. Says Miss Helen Christine Bennett, in the *Pictorial Review* for September:

> It is very thorough housecleaning. When Mrs. Crane inspects a State or city, no detail escapes her eye. Streets, smoke, back yards, tenements, water supply, ash and garbage removal and disposal, drainage, bakeries, ice-cream saloons, dairies, butcher shops and markets and slaughter houses, parks, playgrounds, schools, jails, prisons, insane asylums, hospitals, almshouses—all these she looks over, criticizes or approves, and if she criticizes, suggests the proper remedies. And the citizens of the States or cities which call upon her, listen, convinced that she speaks the truth with regard to their shortcomings.

Mrs. Crane's municipal work really grew out of her pastoral experiences. In 1889 she was called from her first charge, in South Dakota, to the First Unitarian Church, Kalamazoo; four years later the congregation had become too big for the church, so another was built and christened "The People's Church." In 1896 the pastor, the Rev. Caroline Bartlett, gave her congregation a surprise.

MRS. CAROLINE BARTLETT CRANE

One New Year's eve a musicale was announced. As usual the church was full to overflowing. Suddenly the organ overture began to play a wedding march and before the excited congregation could catch breath, their pastor clad in white stepped to the altar, met there one of the leading town physicians and before anyone could interfere became Mrs. Crane. Kalamazoo talked late that night and went to bed with an uneasy mind. Like the small girl it was afraid of the "never-again-the-sameness" supposed to come when a woman enters married life. But Mrs. Crane continued to minister to their needs as thoughtfully and as energetically as Miss Bartlett had before her. One of her first efforts was to start a class in marketing, cooking, housekeeping, nursing and sewing, which she herself promptly joined.

In the course of time Kalamazoo incorporated in its public-school courses the kindergartens, manual training class, and cookery lessons which the new Church had introduced. Finding her Church work running smoothly, Mrs. Crane looked farther afield. She noticed that the town back yards were very dirty. Surreptitiously she photographed the worse of them, organized a Civic Improvement League, held a lantern exhibition of the Kalamazoo back yards, and found within twenty-four hours that such a cleaning had taken place that her slides were completely out of date. Mrs. Crane next attacked the butcher-shops and slaughter-houses. The conditions found were such as to make Mrs. Crane and her visiting committee absolutely ill.

Dense black cobwebs covered the ceilings and upper walls, while within six feet of the floors, walls, posts and shelves were caked with blood, grime, grease, mold and putrid flesh. Without provision for drainage, the floors let through their cracks blood and refuse which there remained, putrefying. The offal of freshly killed animals was fed to those waiting in the pens. Rats abounded. Revolting as these details appeared they were less dangerous than the fact that animals brought to the houses were accepted, unquestioningly, in any condition, diseased or well, and promptly made away with.

Mrs. Crane got a bill introduced at the capitol providing that cities could make their own meat inspection ordinances. Hearing the bill was scheduled to be defeated, she went to Lansing, was given the privileges of the floor, and had the pleasure of seeing the bill passed by 61 to 16.

The fame of the municipal expert having spread beyond her own State, Mrs. Crane, after visiting several places and giving them the benefit of her recommendations, was asked to visit Scranton, Pa., with its population of about 130,000. One of the institutions visited was the Hillside Home, a combined almshouse, orphanage, and insane asylum.

The people of Scranton were proud of Hillside Home. The beautiful buildings with their immaculate walls, tiled floors and baths are new. They replaced sheds that a few years ago sheltered the poor and insane at Scranton, miserable wooden buildings, open to the blasts of winter. Scranton put up the new buildings and took Mrs. Crane to see them, waiting for her commendation. Mrs. Crane entered the clean rooms, looked at the immaculate beds and turned down one of the sheets. The top sheet was the only sheet upon it. She looked at the clean faces and hands of the sick, and then asked to see the feet of the patients. When the feet were uncovered, the people of Scranton turned their heads.

The following afternoon Mrs. Crane addressed a meeting of the citizens at the Paoli Theater. She told the people of Scranton that their Poor Board was inadequate, that one woman filled eight offices on their Board of Charities, that more care was given to their buildings than to their people, that one physician attended the entire poorhouse population including 440 insane, that one nurse cared for the sick, aged, infirm and insane, and for the children at the home as well, that the public schools were unsanitary and badly cleaned, and that the fire drill was a farce. The people of Scranton applauded, the Poor Board sat purple with anger, and the Mayor remained unmoved. The next morning the members of the Poor Board waxed indignant. Mrs. Crane was called a meddler, an impertinent person forcing her way into their own affairs. The papers sided with Mrs. Crane, but so bitter were the accusations that at her next meeting she addressed the citizens squarely.

"What am I here for?" she demanded. "You did not ask me to make a social call."

When Mrs. Crane left on March 12, the Scranton *Tribune* called from its columns:

"Come out, fellows, she's gone." And they came promptly, denied every charge Mrs. Crane had made, and strutted about complacently for a few hours. Then it dawned upon them that the Scranton press and the Scranton people actually believed Mrs. Crane, and if they wanted to keep their posts it meant not stating, but proving, her assertions false. And the Poor Board of Scranton got to work.

This is the kind of work that has made Mrs. Crane famous. She is, however, first of all a home woman, and will leave her home for two months only in any one year. Consequently, Texas will have to wait till 1911 before it gets Mrs. Crane's services.

THE LOYALIST CITY OF ST. JOHN

AT the close of our Revolutionary War it was estimated by John Adams that at least one million of the three million people in the colonies were opposed to the Revolution in its various stages. They were most numerous, these Loyalists, in New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and North and South Carolina. Although at the close of the war the Continental Congress recommended that the anti-Loyalist laws be rescinded, the States paid little attention to the recommendation; and, as a consequence, some 40,000 or 50,000 Loyalists fled from the country, a large number of them taking refuge in Canada. Some made their way to the mouth of the St. John River, in what is now New Brunswick. Their arrival is thus described by Miss Emily P. Weaver in the *Canadian Magazine:*

It was in May, 1783, that there arrived at St. John from New York a little fleet of twenty small vessels, having on board some 3000 Loyalists. The season was wet and cold, the forest dense, with the exception of the small clearing about Fort Howe, and there were no buildings to give shelter to so great a host, so the new-comers stayed on their vessels till May 18th. On that day—ever memorable in the history of St. John—they disembarked at the Old Market Slip, or "Public Landing," as they called it. . . . These first arrivals were only the advance guard of a larger army; and at the muster held in the summer of the following year, 1784, the Loyalists of St. John numbered 9260 souls. By this time they had built an "astonishing" town, and "in less time than was ever known in any country before."

One hundred and eighty years earlier Champlain and De Monts had first visited the Micmac settlement here, and, steering their little vessel into the harbor on the festival of John the Baptist, had renamed the river, till then called by the Indians "Ouigoudi" (the Highway), after that saint.

When the present province of New Brunswick was cut off from Nova Scotia, in 1785, the inhabitants of St. John evinced their disappointment that the town was not made the capital; and, possibly by way of compensation, a charter was conferred on the town under the name of St. John. Miss Weaver gives this picture of it at that time:

It was a town of log houses, many of them built about the Market Square; and, small as the community was, its life was never stagnant. If it had not had social functions to keep it alive—such as "a monstrous great ball," when thirty-six ladies and gentlemen played cards or danced till four in the morning—there were always politics to fall back upon. . . . Indeed, the first election of members of the Assembly was so fiercely contested at St. John that a riot ensued and the soldiers had to be called out.

During Napoleon's wars and the struggle of 1812, St. John became a nest of privateers. At the beginning of the latter war was built the gray Martello Tower which

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK

HARBOR OF ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK

keeps watch and ward over St. John by land and sea. This is not the oldest erection in St. John:

> An actually older building is the frame dwelling known as the Chipman House, near the Carnegie Library. . . . . In 1794 the Duke of Kent held a levée in the low, old-fashioned parlor, which was then one of the stateliest rooms in St. John; and sixty-six years later his grandson, our late King, slept in an upper chamber of the same old mansion.

In 1860 the original town of the Loyalists was swept away by fire; and seventeen years later occurred another conflagration, which consumed ten miles of streets and 1600 houses. Though in one sense the city of the Loyalists is no more, a new St. John, richer and more prosperous, has arisen on its ashes. Thanks to the tremendous tides of Fundy, St. John is, even in the severest weather, always open to the sea; and for years the citizens have aimed at making it the winter port of Canada on the Atlantic. Within recent years a million dollars have been spent on freight sheds, elevators, and deep-water wharves. Arrangements have been made with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to aid in competing for the freight from the West; the ocean steamships of eight different lines make use of the wharves of St. John; and last year its exports—a third of which came from the United States—were valued at no less than $30,000,000.

JAPANESE PAINTERS OF TO-DAY

THAT Occidentals, in spite of the opportunities they have had of studying Japanese art, have failed to a great extent to understand and appreciate the true aspirations of Japanese artists, is the opinion of Prof. Jiro Harada, expressed in the course of an article contributed by him to the *International Studio* for September, on the subject of Japanese painting. This article is the first of what promises to be a very useful series on Japanese art and artists, and is to be followed by others on sculpture, ivory and wood carving, textiles and embroidery, ceramics, bronzes, and enamels. It was at the Vienna Exhibition of 1873 that Japanese artists may be said to have made their bow to the Western world; and the singularity of treatment, subtleness of touch, and suggestive technique of the many fine works then exhibited did not fail to leave their impress upon the artistic temperament of those who studied them. Further exhibits at Chicago, Paris, St. Louis, and elsewhere caused Western connoisseurs and artists alike to become interested in Japanese art; and the display by Japanese painters at the Fine Arts Palace at Shepherd's Bush, London (in connection with the Japanese-British Exposition which is now being held there), is by far the most comprehensive that they have yet made. According to Professor Harada the difficulty with Westerners lies chiefly in the difference in the aims and ideals of pictorial art as upheld by the artists of the East and by those of the West. He remarks:

> The Japanese artist endeavors to present the poetic aspect in which the object appeals to his own refined and esthetic imagination. He aims to accomplish what photography cannot—to portray the spirit of the object or scene. To paint an object as it is, to be bound by it, is to become a slave to it. The Japanese artist endeavors to soar even above nature by adding to it his own power of imagination and observation. Like the miner who extracts the gold and throws away the sand, so the Japanese artist tries to extract the beauty from nature and refine it. He reveals the charm and beauty hidden under the surface. He grasps the secret of nature and presents it on silk through human interpretation. Thus the picture

becomes a voiceless poem. Herein lies the ideal of Japanese art.

With the Japanese artist the impression is always created with the fewest strokes of the brush: "a river, by a sinuous stroke; a village, by two or three roof ridges emerging from the mist; the sea, by the curves of a few wave-crests; and a tree, by a mere branch." The Professor tells us one must learn these tricks to appreciate fully the subtle beauties of Japanese art. It is this principle of the economy of strokes that causes the Japanese artist to leave on his paper or silk a large space untouched, such blank serving to intensify the subject or to give a breadth and depth to the picture.

"BAMBOO AND FINCH," BY FUKUI KOTEI

"THINKING OF A DISTANT FRIEND IN THE AUTUMN TWILIGHT," BY TANIGUCHI KOKYO

The rapidity and ease with which a Japanese artist works are remarkable. Professor Harada cites the case of Fukui Kotei, who three years ago *painted in one summer day in Tokyo one picture for each of his 1224 guests.* His task occupied him from five in the morning until half-past seven in the evening with two large brushes. This (without any intermission) would allow less than forty-three seconds for each picture. His "Bamboo and Finch" is one of the 1224. The same artist drew his "Fuji-no-yama" in one evening for the Duke of Connaught, when the latter spent a night in Nagoya.

Professor Harada gives a critical analysis of the work of the leading Japanese painters; but the list is too long for reproduction here.

Speaking of Japanese artists generally, he divides them into two classes, the East and the West; the former including those who live in Tokyo and its vicinity; the latter, those resident in and about Kyoto, the older capital. The two classes show different characteristics. To quote the Professor further:

> The artists of Tokyo paint more with their head than with their hands. . . . Generally speaking, there is little in the creations of the Kyoto artists that seems to pull their pictures together. . . . They paint a picture rather with the hand than with the head.

Oil painting is a new departure among Japanese artists; and it is the general opinion of their critics that the works in oil show a more marked advancement than the native paintings.

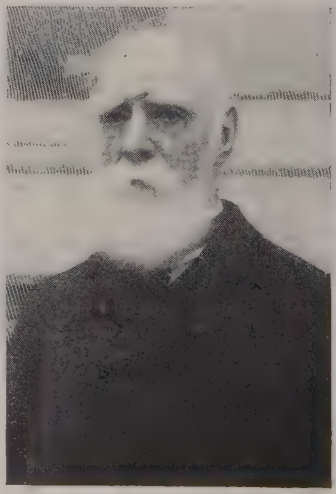
There are several women artists in Japan, the work of some of them comparing favorably with that of the male painters.

Tokyo has its Fine Art School, and Kyoto its Special School for Painting. The Tokyo Girls' School of Fine Arts has more than 700 students; and there are besides hundreds of *Kajuko* (art studios) in the capital and in the other cities of the country. The influence of Western art upon Japanese art is considered by many deplorable; and some doubt the long continuance of present methods and implements. Others, on the contrary, believe that Eastern art will triumph, incorporating in its own conceptions what is best in the art of the West.

THE SUPERSTITION OF OLD AGE

THE September *Strand* contains a very interesting paper on the old man, protesting in a humorous way against the idea that this is especially the age of young men, and that old men must be laid upon the shelf. The writer asks who are doing the most and the best work—the men of sixty or the men of thirty? He inveighs against the idea of Professor Osler, that a man has done his work at sixty and is thereafter a negligible quantity. The writer makes reference to Mr. Robert Martin, of Liverpool, the inventor of the gas-stove, now in his eighty-seventh year, but still hale and vigorous. Lord Strathcona may be said to have begun his imperial renown at seventy-five; at ninety he is at his office daily at ten o'clock, and after working diligently all day attends on an average three public banquets or dinner-parties a week. William de Morgan was sixty-five before he thought of writing novels. Pierpont Morgan was sixty-five before he thought of his colossal scheme of finance. Mr. Chamberlain was sixty-five before he suggested tariff reform. Earl Roberts was nearly seventy when he went out to retrieve disaster in South Africa. Mr. Gladstone said that if he had died at seventy fully half of his life-work would have remained undone. Fifty years ago a man at thirty-five was supposed to be middle-aged,

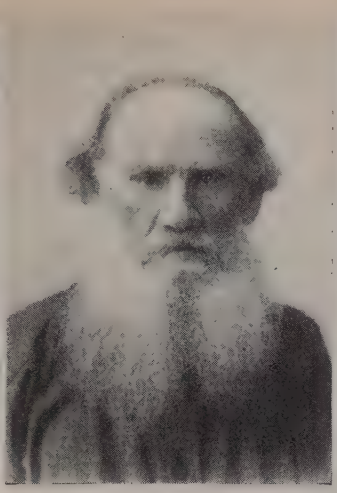
LORD ROBERTS, 78



LORD STRATHCONA, 90

THOMAS HARDY, 70

MME. ADELINA PATTI, 67



COUNT TOLSTOY, 82

QUEEN-MOTHER ALEXANDRA, 66

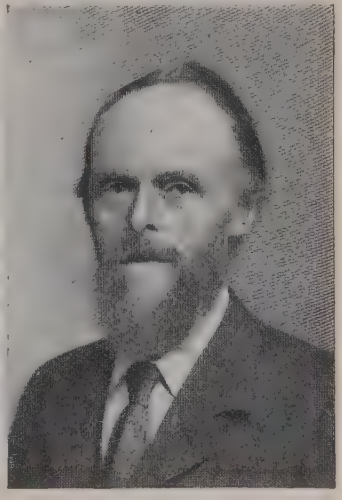
and at forty-five to be old. Now Mr. Lloyd George is supposed to be a very young man and he is forty-seven.

Queen Alexandra some time ago said to Madame Patti, "We two are two of the youngest women in England." Sir Frederick Young, who has devoted his life to the cause of imperial federation, is ninety-three. Professor J. E. B. Mayor, at eighty-five, can still read all day long, and his hearing is keen. He reads aloud five or six hours in the day. Sir Hiram Maxim, seventy years of age, cannot stop working if he tries. Mr. B. W. Leader, R.A., at eighty feels the same enthusiasm for his art as he did when he was a young man. Dean Gregory, of St. Paul's, in his ninety-second year, is still hard at work. Mr. Thomas Hardy, at seventy, is meditating an entirely new departure in intellectual work. General Booth is said to be still full of vigor at eighty-one. Benjamin Franklin was seventy-one when he arrived in Paris as first American Ambassador. He remained such till his seventy-ninth year.

Since Pitt, England has had no boy Premier. The Duke of Wellington held a cabinet portfolio at seventy-seven. Of his thirteen successors to the present day, all but three held office beyond sixty, all but five beyond seventy, and two beyond their eightieth year. At seventy-two Victor Hugo commenced his "History of a Crime." At eighty-three, when he died, he was working on a tragedy with all the energy of youth. Her-

SIR HIRAM MAXIM, 70

GENERAL WILLIAM BOOTH, 81



WILLIAM DE MORGAN, 71

bert Spencer finished his work in his eighty-fourth year. Tolstoy is full of mental activity at eighty-two. Earl Nelson, who is eighty-six, is hale, active, and cheery. This very interesting sketch ends with the words of Sir James Crichton Browne: "Life owes every man and woman one hundred years. It is their business to see that they collect the debt."

CAN MONKEYS TALK?

NOT only that monkeys can talk, but that at eight months of age a certain chimpanzee "corresponds in many respects to a human child of three or three and one half years old," is the claim made by Mr. Richard L. Garner, who has made four journeys to the west coast of Africa, traveled some three or four hundred miles into the interior of that continent, ensconced himself in an iron cage in the jungle, studied simians literally "at home," and owned twenty-two apes. In the *Independent* for September 8, Mr. Garner writes of his recent work and Suzie—Suzie being the precocious ape referred to above.

Mr. Garner, who twenty years ago published a book on the speech of monkeys, states that although his studies have led him to conclude that the words used by simians are more vague in their significance than he had imagined, this new multiplicity of meanings in no way lessens his conviction that the sounds made by monkeys are really speech. On the contrary, his conviction is strengthened. He now finds that the number of sounds at the command of any species that he has studied covers a wider range of thought than he had originally supposed, and that these sounds are capable of meeting all the demands of the communal life of their race. Suzie, the baby chimpanzee which has been reared by Mr. Garner since she was five weeks old, belongs to the stock of the Kulu Kamba, which, from its baldness,—for it has almost no hair on its head,—has been scientifically designated *Anthropopithecus calvus*; and scientific observation has found the *calvus* to be more intelligent than any other chimpanzee. Besides Suzie, there have been

SUZIE, THE EIGHT-MONTHS OLD CHIMPANZEE WHICH MR. GARNER BELIEVES ENDOWED WITH THE SPEECH FACULTY

only three *calvi* that have been scientifically studied. One of these was the famous Sally, on whom Professor Romanes reported so extensively.

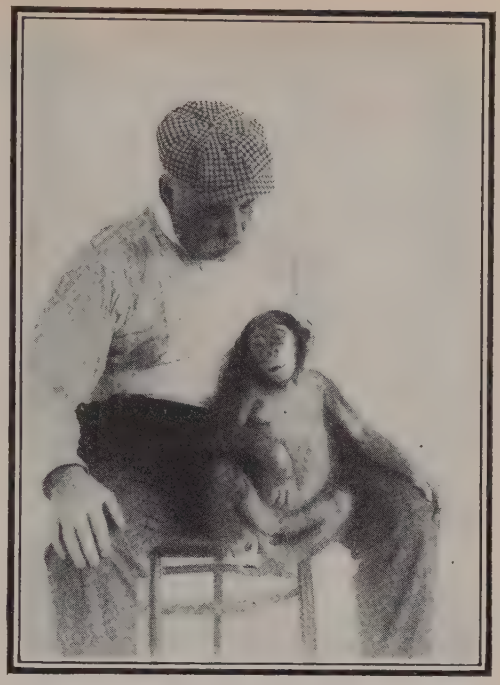
As to the speech of the chimpanzee, Mr. Garner says it is almost impossible to convey the sounds by means of orthography. He has, however, within the past two years positively defined the "yes" and "no" of the species. The sound which Suzie makes as the equivalent of "yes" could be written only approximately as "hwha," uttered nasally. Of her own native chimpanzee language she speaks five words, and of human speech Mr. Garner estimates that she understands some twenty-five words and phrases. These are:

Go away!
Come here!
Get down!
Let go!
Give me that!
Sit down!
Put your foot down!
Take your cup!
Place your chair!
Take it with your hand!
Come on! (When she ceases to do what I want her to do—understood in the sense of "Proceed!")
Bring me that! (distinguished from "Give me that!" as applying to an object to be brought from a distance.)
Get up!
Jump!
Wait!
Quick!
Drink.
Kiss.
Father. (Meaning myself.)
Shake hands! (Although she may interpret the accompanying gesture rather than the word.)
Table.
Spoon.
Chop. (The West Coast word for "food," or "eating," as a verb or the noun.)

When Suzie sits in her little chair and brings her foot up, much as would a child, and Mr. Garner commands her to "put her foot down," and she obeys instanter without any accompanying gestures to indicate what is meant. She goes when he bids her go and jumps when he commands.

It is Mr. Garner's purpose with Suzie to continue the study of her natural speech faculties, and, in due time, to give her a methodical course of instruction in certain simple sounds and words of human speech, with a view to determining absolutely whether or not the race can be improved by education and intimate association with human beings.

Mr. Garner claims to have fixed definitely, during his last stay in Africa, the dialects of two other ape species, known respectively by



MR. GARNER AND SUZIE

the scientific names *Cercopithecus nictitans* and *Cercopithecus ludio*. He says:

The *nictitans* are long-tailed, white-nosed monkeys of the Guenon group. I have so far recorded and interpreted seven sounds, and their vocabulary might be thus compiled:

QHUI	Want.
OUR'H	Where are you?
EU-NH	Here.
KHI-IU	Look out!
KHI-IU-HOU	Retreat.
A-OU-HOU	Stampede!
CHU-H	Hark! What?

The "ch" is the German "ch" final.

The *ludio* is closely allied to the *nictitans* as a species, but its language is totally different. I have as yet interpreted but five words. I must draw upon the French for the vowel accents, in order to come at all close to the *ludio* inflections. This is the *ludio* dictionary:

Ekè?	What? or "What is that?"
Ki-ûh	I want—
Kri-i?	Where?
Kû-hû	Here.
Ahr-r-r	"Danger!" or "Attention!"

It has been said that apes cannot be taught human speech because they always inhale when imitating it; but Mr. Garner avers that when the ape speaks his own language he uses his vocal organs just as the human does, ejecting the air through the glottis, and he thinks it possible to instruct the simians to use this natural method when imitating the *genus homo*.

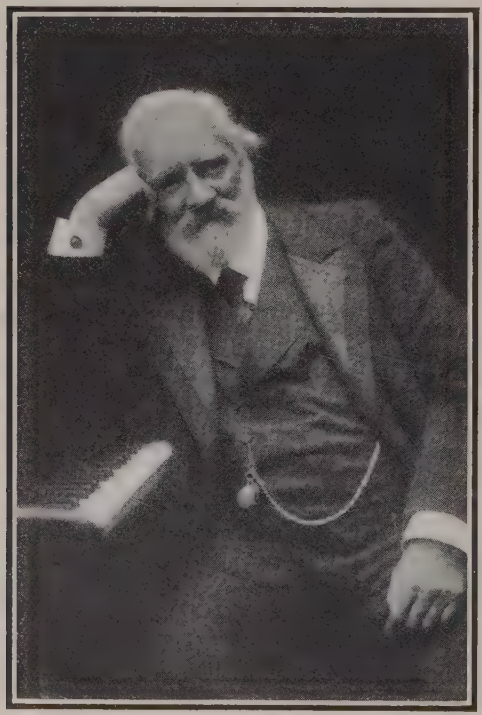
THEODORE LESCHETIZKY, PIANIST AND PEDAGOGUE

SEVENTY-FIVE years ago, in the parlor of the family mansion at Lancut, near Lemberg in Austrian Poland, might have been seen a boy of five years busily working, from the lower part of the instrument, the hammers of a locked piano. The piano was kept securely locked because the youngster seized every available opportunity to pound on it. His mother, finding him so earnestly making the best of the situation, induced his father to give him regular lessons. The father was Josef Leschetizky, and the son was destined to become one of the greatest masters of the pianoforte—Theodore Leschetizky. Born at Lancut on June 22, 1830, Theodore made his début in Lemberg at the age of nine; at ten he began to study with Czerny: and in the following year first met Anton Rubinstein, then a lad of thirteen but already a famous pianist, with whom he formed a lifelong friendship.

In 1848 Leschetizky joined the ranks of the student revolutionists in Vienna, and during a skirmish received a bullet wound in the arm. He was later wounded in the right forearm in a duel, and, obliged to give up the piano for a year, amused himself by composing pieces for the left hand alone. For six years he made highly successful tours, and in 1852 went to St. Petersburg, becoming a professor at the Conservatory there, when that institution was opened in 1862. Among his pupils were Tchaikovsky and Annette Essipoff, for the latter of whom he soon conceived an ardent attachment. In 1856 he had married a lady of the court, but their union had not been a happy one; and he now frankly admitted to his wife the admiration he felt for his talented pupil. A divorce was followed by his marriage to Annette, and the years that ensued were the most brilliant of the virtuoso's career. In 1878 Leschetizky and his wife were both stricken with typhoid in St. Petersburg, and on his recovery he, at the request of his aged father, settled in Vienna. In 1885 Paderewski came to him for instruction.

"I will take you," said Leschetizky, "if you are the kind of a man who will do anything that I say. You must be willing to practice nothing but Czerny for several months, and if I tell you to jump out of the window even, you must be ready to do it."

"That's just the kind of a man that I am," replied Paderewski, making such an earnest movement toward the open window that Leschetizky thought he was going to carry the command out in reality.



THEODORE LESCHETIZKY, THE FAMOUS TEACHER OF PIANO TEACHERS, AT EIGHTY YEARS OF AGE

Leschetizky made his last public appearance at Frankfort-on-Main, March 4, 1887, and since then has devoted himself entirely to teaching and composition.

From the beginning of this period his remarkable fame as a pedagogue began to spread to all ends of the world where piano playing is known and esteemed, carried by the concert tours of a series of pianists such as it has never been the lot of any other one master to give to the world of art: Mme. Essipoff, Paderewski, Hambourg, Gabrilowitsch, Mme. Bloomfield-Zeisler, and in later years Ignaz Friedmann, Arthur Schnabel, and Katherine Goodson, to mention only a few of the names of those who have sought out Leschetizky's guidance and found in it a road to higher achievements in their art.

Mr. Edwin Hughes, from whose account of Leschetizky in the *Musician* the above data have been taken, says of him:

So far as general culture is concerned, he is a man of extraordinarily broad outlook and ideals. There is nothing of the "mossback" about Leschetizky, for, contrary to the case of most men of his years, his ideas have not conglomerated into an

adamantine, unalterable set of opinions. He is always open to the possibility of a newer, clearer view-point, and it is this attitude of mind which keeps him young in spirit at an age when most of his companions in years have drifted into a mental as well as a physical senility.

One of Leschetizky's most prominent traits of character is his sincerity, something which is not always pleasant at the lessons, for he is merciless in informing the pupil of his pianistic faults. . . . The foundation of Leschetizky's piano teaching is the cultivation of a big, noble tone at the instrument. In Leschetizky's opinion, the art of piano playing since Rubinstein's time has, if anything, deteriorated in this respect, and his most earnest efforts are devoted toward preserving a handling of the instrument which has for its first principle the production of a full, luscious tone. . . . He compares the struggle nowadays for the acquisition of an enormous technic to the detraction of the proper amount of attention to the more musical qualities of piano-forte playing, with the rise and fall of the generation of clowns, and predicts for it a like fate.

Of Leschetizky's personal habits, Mr. Hughes says:

They are quite contradictory to those of the larger part of mankind. He retires anywhere from three to five A. M., and arises at eleven or twelve, taking a light breakfast of coffee and rolls, and beginning with the daily lessons at one or half after, usually accompanied by a long, thick cigar.

After the lessons are over it is tea time, then supper comes later on, about ten o'clock. This unusual method of dividing the day he acquired in St. Petersburg, and ever since his residence there has ordered his life according to it. He is always the last one to want to discontinue an interesting game of cards in the evening.

THE HEAD OF THE HOUSE OF KRUPP A PEACE ADVOCATE

THE richest woman in Germany and, furthermore, a most interesting personality is the Baroness Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach. When the last male head of the house of Krupp died he left practically all of his great property to the elder of his two daughters, Bertha. Several years ago she married the Baron von Bohlen und Halbach, a young German diplomat. He added her name to his own, and is now at the head of the great gun works at Essen.

BARONESS BERTHA KRUPP VON BOHLEN UND HALBACH

Frau von Bohlen is a woman of very strong mentality. She is at the same time noted for her "sweet femininity" and her efforts in behalf of universal peace—strange as this may seem in view of the character of the great enterprise from which she derives her vast income.

According to an article in a recent number of the English *World's Work*, Frau von Bohlen is an active, working member of the Board of Directors of the Krupp works. She follows with alert intelligence all the workings of the establishment. She is, however, while proud of the commercial success and industrial triumph the enterprise has attained, quite frank in expressing her determination that no "unnecessarily or cruelly destructive" weapons shall be turned out from the Essen shops. This side of her character was brought out impressively by the statement made by a delegate to the International Peace Conference at Stockholm early in August. The speaker alleged that he had the Baroness' own words as authority for the statement that she had personally objected to the manufacture of a particular gun known as a "bomb cannon." The possibilities of this weapon were so great that the woman who is virtual owner of this enterprise became alarmed and frankly admitted that she was an advocate of international peace.

The gun is to be a muzzle-loading small bore gun, the projectile for which is a metal rod to the end of which, outside the barrel of the gun, is tied the bomb. When the rod is shot out it carries the bomb along and some distance away, when the bomb has acquired the right velocity, it slips from the rod. Thus carrying tremendous power as an explosive much damage will be done in a fortress. But as much more will be done by the poisonous gases that will be released.

The deadly gases were the feature to which Frau von Bohlen strenuously objected. It is interesting to note the fact that in commenting on the report that the Baroness had expressed herself as unwilling that this weapon should be manufactured at Essen, one of the German dailies observed editorially, with humorous naïveté: "The experts explained to Her Grace that the gun was so dangerous that few would get in its way, and that it would therefore tend towards peace."

WILL GERMANY GRANT AUTONOMY TO ALSACE-LORRAINE?

MUCH newspaper discussion and some considerable popular excitement has been occasioned by the measure recently introduced in the German imperial parliament that would grant a large measure of self-government to Alsace-Lorraine. An exhaustive article on the political affairs of these provinces appears in a recent number of the *Correspondant*, of Paris. The author, Dr. E. Wetterle, one of the provinces' delegates to the Reichstag, reviews the entire history of the movement for autonomy. This, he reminds us, began as far back as 1871, immediately after the two provinces were ceded by France to Germany.

Thus far the concessions granted to Alsace-Lorraine have not gone beyond the establishment of a body of provincial representatives known as the *Landesausschuss*, the prerogatives of which, very much restricted at first, have gradually been extended. In the year 1879 a new constitutional law was passed, authorizing the transfer of many of the sovereign's prerogatives to a Statthalter, or governor, who then became a minister responsible for the provinces. It was he who, instead of the Chancellor, thereafter had the power and duty of countersigning imperial ordinances. Besides the Statthalter there were appointed a Secretary of State and three under-secretaries, who directed the ministerial departments. A Council of State —with merely advisory functions—was created to coöperate with the *Landesausschuss*, which became a local parliament of fifty-eight members. There was, however, always appeal from the *Landesausschuss* to the imperial Reichstag at Berlin.

The method of enacting laws has been heretofore very cumbersome. We paraphrase from Dr. Wetterle's words:

> The German Emperor exercises sovereign power over the local parliament through the delegates of the other German states assembled and constituted in the Bundesrath, or Federal Council of the empire. All laws relating to Alsace-Lorraine must be submitted, first, in the form of "projects" to the Federal Council (Bundesrath). It is only after obtaining the approbation of this body that the measures are presented to the parliament at Strasburg. If there approved they are examined again by the Bundesrath, which thus acts as a sort of upper chamber for Alsace-Lorraine. The Emperor cannot promulgate any law referring to these provinces until it has been approved in the foregoing fashion. It is not necessary to point out the ponderousness of this legislative machine, nor is it difficult to realize how humiliating and dangerous is this procedure, which makes Alsace-Lorraine dependent to so great a degree upon the other German states in matters concerning its own particular interests.

With but few slight modifications, the law of 1879 is in force at the present date. Alsace-Lorraine is the collective property of the German states. Characterizing the situation as it exists to-day, the writer says:

> In the very first years following annexation, a party of autonomists sprang up in the *Landesausschuss*, headed by the then Secretary of State, Baron von Bulach. This group insistently demanded that the constitution of the provinces be broadened and that they be granted all the rights and privileges of the other states. To-day all the political groups in Alsace-Lorraine are contending for autonomy. The hope of obtaining the neutralization of the provinces should not be entertained. The empire will never renounce, of its own free will, the possession of a territory which to its people is the symbol of a reconquered unity. The autonomists, therefore, take their stand on matters as they exist. . . . They realize that the province cannot, without seriously compromising its political, economic, and social interests, entrench itself indefinitely behind an ineffective nationalism. It is the part of wisdom to render habitable the house in which one has to live, even if he has been compelled to enter it by force.

Had Germany seen fit to grant the demands of the autonomists, it would have been to her own imperial interest, Dr. Wetterle maintains.

What England granted to the Boers immediately after a merciless war; what Austria has given to Bosnia and Herzegovina on the morrow of their annexation, the German Empire could have extended to Alsace-Lorraine after so many years without any danger to herself. But the confederate states, headed by Prussia, have not been able to come to a decision so generous and so intelligent.

One thing, says Dr. Wetterle in conclusion, is certain. The leading German newspapers have declared it to be imperative that a "thorough job" be made of whatever reforms are agreed upon. The moral unity of the two provinces, which did not exist in 1871, is now an accomplished fact.

The people of Alsace-Lorraine have great reason to rejoice that the question of their autonomy is being at last seriously considered. It has been the one aim for which they have always striven and which has occupied all their thoughts since their annexation. They want to be master in their own country.

AFTER THE STORM IN RUSSIA

THE industries of Russia, as well as the economic situation of her working class, have undergone a great many radical changes since the close of the eventful revolutionary epoch of 1904–05. These changes are very comprehensively brought out by an article in a recent issue of the *Sovremyénny Mir* (Moscow).

The first radical change observed is the remarkable growth of the "Riesenunternehmungen" (giants of industry) at the expense of the small establishments, which have greatly decreased in number and in productiveness. This fact is illustrated by the increase of 94,400 workingmen in the large manufacturing establishments in 1908 over the number of men employed there in 1904. The next significant change is the strengthening in power of the wealthy manufacturers' class, which is a direct outgrowth of the repressive policy of the government in force since 1906. The labor movements and turbulences have been quelled, almost crushed, but not entirely crushed, as will be seen further. Encouraged by the action of the government, the employers quickly changed their defensive attitude towards the workingmen to an offensive one, which is well illustrated by the example of a recently formed organization of great manufacturers of the central provinces to prevent the very possibility of remonstrances from the working masses. Says the author:

No compromise, no concession to the workingman, even if it means no loss whatever to the employer—such is the principle. The rôle of the Riesenunternehmungen in the economic life of the country became most significant. They alone preserved their courage, self-confidence, and even boldness. Perhaps right there is the cause of the increasing influence in politics of the industrial aristocracy. An analogical change is observed in Russian landownership. We can easily notice the intense concentration of land in the hands of a few wealthy syndicates, which process is taking place side by side with the continuing impoverishment of the landed nobility which is losing its estates.

The conditions and the movements of the working class are considered. It will be eventually observed that these are not of a very cheerful aspect. The introduction of labor-saving machinery into Russia not only excluded many people from the factories but also assisted greatly in killing in many provinces the peculiarly Russian *konstárnoye proizvodstvo*,—*i. e.*, the system of industry through which the employer distributes from his stations raw material to working families which produce the required article at home by very rude and obsolete methods. Besides, the tendency to substitute men by women and children in manufacturing work has been so great since 1906, that in 1908 90,000 women and children were employed in different establishments where none were employed before. These conditions established a permanent army, or rather a "reserve," of unemployed. This enormous army, or "reserve," bears with a great force upon the working masses. It places a powerful weapon in the hands of the employers, and this is the lockout, or the general discharge of the working force and the substitution of a new one. From the same cause follows the revival of obsolete forms of management and of the vilest systems of exploitation of the workers, such as are no longer known in other civilized lands. Thus the problem becomes a two-fold one.

But, as it was said before, the self-protecting movement of the working masses did not die out entirely under the severe reaction of the last four years. Strikes, now purely economic in character (in contrast to the political strikes of the revolutionary era of 1904–06) are still very common. The strike movement in Russia from 1903 to 1908 is well shown by the following figures which (as well as the others in this article) have been

published in the official report of the "Imperial Inspection of the Manufactories":

YEAR	NO. OF STRIKES	NO. OF STRIKERS
1903	550	86,832
1904	68	24,904
1905	13,995	2,863,173
1906	6,114	1,108,406
1907	3,574	740,074
1908	892	176,101

The most significant feature of the modern Russian strike is its hopelessness; and the longer it lasts the fewer are its chances of success, as is also very vividly shown by statistics taken from the above mentioned report. If conditions were unfavorable in 1906 they are unendurable now on account of the atrocious aggressions of the employers. The hopelessness referred to above is solely due to the vigorous suppression of labor unions.

The continuous depression in the industries created such conditions for the workingman that they make it impossible for him to find work once he has lost it as a striker. Thus he is forced to cling to the work he has and endure conditions against which he would be certain to remonstrate in another time. Such a state of affairs induces the employers to make the most of it.

PROGRESSIVE LEGISLATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

THE student of world politics cannot fail to be struck with the general tendency toward liberalism in the legislation of recent years. Whether it be in electoral reform, or in the strengthening of central governments, there is the same manifestation of a liberal movement the world over. In the *American Political Science Review* Mr. W. F. Dodd gives a comprehensive review of constitutional developments in foreign countries during the years 1908 and 1909, which furnishes interesting reading for the lover of progress. "In the United States," he says, "the State governments have steadily tended to become of less importance as compared with the national government." In Mexico also there has been a tendency to decrease State powers as compared with those of the central government; and an amendment of June 20, 1908, extends federal legislative power over the waters within Mexican territory. Commenting on the formation of the Union of South Africa, Mr. Dodd observes that the people of South Africa "in constituting a unitary rather than a federal government are acting in accordance with political experience, which shows that a federal organization is defective when a country faces grave problems requiring a uniform treatment throughout its whole territory." He cites the following tribute to the political sagacity of the various States forming the Union:

It is remarkable that South Africans have succeeded where almost all other unions have failed, in subordinating local to national feeling; and that the people of each colony should have been ready to merge the identity of their state, of whose history and traditions they are in every case intensely proud, in a wider union, which is still but a name to them.

In Austria an amendment to the fundamental law concerning imperial representation has been passed abolishing the class system of voting and establishing universal male suffrage.

In each of the three Scandinavian countries an enlargement of the suffrage has taken place during the three past years.

It is estimated that about 300,000 of the 550,000 Norwegian women above the age of twenty-five have the right to vote in national elections. The election of October and November, 1909, was the first general election in which women took part, and it is estimated that from 40 to 50 per cent. of the qualified female voters cast their ballots in this election.

Mr. Dodd refers in his article to some important projects which have not yet been embodied in the form of law. Among these are the following:

In France, a vigorous agitation has been going on for several years in favor of proportional representation, involving the substitutuion of the *scrutin de liste* for the *scrutin d'arrondissement*. In the elections of April and May, 1910, the question was before the people, and a majority of the deputies chosen is in favor of the change. In Hungary the Hedervary ministry, which came into power in the spring of this present year, is committed both to suffrage reform and to a more conciliatory policy with reference to Austro-Hungarian relations. In Germany there has been an almost steady movement toward more liberal institutions. The two Mecklenburgs remain the only German states which do not possess elected representative bodies, the representative institutions of these states being a survival from medieval times.

The liberal movement has extended from western Europe to Egypt, Turkey, Russia, India, and China. We quote again from Mr. Dodd:

In Egypt no changes in governmental organization have been effected within the past two years, but the agitation of the Nationalist party has steadily increased. In Turkey, in 1909, a revision of the restored constitution of 1876, following upon the deposition of Sultan Abdul Hamid, strengthened parliamentary institutions and imposed additional guarantees with reference to individual rights. In Persia, Shah Mahomed Ali, before his deposition, restored the constitution, and the constitutional régime began again with the accession of the young shah. It cannot be said, however, that parliamentary government has yet proved very successful in Persia. In China, the program of proposed reforms continues to be carried out—at least on paper. The first session of the new senate or imperial assembly is to be held on October 3 of this year; and it remains to be seen to what extent this body will serve its purpose as the foundation for the later establishment of an elected parliament. In India, in 1909, an act was passed introducing elected members into the legislative councils of the governor-general and of the several provinces. The governor-general's council contains representatives of the several provinces and of certain chambers of commerce, land-holding bodies, Mohammedan communities, etc.

In February, 1909, a ministry came into power which was committed to a more independent position for Iceland, somewhat similar to the arrangement between Austria and Hungary. In the Congo Independent State, which was annexed to Belgium in 1908, various reforms have been introduced, some of which form the subject of an article which is reviewed on page 482 of this REVIEW.

OUR CITIES, AS THEY ARE AND AS THEY OUGHT TO BE

"IT is an unfortunate fact that cities, as a rule, are not built to order, but, like Topsy, just 'grow'd' without any consideration, or conception, even, of possible or probable future requirements. As a result, most of the cities depart widely from the ideal: the narrow and poorly arranged streets, scarcity of parks and parkways, and restricted transportation possibilities, all have their detrimental effect, while such things as barriers against destructive conflagrations are conspicuously absent, both to sight and mind." This passage, taken from an article by Mr. Charles W. Barnaby in *Cassier's*, on the laying-out of cities, contains an important and a timely warning, which municipalities would do well to heed. Without going, as this writer does, as far back as the great fire of London in 1666, it is only necessary to refer to conflagrations that have occurred during the past forty years, to realize the enormous waste attendant on improper city construction and design. It is estimated that the Chicago fire of 1871 resulted in a loss of $165,000,000; that of St. John's, Newfoundland, in 1892, $25,000,000; Ottawa, Ont., 1900, $10,000,000; San Francisco, 1906, $350,000,000; Baltimore, 1904, $50,000,000; and yet in most cases the rebuilding has been upon the same old, thoughtless lines. Well may Mr. Barnaby say:

Terrible as the past record has been, the conflagrations of the past are insignificant as compared with what may, within the range of possibilities, occur under present conditions in some of our largest cities. It is a sin bordering on a crime to continue to construct cities extending over miles of territory in dense formation, without incorporating effective means for cutting off the course of a conflagration after it has escaped ordinary bounds and restraint.

Mr. Barnaby's suggestion is that cities should be divided into sections, not exceeding one mile square, by parks and parkways. Not only would the latter serve as fire barriers, but they would also add greatly to the health and happiness of the people, as well as to the beauty of the city. By thus providing a break in the continuity of the building mass, it would be rendered practically impossible for a fire to spread over miles of territory before being checked. Further, such an arrangement would also furnish park and transportation facilities, and provide ducts for the entrance of fresh air into the interior parts of the city.

Although the principles he enunciates may be applied to all cities, Mr. Barnaby takes New York as a type; and he suggests, in the second place, that in cities like the metropolis, in which there is a deficiency in avenues of travel in any given direction, some of the parkways should be utilized for subways, auto tracks, and carriage drives. In New York there are practically no avenues of travel whatever suitable for automoblies in the lower, or business, part of the city. Automobiles have come to stay. They have come fast and they will continue to come

even faster, and must be provided for accordingly.

Besides the demands of the automobile, the rapidly increasing demands of the public transportation systems must be met. Mr. Barnaby admits that it is rather late in the day to consider a radical remodeling of New York; but he claims that there is a great deal that *must* be done, as well as much that *might* be done to improve the city. He accompanies his article with a map of New York, showing many radical changes that he deems necessary.

Two north and south parkways are provided for, both leading from the battery, one on the east and one on the west side. The subway system in the center consists of two express and two local tracks, with the addition of two extra outside of these for light freight, baggage, packages, and mail transportation. Such a subway would relieve the congestion of the regular street traffic by doing away with many of the delivery, express, baggage, and mail wagons. Outside of these are the carriage driveway, bridle path, and foot paths, all of which are bridged over at the cross streets, so that grade crossings are avoided, and reasonably fast speed can be made by autos, carriages, and horsemen without danger. Three additional parks of considerable size are indicated.

Mr. Barnaby fully realizes that the expense of the proposed changes would be appalling; but he maintains that the increase in value of property would be immense along the parkways. Moreover, if the city could condemn a strip 100 feet wide on each side of each parkway, these strips could be sold at such an advance that the expense of the parkways would be more than paid.

FATIGUE AS A BODY-POISON

THAT "tired feeling" so commonly experienced has formed the subject of many a jest; but, if the latest deductions of science are well founded, it is a no less serious condition than body-poisoning. Such is the gist of an article in the *Survey*, by Dr. Henry Baird Favill of Chicago, who, in the course of an exhaustive disquisition on "The Toxin of Fatigue," writes:

It is well to remember that the vital processes in the human animal are distinctly of two kinds. All of the things which we do in our conscious activity —work, play, and thought—are matters of voluntary effort. They are things of which we are conscious, over which we have control. They constitute what we have in mind when we speak of our activities. When we consider labor we are thinking solely of a voluntary expenditure of energy; but on the other side of this balance lie all those processes which are involuntary, unconscious, unrecognized; they are the nutritive processes, the so-called vegetative processes, and are things utterly beyond our control. . . . Under normal conditions, vegetative life is automatic, adequate, and with a large range of accommodation to physiologic demands. Under abnormal conditions, these factors markedly diminish, so that the processes of nutrition, elimination, and repair become variously diminished and open to all manner of disturbances which we are prone to regard as disease.

It has been demonstrated that voluntary life can, through excess or perversion, not only throw more work upon vegetative life than it can accomplish, but also in this very process can distinctly limit the work that vegetative functions can perform. It will thus be readily seen that, under given conditions, labor can be pushed to a point beyond that at which vegetative life can meet it.

If, in addition to that fact, we admit that this excessive demand, long continued, greatly limits vegetative power, we can easily conceive a status in which the products of work, which we call "waste products," are more than the normal mechanism can dispose of.

Dr. Favill goes on to say that out of this combination of facts can arise any degree of physiologic poisoning which has come to be called "toxic," and that there is no doubt that upon these simple lines there is a distinct body-poisoning in accordance with these principles.

The purpose of Dr. Favill's article, he tells us, is to further the establishment of fatigue as a factor in standardizing the number and arrangement of hours of labor. It is a mistake to consider that overwork and fatigue necessarily coincide. Iron-workers, blacksmiths, and many others, and even the activities of certain forms of athletics, are not characterized by any marked fatigue, and yet they are beyond question extremely destructive to the human organism. The problem presented hereby is one of great difficulty, but it is evident that any questions of time as a measure of a day's labor must be established in relation to the labor.

Fatigue is viciously progressive. When it has passed a given point there are at least three general considerations: first, the actual structural change due to over-tax and expenditure; second the impairment of nutritive processes; third, the accumulation of poisonous products incident to the operation of the two preceding. Taken all together we have an overwhelming incubus which no organism can long survive. Are we going to meet this situation by the enactment of child-labor laws? We are

not. Are we going to meet it by the enactment of laws limiting the hours of work of women? We are not. How then are we likely to progress? By the creation of a new industrial conception.

Dr. Favill considers that the chief factor entering into the determination of this problem is the factor of endurance. The subordinate factors are happiness and harmony; but fatigue, manifest or hidden, is the essence of this question. What is especially needed as bearing upon it is comprehensive and profound study of the conditions of labor, particularly with regard to the question of human endurance. And this includes a careful analytical study of work as it is done where it is done, and of all the collateral conditions under which workers live.

It is not likely, says Dr. Favill, in conclusion, that a great change in the conception of industrial morality can take place abruptly. It is likely that a long series of experiments, advances, retreats and half-victories will mark the progress of the next few years.

WHY MEN SHOULD STUDY THE BIBLE

FEW persons, not excepting even the booksellers, if asked what was the "best seller," would, we think, be likely to suggest the Bible. Yet, according to a statement by the Rev. Clayton Sedgwick Cooper, in the *Homiletic Review*, there were sold last year more copies of the Bible than of any other hundred books of the world combined. He cites some other stupendous figures; for example:

> The British and Foreign Bible Society prints the Bible in 400 languages. . . . The Oxford Press turns out 20,000 Bibles in a week. . . . 428,000 copies of Bibles were issued for China last year. . . . The American Bible Society distributed last season 2,153,028 Bibles; and the Bible societies of eight different nations published last year 11,378,954 copies.

At the recent world convention of Sunday-school workers, held in Washington, the report was received that 27,888,000 pupils, representing fifty-one nationalities, were studying the Bible in the Sunday-schools of various lands. There are in the Bible-classes inaugurated by the Baraca movement 350,000 young men; the Y. M. C. A. enrolled 64,960 men in its classes for Bible-study last year; and the American College Christian Associations reported between 30,000 and 40,000. Mr. Cooper treats of some of the causes and results of this revival in Biblical study among men of widely diversified races and religions. Below the surface of our rapidly moving time, he says, one finds almost invariably, on the part of men of mind, a real quest for religion, a deep longing for those abiding and eternal truths of the heart and soul. He continues in this vein, saying further:

> The great questions after all are: What is the real meaning of the world? Is God my Father and can I trust Him? Is man my brother or my enemy? Am I an immortal spirit? What think ye of Christ? But these are Bible questions. They are not treated in any such fulness or with such distinctness in other literature as they are treated in the Bible. These questions are quite regardless of race, nationality, or belief. Whether a man is a Confucianist, or Buddhist, or Brahman, or Jew, or Christian, these are his great problems, for they are the problems of humanity—the problems of life.

There is sufficient reason for the study of the Bible in the fact that such study furnishes a suggestive basis for a vocation. A working knowledge of it furnishes proper perspective relative to choosing any vocation. It clarifies our vision regarding the things that are really worth while to spend time and thought upon. Other reasons put forward by Mr. Cooper in the article in question are in substance as follows:

> Bible study corrects our individual standards and measurements. It helps men to put first things first; to see big things big, and small things small. The Bible is the first book upon ethics. The moral codes of the Christian Scriptures have worn well and are still operative. Righteousness, which continues to be the eternal foundation of nations, is the groundwork of the Bible. The Bible assists in character-forming, because it reveals us to ourselves as we really are. It makes character by helping men to fight their moral battles. It shows men their real battle-ground, which is not always one of dollars. It is by giving added force to the will that the Bible especially strengthens character. What a man has power to will and to do, and continues to do, decides his destiny. No man can read and study the Bible with regularity without feeling a new decision gathering force in his life.

In the minds of many men, however, the Bible is merely a recondite granary of mystifying facts. By many, says Mr. Cooper, the Book has never really been discovered as a guide to personal living, or a practical motive to service. And in certain sections of this country there is, even among men in the Church, a lack of Bible study which is fairly pitiable.

THE SOUTH AMERICANS OF TO-DAY

THE advances made of late in so many varied fields by the South American peoples—in statesmanship, economics, and science—bespeak the vigorous and hopeful attitude of youth.

A very comprehensive article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, by Henri Lorin, begins with the foregoing tribute. It gives us, first, a survey of the former history of the South American States, then pictures their present condition and aspirations. What the writer particularly emphasizes is the fact that the republics are distinctly Latin in their culture, their tastes, in spite of the free admixture with other races—the Spanish blood gaining the ascendant, and assimilating all the other elements.

Each South American State, the writer says, is engaged in studying itself, is differentiated from every other, while advancing, at the same time, towards a closer union.

A glance at the political map of South America shows how the "contested territories" are disappearing; how geographical science, keeping pace with the spread of regular government, is mastering the last recesses of the interior of the southern continent. And this has been a revelation to Europe, even to the United States. Thousands of immigrants are seeking their fortunes in these new-found lands—the most desirable being not those where the colonial governments once sought gold, but where the climate is most favorable to the success of the whites. New, direct, and increasingly rapid routes are now followed from Europe to the temperate countries—Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile.

In South America we have the Latin mold, solidly formed. All new elements conform to it. This would not be surprising in the case of Italians, Spaniards, or even the French, but one might have credited the Anglo-Saxons, the Germans, the Slavs, with greater powers of resistance.

But all, without exception, are gradually absorbed. This fact is specially striking in southern Brazil, where the German population is so dense that Pan-German apostles have often claimed them as free colonies of *Deutschthum*—but the colonists adapt themselves to local life and soon speak the language of the country.

There are scarcely any Indians in South America who do not live under a modern administration.

Peru instructs its Quichuas; Argentia subdued (1875–1880) the last nomads of the northern pampas, while the gatherers of rubber penetrate to the savages in the heart of the forests. And these Indians, too, intermarry and become Latinized. Furthermore, the blacks themselves do not resist. While in the United States they multiply as a race apart, in Brazil, where the color-prejudice does not exist, they cross with the whites and disappear as an exclusive type—but it is the white, the Latin blood that asserts the mastery. South America is forging with all these combined elements a species of man needed for its future, and it is a neo-Latin variety.

The growth of the South American States leads them to seek foreign coöperation and friendship.

Formerly, economic or intellectual undertakings were entrusted to the foreign resident elements: English engineers laid out the first railroads; a Frenchman, Amédée Jacques, drew up an admirably prophetic plan of civil instruction; capital for all great enterprises as well as for public loans came from abroad. To-day many natives, speakers and writers, have become men of affairs; native capital is on hand, ready to be employed in all interesting innovations. In consequence of all this, there is a general, increasing reaction against political abuses. This year, when the elections for President of Argentina and Brazil took place, it was evident that the platforms were growing broader and broader. Where indifference prevailed before, there is now a general interest in all sorts of public questions.

The problem of public education is being agitated in all the republics.

Amédée Jacques' clear-sighted ideas of 1864, which, owing to extraneous events, could not then be carried out, have been adopted by the most discerning minds: let Europe serve as an inspiration, but do not follow its methods slavishly; aim to give the general culture a national character; base it on a thorough knowledge of the Spanish language and literature, on the history and geography primarily of South America and the mother countries. Such directions are being followed by Argentina, Chile, and, gradually, by all the other republics.

The South American republics have their armies, their fleets; several are reinforcing them at no small cost. The great factories of Europe compete for their orders. And yet arbitration acts almost automatically to settle their differences. Their representatives at The Hague have formulated new ideas on international law, and they did not stop at words.

These neo-Latins are entering the stage of scientific research. Fixing boundary lines has led at times to genuine explorations; foreigners taught the methods; to-day it is the natives who excavate the Aztec cities, describe the flora of Acre, the motion of the Andes' glaciers; who utilize, for the salubrity of their cities, the most delicate processes of microbiology.

In letters, too, the writer concludes, advances are being made, though South American writings are but little known in Europe. France seems to be the chief source of inspiration of the young writers.

FRONTIERSMEN IN THE REALM OF INTELLECT

READERS of Mr. Roosevelt's "Winning of the West" will remember some interesting passages on the influence of the frontier on human character, of the different types of men naturally attracted to a frontier, and of the forces which mold character out of the advancing edge of civilization. President F. J. McConnell, of DePauw University, writing in the *Methodist Review*, says that although the frontier which Mr. Roosevelt describes so picturesquely has disappeared, there are frontiers of other kinds.

New worlds are continually being set before us for exploration and conquest. There are frontiers in science, in the field of social theory, in philosophical speculation, in theological inquiry. And the frontiers of the mind's realms present something of the same characteristics as did the frontiers which the historian of the West has described. . . . At a distance it is difficult to distinguish the law-abiding home-seeker from the lawbreaking desperado. The same mistake is sometimes made when we think of the men on the intellectual frontiers.

Just as on the frontier the true frontiersman has to take some laws into his own hands, to be at times a law unto himself, so in the new intellectual realms, whatever those realms may be, the thinker must take certain liberties. And when we see from a distance the rapid changes of opinion that this pioneer makes, we must not forget that he is moving in a new sphere.

The man on the frontier looks from a distance very much like a failure, it may be; and there are failures in plenty on frontiers, of whatever sort. So it is in the advance ranks of every new intellectual movement. The men who have failed "back East" arrive in a stream. But, as President McConnell remarks, a failure which comes from the fact that the pioneer is himself a chronic and habitual failure is one thing; and a failure in an experiment which points toward the truth is another matter. We must distinguish between the two types.

Again, when we look at the pioneer from a distance he may seem to us to be bent chiefly on destruction.

There are sportsmen who delight in killing. Let any frontier open in the realm of science or philosophy, or theology, and the destroyers rush thither, some bent on destruction for destruction's own sake, some laying waste just for the sport of waste. If, for example, we look back over the history of Biblical criticism in the last thirty years, we can see abundant reason for the alarm of many good people at the methods of some students. . . . There is, of course, destruction by the waster and the sportsman, but there is also destruction at the hands of the home-seeker and the empire-builder. The latter destruction aims at clearing a place for truth. And we must not expect the pioneer to be overdiscriminating in his methods. He is to do his part and that is path-breaking: the man who later builds the macadamized road will have time to act more scientifically. . . . Hosts of pioneer scholars in our day have been working with the sincere purpose of making the Bible more of a home for man than ever before. They are genuine empire-builders.

The point which Dr. McConnell seeks to enforce is that we must not be too hard on the pioneer in the realm of the intellect because he seems at a distance to be of a somewhat rough character. If we are to look upon human character as in any sense instrumental, we have to judge these men by what they accomplish. And what they accomplish is the opening of the world to the homes of men. They make the new realms of thought and feeling and doing not only explorable but habitable.

Further, we must not be too hard on the pioneer because of the company he keeps.

Outlaws, thugs, cut-throats, speculators, adventurers, failures of all sorts swarm on the frontiers of a nation and on the frontiers of a realm of thought. But the home-seekers and the empire-builders are there too. A smug and respectable gentleman attended an anti-slavery convention in Boston in the days of Phillips and Garrison. This gentleman went away bursting with respectable indignation at what he saw there—long-haired men and short-haired women, free-lovers, atheists, anarchists, bankrupts, human riffraff, and a fair sprinkling of half-witted persons. And these were no doubt all present. The respectable gentleman forgot to look closely at some others who were there—Garrison and Phillips, for example. Quite likely, if he had seen these and heard even these talk, he would have thought them very dangerous characters—as, indeed, they were. Unlovely characters, too, looked at from a distance. But they helped make the nation a decent dwelling place for the peoples of the world.

FINANCE AND BUSINESS

NOTES ON APPLIED ECONOMICS OF THE MONTH

Keen Eyes on National Banks

ANYONE who has "money in the bank," or hopes to have, will find it pleasant and profitable to read the occasional news in the daily prints about Comptroller Murray at Washington, and the sharp watch he is keeping over our national banks.

It is pleasant, in the first place, to find an official of the federal Government getting out of the office rut, inventing new ways to meet old problems, just like the head of a successful private business. And certainly it is profitable to learn, in the Comptroller's messages to the examiners of banks who work under him, and in his public warnings to careless and dishonest bank managers, clear and downright banking principles, useful also to the investor of private funds.

Angry protests, of course, always follow aggressiveness of any kind on the part of a public official. Mr. Murray remarked, on the 12th of last month, that during the year and a half previous he had rejected no less than 108 applications for national bank charters; and many of the irate promoters had sought to "mandamus" him. But the Comptroller had always been able to show either (1) that the business of the community did not justify a bank, or (2) that the would-be promoters had bad records, financially. Thus during August only twelve new banks were allowed to organize—an unprecedented low record, as the figures show:

Month.	1900 No.	1903 No.	1907 No.	1908 No.	1909 No.	1910 No.
January	..	34	40	32	28	28
February	..	50	42	36	20	29
March	6	56	50	39	22	37
April	46	51	46	34	26	26
May	66	47	52	33	24	21
June	95	58	55	21	44	40
July	46	43	40	37	28	19
August	44	36	39	20	32	12
September	20	31	46	14	24	..
October	25	57	38	18	22	..
November	21	20	19	21	23	..
December	29	32	23	18	27	..
Total	398	515	490	323	320	212

There ought not to be such a thing as the failure of a national bank because of bad investments, or other mismanagement. So the Comptroller insists; and putting his theory into practice, he is shifting some of his examiners from one city to another, so as to remove from them the temptation involved by familiarity and social intercourse with the bankers of whom they ought to be suspicious. Then, he has been advocating a coöperation between his examiners and those of the different states. A mere exchange of records could save the public many millions in a few years; state and national authorities could warn each other of the dangerous promoters who alternate between the two banking fields. At Washington there is already a "blacklist" of promoters who have been forced out of the national system.

Suppose the private investor in securities always used the same vigilance to look up (1) the logic of the scheme proposed, (2) the past record of the people who offer to manage his money for him. Then the United Wireless Company would never have collected $20,000,000 in exchange for the stock of a business that so far has not earned any dividends at all, conducted by promoters whose financial methods have been from the first the laughing-stock of experienced people.

Any well informed banker or financial editor is well supplied with such warnings. It is as easy for the average private investor to get hold of them as it is for the Comptroller in the case of a national bank.

The Railroad Investigation

THE famous introduction to the manual on How to Succeed in Society runs like this: "On entering a room, cultivate an easy and graceful manner."

An equally simple but unsatisfactory direction was perpetrated by Congress last June, when it enacted the clause of the Mann-Elkins railroad bill which provides that "the burden of proof to show that the increased rate, or proposed increased rate, is *just and reasonable* shall be upon the common carrier."

If the Interstate Commerce Commission could possibly have the remotest idea what "a just and reasonable" rate is for any given

railroad between any two given points, it could decide in a day or two the questions it has been pondering for weeks past—whether the railroads may charge more for certain "classes" of freight.

The most it can do, until Congress receives evidence from the new Railroad Capitalization Commission, and acts thereon, is to exercise common sense. If the railroads can prove that what they paid out within a certain period for supplies, wages, and so on, to serve the public better, has increased more than what they paid out in the form of dividends—then it might seem a square deal to let them raise their rates to correspond, more or less.

The Commission will probably make the best guess humanly possible at the rights of the case. But as an inquiry into what is, in the last analysis, "just and reasonable," the investigation can be no more than farcical. The Commission lacks the evidence of how much real money has been put into the different railroads. Even if it knew, there is no statute to guide it in discriminating between a "reasonable profit" on one mile of railroad which cost $20,000 to build fifteen years ago, and the parallel mile of tracks belonging to another company which, having been built only last year, with prices of material and labor nearly twice as high, cost $35,000.

Or suppose one railroad reported just $25,000 a mile put into its level line, while the competing road between the same points could prove it had averaged $250,000 on its mountain roadbed, bridges and tunnels. May the latter road charge ten times as much as the former?

Railroad Profits In Theory

MOST of the million and a half owners of railroad stocks and bonds bought them as a business proposition. Personally they have no more to do with government and politics on the one hand than with railroading and finance on the other. They simply figured that the transportation lines of the greatest country on earth ought to be a fair investment for their money. If not, they would like to know why.

If the railroads cannot make enough money to become better railroads, year by year, then the manufacture and commerce of the United States will suffer. Any railroad official can develop this text with eloquence. "Chop off our earnings and you assassinate the whole body economic." He is perfectly right, theoretically.

After all, neither the Government nor the shippers are guaranteeing any profit on any railroad. Private managers and private investors are called on. Thus, the railways must go into the stock markets and bid for capital. If they can offer good propositions to the investor, they can get the capital at a low rate of interest, which means lower freight rates—theoretically.

But if, for fear of cramping legislation, or any other reason, investors consider the railway business less profitable than manufacturing, for instance, they will take money out of the former and put it into the latter. Then the railroads will bid higher for money, or refuse the public better supplies and rails and cars and signals—or both.

"But some railroads are gold mines; look at the Lackawanna, which earns 50 per cent. on its stock every year," objects somebody.

A perfectly good answer to this, theoretically, was well put last month by the *Railway Age Gazette*. If you count, it argues, that if a road's earnings are large its rates must be excessive, it must also be granted that if a road's earnings are small, its rates are too low. "So that the right way to get the rates of the former road on a reasonable basis is to reduce them. But suppose, as frequently happens, that a reduction in rates leads to an increase in profits. In that case the *reduction* of the rates makes them still more *unreasonably high*. On the same theory the right way for the road whose earnings are too small to make its rates reasonable is to increase them. But an increase in the rates may destroy traffic and reduce its earnings. In that event, the raise in its rates makes them more *unreasonably low* than they were before. With every further increase of its rates, its earnings will be further reduced, which, on the theory in question, will make its rates more reasonable; and if it would but so advance its rates as entirely to destroy its earnings it would make its rates reasonable indeed!"

Let us apply this new theory in another way. Here are two competing roads which cost the same amount to build, have the same capitalization per mile, and charge the same rates, but one of which is earning 8 per cent. and the other only 4 per cent. Now, are their rates reasonable or unreasonable? It is evident, on this theory, that the road which is earning only 4 per cent. ought to be allowed to raise its rates. It must be, therefore, that the *same* rates applied to the same traffic in the same territory can be both *reasonable and unreasonable at the same time.*"

A visitor from Mars might suggest that the difference between the profits of the two roads does not indicate that the rates are either reasonable or unreasonable, but merely that the more prosperous road is better managed than its competitor; and he might contend that *it is entitled to receive a larger profit as the wages of good management.*

Railroad Profits—In Practice

SUPPOSE the visitor from Mars, mentioned above, did feel about it just as the advocator of the railroads felt—that earnings have nothing to do with rates, as such; and that one road better managed than another ought to be allowed to make more money for its stockholders.

The visitor from Mars would be puzzled, then, over the popular clamor against railroads, in general, that make money—until he forsook statistics for humanity; until he learned of the past betrayal of public interest which is commonly ascribed to former railroad managements, and to some present.

Thus, maybe the roads need to make more money to make us all more prosperous; but if they did, would *all* the increment go to our prosperity, or would some of it filter through inside channels? For instance: last month it appeared in a Chicago court that the Illinois Central road had been looted systematically by certain of its own officials. They were connected with a company that repaired cars. A witness explained that this concern, with an original capital of only $37,500, paid dividends in a little more than two years of no less than $400,000! Of course, the I. C. was overcharged for cars repaired—from $35 to $45 a car.

Experienced railroad men and bankers say there is not much of this sort of thing now as compared with the past. There ought to be none at all. And there need be none. After the Illinois Central revelations, students dug back in its reports, as filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission. They showed that car repairs had been costing it much more than other roads in the same territory. Such comparisons can easily be made before the money has gone.

Now for an example of the right way to do it. Last month when the Pennsylvania Railroad opened its mammoth terminals on Manhattan Island, full pages appeared in the newspapers, bringing to public attention that almost half of the hundred million dollar expenditure had come out of the road's earnings.

Some writers of the denser sort tried for a sensation by accusing the company of building terminals "with the shippers' money." New bonds should have been issued, one read, to pay for the whole thing. Of course, a moment with any book of railroad accounting will show the proper practice in this respect. When an improvement increases the railroad's earning capacity, it ought to be capitalized—bought from the proceeds of new bonds and stocks. But when, like much of the Pennsylvania's New York terminal property, the addition is simply a part of the expense necessary to keep the property up to standard—then it is proper to pay for it out of earnings. Otherwise, the shippers will lose more in the long run, because the railroad will have to charge sufficient to pay interest on the new bonds, although the property those bonds represent is of no particular benefit to the shippers.

All the reports of the Pennsylvania Railroad are profuse and itemized. Any student will be able to discover, when the December 31st report is issued, precisely how much of those eight acres of real estate, those tunnels, that electric equipment and the largest station in the world was paid for out of earnings, and how much from the proceeds of new securities; and he can estimate how fair the proportion is.

Not all railroad accounts are so helpful, in spite of the Interstate Commerce Commission's regulations. The *Evening Sun* of New York has never been accused, to the writer's knowledge, of unfairness towards railroad interests, yet last month it registered a pretty strong objection to the failure of many accounts, as they stand at present, to enlighten the investor as to the real cost of the road's operations, and how much of its earnings are being spent to make it a better road: "Nothing could help the investor like a standardization of the railroads' maintenance and improvement accounts. At last the investor would know whether his railroad stocks rested on a margin of velvet, or of the other thing."

Ever since the income account of the railroad became acknowledged public property *the concealment of the outgo of that income has been an anachronism.* It seems strange that after a generation of scrutiny by investors, and of systematic railroad bookkeeping, the disposal of the earnings of standard and conservative railroads should be shrouded in the same deep uncertainty that surrounds the operations of an "unlisted" industrial.

A Danger Realized

DISMAL ravens of finance have been croaking out similes between 1910 and 1907. The parallel is perfectly good when it comes to the fall of stock prices. It fails, however, in one important particular—the warning given to merchants and manufacturers by said fall. That warning has been more quickly heeded in 1910 than it was in 1907.

Three years ago it was the common thing for one travelling to hear business men, large and small, in clubs, smoking cars and offices, declaiming against "the Wall Street gamblers" who were "artificially" depressing the price of stocks, although "*my* business never was better."

It was too late in many cases, and came near being so in many others, before American borrowers learned of the world-wide industrial depression in 1907. But that experience has not been forgotten. Thus, the automobile business has been tremendous for the last few years; has made fortunes for private investors and salesmen, and is still making them. Yet the General Motors, one of the largest consolidations, announced last month that although the plan had been to increase its output of cars from 60,000 in 1910 to 104,000 in 1911, it had later decided to hold the production steady. This is, in face of a fifteen year increase in demand and value, almost fabulous:

	Cars built	Value
1895	70	$ 157,500
1899	600	1,290,000
1904	20,100	40,200,000
1908	55,400	83,100,000
1909	82,000	98,400,000
1910	185,000	242,000,000
1911	177,000	232,000,000

Taking a broader view, one could see last month that the chief industrial plants were doing from 20 to 25 per cent. less business than earlier in the year. The big Steel Corporation was running only 2-3 of its furnace capacity, instead of 90 per cent. The entire pig iron production of America was at the rate of 32,000,000 tons annually when the year started. Now it is at the rate of a little more than 24,000,000. From 10 to 15 per cent. less copper is being bought. A good enterprise to gauge by is the Corn Products Refining Company. Its business has dropped about 25 per cent.

Of course, the ultimate consumer is not necessarily buying 25 per cent. less. But the jobber who comes between him and the manufacturer is making his orders smaller. There are big questions before the Supreme Court and the Interstate Commerce Commission which affect the whole structure and conduct of business. Merchants like to keep their stocks as small as possible—until they know.

Still, danger realized is half averted. If a panic is expected by enough people it won't arrive. A cheerful sign last month was the better demand for good bonds.

Who Is to Finance Cotton?

TIGHT money this year seemed much less likely, as these columns went to press on the 19th of last month, than it had seemed in June, when the article on "The Farmer's Profits and the Speculation in Land" was contributed to this magazine. Reports to the Treasury at Washington, which was making a "call" for statements from all the national banks, were mostly encouraging. The loans of Middle Western and other banks on real estate transactions, directly or indirectly, proved to have been cut down. The depositors' money had gone instead into "natural" loans, particularly to move the crops.

Cotton, however, brought a surprise, and not a pleasant one. The cables brought word that foreign bankers had refused to advance cash and credit as usual to "move" the 1910 exports.

A few months ago, foreign bankers found that bills of lading in their strong boxes, against which they had advanced millions of dollars to bring the cotton to Liverpool from America, were fraudulent—did not represent real cotton. The Knight-Yancey Co., of Alabama, failed in consequence.

About the middle of last month, the committee of English and Continental bankers who had the matter in charge laid down an ultimatum. Unless American bankers would guarantee that cotton bills of lading represent real cotton, foreign bankers would cease to accept these bills as security for money.

The Americans said "No! The London bankers don't make such guarantees. Why should we?"

Now, more than half of our entire cotton crop goes to Liverpool—an average of $250,000,000 worth a year. If American banks are to be called on for the necessary cash, they will have to keep on with their "contraction"—cutting down on the loans that are needed to pay factory hands and farm hands, and so on. Eventually, of course, the matter will be straightened out. The English have the spindles, the Americans have the cotton. "Validation certificates" can be used; with these the station agent where the cotton is loaded, signs a declaration that actual cotton is there waiting to be shipped. Until this or some other plan is accepted by the foreigners, however, the incident will tend to tighten money.

Last month, cash was flowing out of New York to the West and South largely, of course, to move the new crops, at the rate of $4,000,000 in a single day. The total with-

drawals of deposits from the combined New York banks and trust companies, within the two months ending September first, was nearly $220,000,000. In order to maintain a proper "surplus" cash,—over and above the legal "reserve" of cash held in proportion to deposits received, which must be 25 per cent. with the central national banks—the banker must of course cut down his loans. Thus $70,000,000 less was being loaned by the New York institutions September first than two months previous.

The thought that much of this money has been withdrawn from "call" loans, those on such stocks and bonds as are being speculated in, will not displease a large section of the nation. Another side of it is that commercial paper, the borrowings of business men for "legitimate" purposes, is hard to turn into money. Last month one large New York bank went in heavily for such paper, paying six per cent. for six months. This meant that the borrower will be paying six and one-half per cent. for his "accommodation." This of course is the highest grade of commercial paper, where the factor of safety is so high as not to figure.

Panics Made to Order!

SILLY seasons in politics on one hand and finance on the other always call out the anthropomorphic theory of panics. There have been references again of late to "the Roosevelt panic" and, *per contra*, to "bear raids" by those "Wall Street" villains who throw the country into depression for revenge.

Acknowledging fully the immense personal power of our only living ex-President, and the financial weight of certain associated groups of business men, one must still protest that it is doing them too much honor to credit them with starting, unaided, such industrial toboggan-slides as came in 1907, and all but came this year.

Ask any banker, be he of Cape Town or Copenhagen, what bond or stock most accurately reflects world-economics in its price-changes. He will answer, of course, "British Consols." Last month, this government obligation sold at its lowest since 1848. This is no particular reflection on the British Government, because even around 80 Consols yield little more than three per cent.; but it does reflect actual money conditions the world over. The market for the bonds is absolutely free and open. There is no such bank-note complication as with United States Government bonds.

Or compare the records of important stock exchanges from Berlin to Tokio, and back again. On every one, 1910 has been a year of liquidation. In London, for instance, the 387 representative issues in the month preceding August 19th depreciated £10,399,000.

As long ago as January, the celebrated French economist Edmond Théry made a prophesy now being fulfilled. He pointed out that the unprecedented flood of new securities—chronicled several times in these columns—"is a move towards over-production, and threatens quickly to surpass the absorptive powers of new savings or the real needs of consumption."

How accurate was M. Théry appears from a comparison of the new American security issues for August with other months this year:

August	$63,452,539
July	68,551,000
June	131,140,350
May	193,337,000
April	92,670,835
March	378,418,765
February	96,799,000
January	156,066,000

The stream of investments had dried up. Analyzing, furthermore, there were less than $28,000,000 of short term notes issued last year up to and including August, whereas, in the same period this year the output had climbed to $179,650,000. In most cases, these corporations would have sold long term bonds if they could.

Having discovered that M. Théry, as far back as January, made the right deduction, one is interested to note the philosophy upon which his prophesy was based: "The law of the periodicity of crises being clearly established, the science of speculation calls for great prudence on a period of inflation and great courage in a period of depression."

To fear that somebody will "bring about a panic" is very much like fearing a hot summer because the ice company has built a new wing to its factory.

The Right Kind of Stock Market

BY no means does the previous explanation of stock markets as reasonable and necessary institutions imply any blanket endorsement of the conduct of any given stock broker or brokers.

Comparing the conduct on the New York Stock Exchange, for instance, with the rules of that body, one finds unhappy hiatuses. One is a little more charitable after reading

the profusion and rigor of the rules themselves, which, as Financial Editor Atwood of the New York *Press* remarked in a lecture not long ago, could hardly be observed in their entirety this side of Heaven.

But lapses are too frequent and too glaringly open. Last month, the attempt was made to push up the price of the stocks of the American Hide & Leather Co., amid positive assertions that the impending report of the company would show enormous earnings, sufficient to pay off the 73 per cent. dividends the company owed the stockholders. There were frenzied demands for "calls" on the stock on people whom it transpired didn't have any and could not get any, thereby putting the demanders in a very safe position. All this accompanied a rise in the stock to 32½. The report came out. The stock sold at 19—a fall of more than 40 per cent. in one day.

Small boys "monkeying" with the lever of a locomotive would not be more dangerous to themselves or the passengers than such manipulators are to the stock exchange as an institution, and the great industrial country which looks to it for guidance. As shown last month in the chart published in these columns, paralleling railroad earnings and stock prices, the guidance is there in the long run, but it has been too often distorted. Not until our currency system is removed from the control of big banking combinations and is brought under natural influence, so it will rise and fall with the demands of legitimate business borrowers, will the opportunity be curtailed for "gangs" to put this and that stock too high when money is easy, and to drive it too low when money is tight.

"Couldn't some able and daring speculator get enough 'gangs' together to control the whole market for a while?"

In theory, yes. Fortunately, no such man has yet turned up. The New York market has grown too big and important since the days when Commodore Vanderbilt and Jay Gould "owned" it for weeks and months at a time. Speculators of such immense resources as the late H. H. Rogers and Rockefeller, and their associates, can be completely upset with losses of millions, as in the attempt to boom copper and other stocks in 1906–7. The speculator of to-day may push stocks too high for a short time; but he has to reckon not only with selling from "bears" at home, but in Amsterdam, Berlin, Paris and London as well—wealthy business men and professional financiers who are always awaiting such a chance and whose resources collectively are greater than any American group.

The London market used to be "personally conducted," and wisely, too. There was a carry-over system through which a few jobbers could compare notes and discover just how much stock was being held by speculators in hopes of higher prices. When they thought speculation was running too fast, they would raise the rates for the carry-over—which means the interest the speculator must pay for a two-weeks' period. To-day, however, the London system is like our own. The speculators "pawn" their stocks at the banks. There is the important difference, however, that in England money is never absurdly high or absurdly low.

Investors' Memoranda

LAST month a New York Stock Exchange seat sold for $66,000.

The previous sale had been at $72,500. Last year one sold as high as $96,000.

The price of $68,000 meant that the public was not buying stocks. Hundreds of Wall Street clerks have been told lately that their services are no longer needed. It is thought that not one New York Stock Exchange firm out of four is even earning expenses.

What is bad for the broker is often good for the investor. Even though some of the evils anticipated by lower stock prices actually occur, it is likely that subsequent prices will show them to have been over anticipated.

For example; last month for the first time in three years, a decline was reported in what the railroads earned "gross"—their total receipts, figured just so, without any reference to the higher prices of the supplies and labor that the railroads bought to obtain those receipts.

When the fall in railroad "gross" begins, the fall in stock prices usually stops. This sounds contradictory, but is entirely sensible. When speculators know the worst, they get ready for something better.

Such signs, however, don't mean that stock purchases at present are safe for everyone. Many people without experience should never buy listed securities except during a panic. It takes some courage to see pieces of paper become worth less than when you bought them.

One finds plenty of sound and influential business men, however, who do not expect a panic—who, indeed, are doing their personal best to head one off—and who are investing their surplus according to the hints given by such "memoranda." They are buying some stocks, prepared to hold on to them for a couple of years, if necessary.

MARK TWAIN AND WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS AT LAKEWOOD IN 1908

THE NEW BOOKS

THE friendship of William Dean Howells for Mark Twain extended over very nearly half a century and was particularly close. Ever since the death of the humorist-philosopher his admirers have been waiting for some appreciation from Mr. Howells. It has now come in the form of a series of reminiscences and anecdotes which Mr. Howells entitles "My Mark Twain."[1] A very sympathetic and tenderly written volume it is, with illustrations unusually appropriate and interesting. It is Mr. Howells at his best.

A collection of extracts from Mark Twain's "Joan of Arc," "The Prince and the Pauper," and other writings of the great humorist and philosopher have been gathered into a little volume by C. N. Kendall, and arranged for supplementary reading in the schools.[2] Some of the scenes from "The Prince and the Pauper," here reproduced, contain suggestive contrasts between democracy and monarchy and the brotherhood of humanity and aristocracy which cannot fail to impress the imagination of American boys and girls.

Those who are interested in the bearings of modern history on public life cannot fail to find much intellectual and moral stimulus in Dr. Andrew D. White's essays on "Seven Great Statesmen."[3] These champions "in the warfare of humanity with unreason," chosen from the history of continental Europe, are: Sarpi, Grotius, Thomasius, Turgot, Stein, Cavour, and Bismarck. Their lives, says Dr. White in his introduction, were not devoted to seeking office or to winning a brief popular fame by chicanery or pettifoggery, but to serving the great interests of modern states, and indeed of universal humanity." Dr. White's long service as American diplomatic representative abroad, his scholarly mind, and his nourishing, illuminating style, have combined to make these essays peculiarly interesting and suggestive and especially worthy to be studied by those who aspire to take an effective and noble part in public life.

Each season brings its quota of books of travel and description, dealing with all portions of the civilized, and some of the uncivilized, world. In this class there have been brought out during the past few weeks half a dozen volumes worthy of notice. Changing political conditions in Spain make particularly interesting a volume entitled "Quiet Days in Spain,"[4] by C. Bogue Luffmann. There are a good many plain truths soberly and yet sympathetically put in this volume. An illus-

[1] My Mark Twain. By William Dean Howells. Harpers. 187 pp., ill. $1.40.

[2] Travels in History. By Mark Twain. Harpers. 170 pp. 50 cents.

[3] Seven Great Statesmen. By Andrew D. White. The Century Company. 552 pp. $2.50.

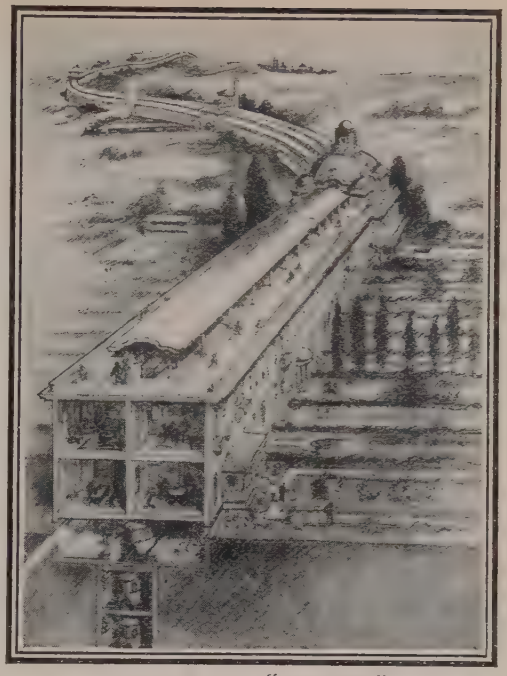
[4] Quiet Days in Spain. By C. Bogue Luffmann. Dutton. 318 pp. $2.

trated personal guide to Finland, full of anecdotes and humorous descriptions, with just enough history to make a proper background, such is Harry de Windt's "Finland as It Is."[1] The author enters into somewhat minute details regarding transportation, hotels, and other useful subjects for travelers. Among the other volumes which, while giving pleasant, leisurely descriptions of interesting places and peoples, also furnish useful information for the traveler, are: "The Avon and Shakespeare's Country,"[2] by A. G. Bradley; "From Irish Castles to French Chateaux,"[3] by Norman Bright Carson; "The Ship-Dwellers,"[4] by Albert Bigelow Paine; "Elba and Elsewhere,"[5] by Don C. Seitz; "Faces and Phases of German Life,"[6] by Theophilus Liefeld, and "With Stevenson in Samoa,"[7] by H. J. Moors.

A very comprehensive, impartial, and entertainingly told story of political and economic affairs in Morocco during the past two years, written from personal observation, has been written by E. Ashmead-Bartlett under the title "The Passing of the Shereefian Empire."[8] The book is well illustrated. Morocco, Mr. Bartlett maintains, is gradually but surely losing its independence, and "passing into the limbo of European dependencies. The change is inevitable—but all lovers of ancient dynasties which have fallen into decay will hope that the reformation may be brought about with as little change as possible in the customs and institutions of the Moorish people."

One of the latest attacks on the problem of city congestion comes in the form of a unique housing scheme invented and formulated by Mr. Edgar Chambless and described in a book bearing the significant title: "Roadtown."[9] This title, which is also the name of the invention itself, refers to the two significant principles in house construction which lie at the foundation of the whole scheme: (1) as the author puts it, building cities out on the land instead of up into the sky, and (2) uniting housing and noiseless transportation into one mechanism. This coördinating of the functions of housing and transportation is the significant feature of Mr. Chambless' scheme, and it is this which appeals with peculiar force to the flat dweller of our great cities. Mr. Chambless purposes to start his "Roadtown" at the end of the present transportation systems of some great city, or tap these lines far enough out to get comparatively cheap land and build out in the direction of other cities. Houses will be built by the mile rather than as individual units, and the proposed plan of construction will make possible the inclusion of all the conveniences of modern city apartments, together with others not commonly provided, at a very moderate rental. The scheme was outlined and explained in some detail in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for December, 1909.

[1] Finland as It Is. By Harry de Windt. Dutton. 316 pp., ill. $1.50.
[2] The Avon and Shakespeare's Country. By A. G. Bradley. Dutton. 365 pp., ill. $3.50.
[3] From Irish Castles to French Chateaux. By Norman Bright Carson. Small, Maynard, & Co. 242 pp., ill. $1.50.
[4] The Ship-Dwellers. By Albert Bigelow Paine. Harpers. 394 pp., ill. $1.50.
[5] Elba and Elsewhere. By Don C. Seitz. Harpers. 94 pp., ill. $1.25.
[6] Faces and Phases of German Life. By Theophilus Liefeld. New York: Fowler & Wells Company. 316 pp. $1.50.
[7] With Stevenson in Samoa. By H. J. Moors. Small, Maynard & Company. 230 pp., ill. $1.50.
[8] The Passing of the Shereefian Empire. By E. Ashmead-Bartlett. Dodd, Mead. 532 pp., ill. $4.00.
[9] Roadtown. By Edgar Chambless. New York: Roadtown Press. 172 pp. $1.35.



THE VISION OF "ROADTOWN"

Sir Horace Plunkett regards the United States as his second home, and he has spent so much time in this country that no one would think of classifying him as an alien. What he has to say, therefore, about "The Rural Life Problem of the United States"[10] is said with authority. Under this title he has brought out a little book in which he gives the results of his observations in this country extending over many years. While he believes that if the balance between town and farm is to be restored in this country there must be better farming, better business, and better living, and that these three are equally necessary, he is convinced that better business must come first. "For farmers the way to better living is coöperation, and what coöperation means is the chief thing the American farmer has to learn."

In "Hardy Plants for Cottage Gardens,"[11] Mrs. Helen R. Albee describes an arrangement of hardy shrubs, annuals, and perennials so made as to give a succession of bloom of pure color in each bed. The book is well illustrated by photographs, and the information is given in such a way that it may easily be utilized by anyone seeking to produce similar results.

A form of art which is perhaps imperfectly understood even by most art-lovers is presented in a simple and popular way by Mr. Frank Weitenkampf, curator of the print department of the New York Public Library, in a volume entitled "How to Appreciate Prints."[12] In this work the author endeavors primarily to help the reader to see the distinctive features of etchings and engravings and to this end to acquaint him with the

[10] The Rural Life Problem of the United States. By Sir Horace Plunkett. Macmillan. 174 pp. $1.25.
[11] Hardy Plants for Cottage Gardens. By Helen R. Albee. Henry Holt & Co. 309 pp., ill. $1.60.
[12] How to Appreciate Prints. By Frank Weitenkampf. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. 330 pp., ill. $1.50.

general principles on which the appreciation of prints is based. Mr. Weitenkampf writes from a full and accurate knowledge and with a desire to stimulate the development of a critical spirit "paired with liberal-mindedness."

The New York State Department of Agriculture has issued an elaborate report on "The Grapes of New York."[1] This gives a full account of grape-growing and of the grape regions in the State of New York. The standpoint of the work is that of the horticulturist rather than of the botanist. Varieties have been studied from every point of view, and endeavor was made to record as far as possible the unit characters of grapes, thereby aiding to furnish a foundation for grape-breeding. A brief history of each variety is given so far as it can be determined by correspondence and from literature on the subject. The color plates accompanying this volume are of unusual excellence.

Prof. George Thomas Surface has brought "The Story of Sugar"[2] up to date. In a comparatively small volume he gives the important facts about cane sugar, its early history, the controlling factors in its production, as well as a detailed description of the beet-sugar industry, with chapters on syrups, candy, and the by-products of both cane and beets. There is also a chapter on the rise of the Sugar Trust.

Apropos of the current freight-rate discussion, Dr. Logan G. McPherson's book on "Transportation in Europe"[3] offers suggestive comparisons between American and European traffic problems. There is also a chapter on the comparative usefulness of inland waterways and railways which has direct bearing on the proposition to improve several of our inland rivers.

A volume with the rather unusual title of "Makers of Sorrow and Makers of Joy,"[4] by Dora Melegari, appeared in Italy about the beginning of the present year. It was described in the original as intended for "serious readers and others who earnestly desire to do right and are willing for this purpose to make a subjective study of their own emotions and motives." The author is an Italian woman, born and reared in France, and sister of the present Italian Ambassador to Russia. An English translation of this work has been made by Marian Lindsay.

A very sympathetic and stimulating volume on the Bahai religion has been written by Mary Hanford Ford. Readers of the REVIEW will remember an article we published a year or so ago (February, 1909) on this new religious cult of the East which is rapidly spreading westward. Mrs. Ford's volume is called "The Oriental Rose or the Teachings of Abdul Baha."[5]

[1] The Grapes of New York. Albany, N. Y.: State Department of Agriculture. 564 pp., ill.
[2] The Story of Sugar. By George Thomas Surface. Appleton & Co. 238 pp., ill. $1.
[3] Transportation in Europe. By Logan G. McPherson. Henry Holt & Co. 235 pp., map. $1.50.
[4] Makers of Sorrow and Makers of Joy. By Dora Melegari. Funk & Wagnalls. 259 pp. $1.25.
[5] The Oriental Rose or the Teachings of Abdul Baha. By Mary Hanford Ford. Broadway Publishing Company. 213 pp.

In two clearly, attractively printed volumes, the Iliad of Homer now appears, translated into English hexameter verse by Prentiss Cummings.[6] This version is, of course, somewhat of an abridgment, but it includes all of the main story and some of the most celebrated passages.

An English translation of Rostand's famous play "Chantecler" by Gertrude Hall has been brought out by the press of Duffield and Company.[7] It is a smooth rendering, showing, it would seem, a good deal of the brilliancy of the original French.

Three small volumes dealing with the traditions and legendary lore of the Jews have recently appeared. They are: "Tales and Maxims from the Talmud,"[8] selected and translated by Dr. Samuel Rapaport; "The Legends of the Jews,"[9] by Louis Ginzberg, translated from the German by Henrietta Szold; and "The Passover,"[10] by Clifford Howard.

A new edition of the complete poems of Charles Follen Adams, including the famous "Leedle Yawcob Strauss," has been brought out by Lothrop, Lee & Shepard.[11] The dialect poem, which gives the title to the volume, first appeared more than twenty years ago and had an instant and widespread fame. Among other poems by the same author that have become nationally known and that are included in this collection, are: "Shonny Schwartz," "Der Drummer," "John Barley-Corn," and "Don't Feel Too Big!"

An exhaustive monograph on "Sources and Modes of Infection"[12] has been prepared by Dr. Charles V. Chapin, author of "Municipal Sanitation in the United States" and at present superintendent of health of the city of Providence, R. I. The book, Dr. Chapin tells us, is intended primarily for health officers and physicians. Its typography makes it easy of access and useful as a textbook.

For more than a quarter of a century Dr. Cyrus Northrop has served with conspicuous ability as president of the University of Minnesota. It is fitting that the various addresses which he has delivered on various public occasions during that long period should be collected and published. They now appear in a volume of over 500 pages, tastefully printed, and while the occasions of their original delivery have passed the messages that they conveyed still have pertinency and the addresses themselves are well worthy of preservation in this new form.[13]

[6] The Iliad of Homer. Translated by Prentiss Cummings. Little, Brown & Company. Two volumes. 780 pp. $3.
[7] Chantecler. By Edmond Rostand. Translated by Gertrude Hall. Duffield & Company. 289 pp. $1.25.
[8] Tales and Maxims from the Talmud. By Rev. Samuel Rapaport. Dutton. 237 pp. $1.75.
[9] The Legends of the Jews. By Louis Ginzberg. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America. 375 pp. $2.
[10] The Passover. By Clifford Howard. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. 260 pp. $1.
[11] Yawcob Strauss and Other Poems. By Charles Follen Adams. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard. 311 pp., ill. $1.
[12] Sources and Modes of Infection. By Charles V. Chapin, M.D. New York: John Wiley & Sons. 399 pp. $3.
[13] Addresses, Educational and Patriotic. By Cyrus Northrop, LL.D. Minneapolis: The H. W. Wilson Company. 533 pp. $1.80.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

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Photograph by the American Press Association, N. Y.

PRESIDENT TAFT AND HIS CABINET, AS ASSEMBLED AT WASHINGTON FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE SUMMER RECESS

(From left to right: Secretary Ballinger, Secretary Meyer, Secretary Knox, Secretary Norton, President Taft, Postmaster-General Hitchcock, Secretary Wilson, Secretary MacVeagh, Secretary Nagel, and Attorney-General Wickersham. Secretary Dickinson was abroad)

THE AMERICAN
REVIEW OF REVIEWS

VOL. XLII NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1910 No. 5

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

The New York Campaign

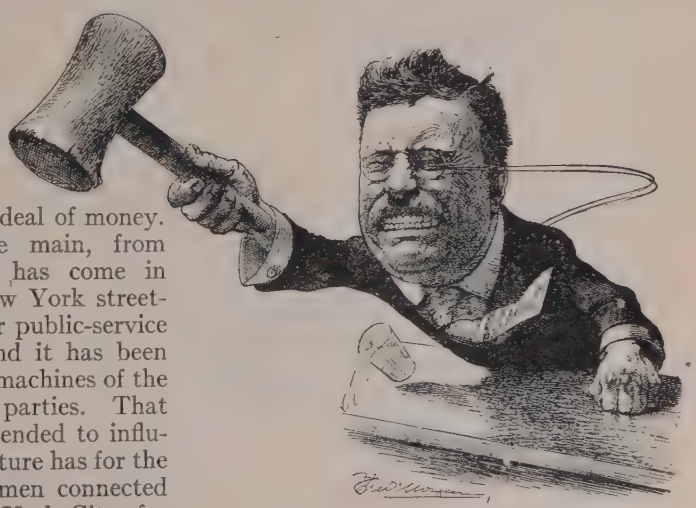
Of all the political situations that are to culminate in the elections of Tuesday, November 8, the most remarkable is that which exists in the State of New York. It is all summed up in the simple statement that the Republicans of New York, with Henry L. Stimson as their candidate for Governor, have a fighting chance to win. A few months ago the only possible opportunity for the Republicans, in so far as anybody could see, lay in the nomination of Hughes for a third term. But Hughes felt that he could not run again; and any chance of his doing so was destroyed by the action of President Taft in removing him from the sphere of politics and appointing him to the Supreme Court. The machinery of the Republican party was in the control of a set of men who cared everything for their mastery of the organization, but who cared comparatively little which party should win at the election. And there is nothing difficult to understand in this fact.

Money and the Machine

The political affairs of the State of New York have for a long time been lubricated with a vast deal of money. This money comes, in the main, from selfish private interests. It has come in great quantities from the New York street-railroad system and the other public-service corporations of the State, and it has been divided between the political machines of the Republican and Democratic parties. That part of it which has been intended to influence Democrats in the Legislature has for the most part been handled by men connected with Tammany Hall in New York City, for the reason that most of the Democratic members of the Legislature have been elected from Tammany districts and selected by Tammany bosses. The control of the Legislature for improper purposes has been rendered easy by the subterranean connection between the machines of the two parties. The old Platt machine always did business with the Croker machine in one way or another; and the Murphy machine, which now controls Tammany Hall, has continued to do business with the Republican members of the so-called "Black Horse Cavalry" at Albany and with certain dominant elements in the control of the State Republican organization.

Organization Rather than Victory

To the State and local bosses of the Republican party, therefore, it has been very much more important to keep in control of the machinery of the party than to see that a high-class successor to Governor Hughes should be nom-



MR. ROOSEVELT AT SARATOGA

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Photograph by Brown Bros., N. Y.

MR. ROOSEVELT WITH THE NASSAU COUNTY DELEGATES IN THE CONVENTION

inated and elected. Yet the great body of Republican voters in the State of New York is composed of honest men, and the kind of administration given to the State by Governor Hughes is a thing that hundreds of thousands of Republicans believe in and desire. These honest and well-meaning Republicans are in a large majority and ought to be able to have influence, and at important moments they ought to control the action of their party. But, unfortunately, they are busy men who have not found it easy to make themselves felt as against the professional politicians who run the caucuses and conventions and who handle the money that is contributed from improper sources for selfish reasons. This is why Governor Hughes made his insistent demand for direct primaries, and for a method in general of enabling the rank and file of a party to have due influence in the party's organization and in its selection of candidates.

Roosevelt in the Fight

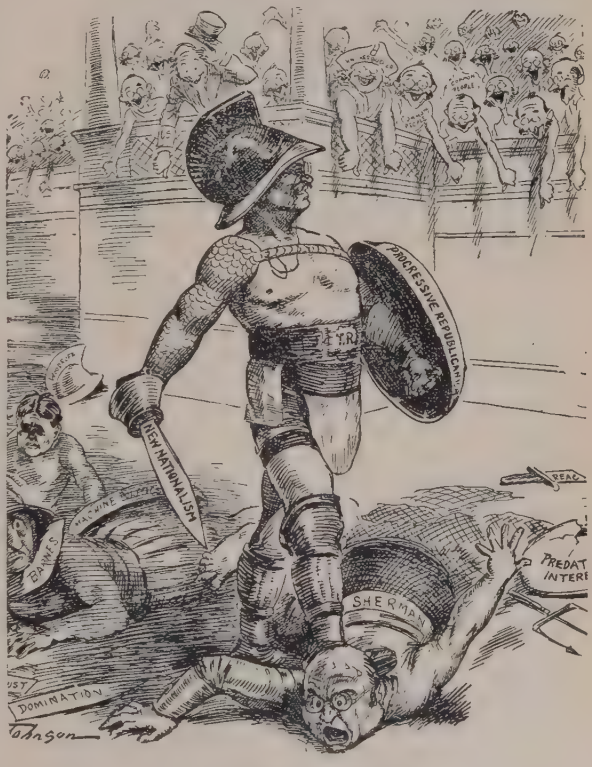
Governor Hughes had called a special session of the Legislature in the hope that public opinion would help him to secure a direct-nominations law. At Governor Hughes' request, Mr. Roosevelt, who had within a few days returned from Africa, expressed himself openly as in favor of this kind of a reform. Mr. Roosevelt had not intended to take an active part in this year's campaign, but as the best known and most influential member of the Republican party in the State of New York he was urgently called upon by those in sympathy with Governor Hughes' views to help the real Republicans to get control of their own State convention and give them his aid in putting a direct-nominations plank into the State platform. Mr. Roosevelt felt that it was his duty as a citizen to accede to the demands of his fellow Republicans. At the request of many of them he consented to attend the convention as a delegate and to serve as temporary chairman in case of his being chosen to that office. The "organization" made the false pretense that this attitude on Roosevelt's part had something to do with Taft's aspirations for a second term, and consulted with the President at Beverly, planning to make Vice-President Sherman temporary chairman instead of Roosevelt. This would have been an admirable arrangement if only Vice-President Sherman had not been out of sympathy with the views of Governor Hughes and the majority of disinterested Republicans of the State. Not only was Sherman opposed to direct nominations and kindred reforms, but he was constantly quoted as saying contemptuously that all the sentiment for primary-election reform in the State of New York had been elevated to the United States Supreme Bench. Mr. Sherman and the State bosses worked as hard as possible on their side, and the friends of reform within the Republican party accepted the challenge and did what they could

VICE-PRESIDENT SHERMAN AT THE CONVENTION

to elect delegates to the Saratoga convention. The upshot of the matter was that in a convention of a little more than a thousand members the supporters of progress in the party were successful, electing Roosevelt temporary chairman by a vote of 567 to 445, every man voting personally.

Is Roosevelt a "Boss"?

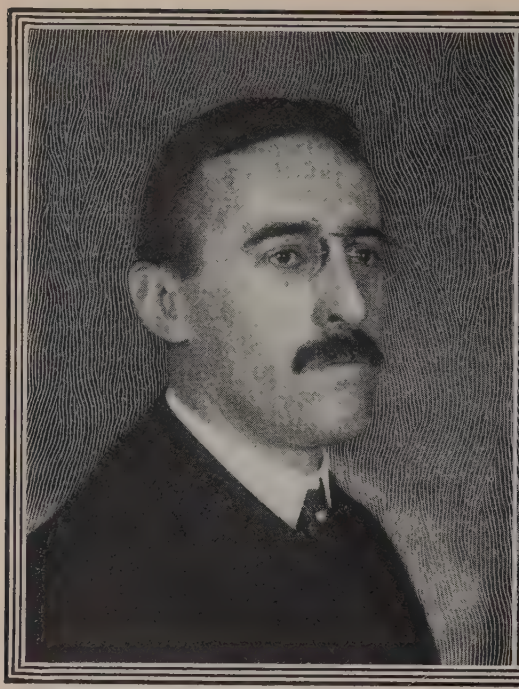
The bosses of both parties, and their newspaper organs, at once raised the deafening cry that Mr. Roosevelt had become a boss and was planning to be an American king or emperor. Nobody who is at once honest and intelligent would call Mr. Roosevelt a boss, because this word "boss" has come to mean exactly the opposite thing in our American politics. Governor Hughes had won great triumphs in the State by sheer force of character, and by the influence to which he was entitled through his public services. But it would be ridiculous to say that Governor Hughes was a boss. Mr. Roosevelt is no more a boss in New York than Woodrow Wilson is a boss in New Jersey. Charles F. Murphy, of Tammany Hall, is a boss who now dominates the Democratic machinery not only of the great city but also of the State. Mayor Gaynor, of New York City, who is to-day the most influential and popular Democrat in the State, is, on the other hand, not a boss but exactly the opposite. He is influential and popular for quite the same reasons that give Mr. Roosevelt his hold. Those reasons are easily summed up. Mayor Gaynor shows great gifts and talents for public life, and thus far shows a disposition to use his talents for the public welfare so that he gains the confidence of his fellow citizens and has a great following. The late Mr. Brayton of Rhode Island was a boss of the typical sort. The victory at Saratoga over the bosses was not Roosevelt's victory by any means, but the victory of the intelligent masses of Republican voters in the State who sent to Saratoga a body of nearly six hundred delegates freed from the shackles of local bosses. The convention was controlled, not by Roosevelt, but by the unbossed majority of the delegates. The position of the minority, held obediently in line by a group of disappointed bosses, was not a pleasant spectacle. Even Vice-President Sherman must have been humiliated by the intellectual feebleness of the fight made by his supporters.



"BEAT 'EM TO A FRAZZLE"

(A cartoonist's idea of Roosevelt as champion rather than as boss)

From the *North American*, Philadelphia



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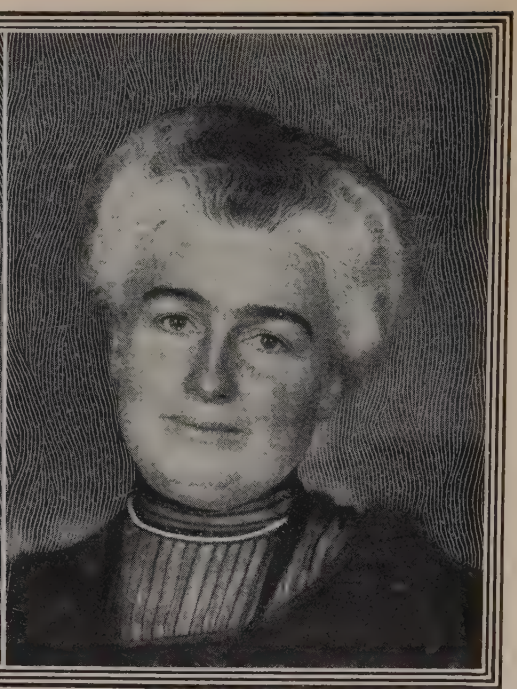
HON. HENRY L. STIMSON



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MRS. HENRY L. STIMSON

Stimson as a Candidate

The Republican nominee for Governor, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, is a New York lawyer who has gained fame as prosecutor for the United States Government of the Sugar Trust and of other corporations and individuals violating federal statutes. He is a man of the highest standards, both of character and intelligence, and fully worthy to rank with Republican Governors like Hughes and Roosevelt. The Republicans of New York are just as much honored in the bringing forward of Henry L. Stimson, as their candidate this year, as the Democrats of New Jersey honor themselves by bringing forward so strong and high-minded a candidate as Dr. Woodrow Wilson. The real issue in the State of New York is the breaking up of the shameful alliance between politics and business. Everything in Mr. Stimson's record shows him to be skilful and fearless in his attacks upon dishonest methods.

Strong in his Enemies

The Republicans, under Mr. Roosevelt's lead, have thus given themselves a fighting chance this year, whereas if the Old Guard and Vice-President Sherman had won at the Saratoga convention they would have had no possible hope of carrying the State. It is true that a good many Republicans have shown great bitterness and declared that they would vote against Stimson; but in almost every case the defection of these men is a distinct gain to the party. The progressive and independent-minded citizen can vote for Stimson with a good conscience. But if the Old Guard had prevailed at Saratoga, and the Wall Street contingent —with its newspaper organs—had been complacent, there would have been thousands of honest men driven out of the Republican camp. Tammany is eager for a victory this year because it wishes to gain control of the expenditures going on in the improvement of the State canals, and in other directions, and it can afford to put a great deal of money into the campaign, while the reform Republicans have very little money from any source. Republican poverty this year, however, is a cause for congratulation. Never at any time since the early days of the party has the Republican cause in the State of New York been so free from the taint of improper pecuniary support as this year. The corporations have no money for the kind of Republicanism that Mr. Stimson and Mr. Roosevelt believe in. It remains to be seen what the voters will think of a situation of this kind. All the interests and individuals whose connection with the Republican party has injured it are now working against Stimson.

Dix and His Campaign

The Democratic candidate for the Governorship, Mr. John A. Dix, is the head of large paper-making and other manufacturing interests in the northern part of the State. He is running on a Democratic ticket which denounces the Payne-Aldrich tariff and demands a great reduction of its so-called "iniquitous" rates. At the head of the State Democratic Committee and as Mr. Dix's campaign manager, is Mr. Winfield A. Huppuch, who is Mr. Dix's principal partner in his business enterprises. It now appears that Mr. Huppuch and Mr. Dix, during the making of the Payne-Aldrich tariff, were conspicuous among those beneficiaries of protected interests who not only tried to prevent the reduction of duties but who had the effrontery to demand a very considerable increase in high protective rates over those of the Dingley bill. We have had frequent occasion to remind our readers that the Payne-Aldrich tariff, although nominally made by the Republicans, was in fact a non-partisan affair in which, behind the scenes, the Democrats participated just as actively as the Republicans. The paper and pulp concerns made as selfish a fight for their own advantage, regardless of the welfare of the country, as any other of the wealthy interests that were busy during the special session at Washington. The inconsistency of the Democratic tariff plank in New York could not be better illustrated than by simple reference to the course pursued by manufacturers like Mr. Dix, not merely to keep existing high duties on their monopolistic products, but to have those duties made ever higher and higher. The Wall-Paper trust is one of the worst of these "hogs in the tariff trough."

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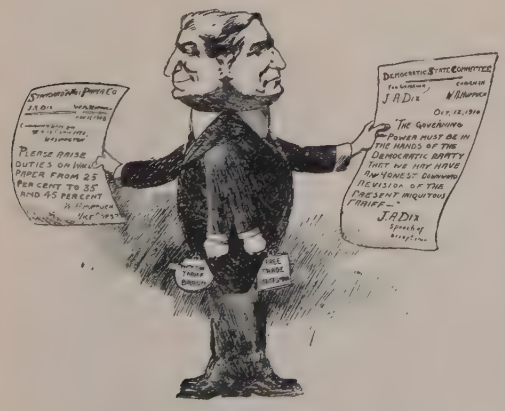
HON. HENRY L. STIMSON



"JANUS A. DIX ON THE TARIFF"

From the *Tribune* (New York)

New York Republicans on the Tariff

The Republican tariff plank, on the other hand, as adopted by the Saratoga convention, is a remarkably straightforward and accurate expression of the position that the Republican party now holds. The criticism of this tariff plank by the Western Republican insurgents was evidently due to failure to read its provisions carefully, and to understand the significance of its phrases. It must be remembered that Mr. Payne, whose name the new tariff bears, was himself a member of this Saratoga convention, as were a number of other Republican Congressmen who had voted for the bill. Mr. Payne and the supporters of the House bill last year were absolutely opposed to a tariff board or commission of any kind, and especially opposed to any piecemeal revision of the tariff. Yet con-

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HON. JOHN A. DIX

(Democratic Candidate for Governorship of the State of New York)

siderably more than one-half of this Saratoga plank is made up of statements explicitly favoring the plan of investigation by an outside tariff board, and the further plan of tariff revision schedule by schedule. It was a tremendous triumph for the progressives at the Saratoga convention to secure the unanimous adoption of a plank favoring the tariff-commission idea and the separate revision of different schedules. As for the rest of the tariff plank, it makes the best statement that could be made for the Payne tariff, and most of what it says is fairly accurate. There was no possible reason to suppose that a New York Republican convention this year would denounce a new tariff law that every New York Republican member of both houses of Congress had voted for. Both Senators were in this Saratoga convention, and Senator Root was its permanent chairman. Mr. Roosevelt did not dictate the platform at Saratoga, but he is in favor of gradual tariff revision based upon careful scientific study without any undue agitation or haste. The Democrats profess to be in favor of an immediate revolutionary change in the tariff in all parts and schedules; and the country does not take any such utterance as being either statesmanlike or sincere.

Tariff Consistency

It is not true that Mr. Roosevelt, for instance, has been inconsistent in his attitudes about the tariff. There had been an attempt, only a few months ago, to ostracize and drive out of the Republican party those of its members whose view about the tariff is at this moment the one that all branches of the party have agreed to adopt. The Payne-Aldrich tariff gave us free trade with the Philippines, gave us the maximum and minimum arrangement, and embodied some other useful changes. The real revision of the tariff lies ahead of us. It must be made by a different method. And the Republicans, with their greater sensitiveness to public opinion, already see what that method is, and have already agreed to adopt it. The position taken in the New York plank this year is exactly the position taken by Senator Beveridge and other Western Senators last year and the year before.

Indorsing Taft

The New York platform contains an indorsement of Mr. Taft's administration, specifying many things for which it declares that the administration deserves credit. These things are quite true, and the New York convention was eminently right in enumerating them. If,

indeed, Mr. Roosevelt had been in personal control of the convention,—which, of course, he was not,—it would have been ungracious in a marked degree for the platform to have omitted a plank setting forth the numerous achievements of high merit that the administration is to be credited with thus far. When it came to a question of indorsing Mr. Taft or anyone else for nomination in 1912, that particular matter was not before the Republicans of New York or of the country, and there was no reason for trying to commit anybody's judgment so long in advance.

The General Result

The victory of the anti-boss members of the convention carried with it, of course, a plank in the platform supporting Governor Hughes' doctrine of direct nominations. The result of the convention was encouraging to the Republican cause throughout the country. The chairmanship of the State Committee was not conferred upon an old-line politician but was put in the hands of a younger man with the more modern views of politics. Mr. Stimson is a known quantity in public life, and his election would make it certain that New York would have a Governor as firm and independent as Governor Hughes has been. The remainder of the Republican ticket is of good average quality. The Democratic ticket, on the other hand, is not of good average quality, excepting for Mr. Dix himself. Everyone admits that Mr. Dix is a man of fine personality, and yet the ticket as a whole seems to have been named absolutely by Tammany Hall. Mr. Dix, if elected, might make as firm and independent a Governor as Hughes himself, or he might prove to be such an administrator as Gaynor has thus far shown himself as Mayor of New York City. But this is something which the public has no way of finding out in advance. Mr. Stim-

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MRS. JOHN A. DIX

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THE HOME OF HON. JOHN A. DIX, AT THOMSON, WASHINGTON COUNTY, NEW YORK

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LEADING DEMOCRATS AT THE NOTIFICATION OF CANDIDATE DIX

(From left to right, Chairman H. P. Bissell, John A. Dix, Wm. Sohmer, T. F. Carmody, Edwin Lazansky, J. J. Kennedy, T. F. Conway)

Photograph by the American Press Association, New York

THE REPUBLICAN STATE NOMINEES AND THE CAMPAIGN MANAGERS

(Top row, left to right: Frank M. Williams, renominated for State Engineer and Surveyor; Ezra P. Prentice, State Chairman; James Thompson, for Controller; Lloyd C. Griscom, Chairman of the New York County Committee)

(Bottom row, left to right: Thomas F. Fennell, for State Treasurer; Edward Schoeneck, for Lieutenant-Governor; Henry L. Stimson, for Governor; Samuel S. Koenig, renominated for Secretary of State; Edward J. O'Malley, renominated for Attorney-General)

son has been making an indefatigable speaking campaign throughout the State, giving his views upon all questions without reserve; but Mr. Dix has seemed to think it better to remain behind the scenes.

Parker on the 1912 Issue

Mr. Alton B. Parker, who ran against Roosevelt for the Presidency in 1904, was the most prominent of the Democratic campaigners, but his object was not to support Dix but to attack Roosevelt. Mr. Parker has become obsessed with the idea that if the Republicans of New York should elect Stimson as Governor, then it might follow that the Republicans of the United States would wish to elect Roosevelt as President in 1912. This would seem to concern the Republicans themselves, rather than Mr. Parker as a leading Democrat. Obviously, Mr. Parker would not wish to have Mr. Roosevelt elected President in 1912. But then, as a leading Democrat, it is also obvious enough that Mr. Parker should not wish to have any Republican elected in 1912; and his natural desire would be to see the Republicans put up a candidate that the Democrats could beat. The trouble with Mr. Parker's argument is that it is not against Roosevelt at all, but against the intelligence and judgment of the American people. Mr. Parker professes to know that Roosevelt intends to run for the Presidency again. It would seem a little strange that

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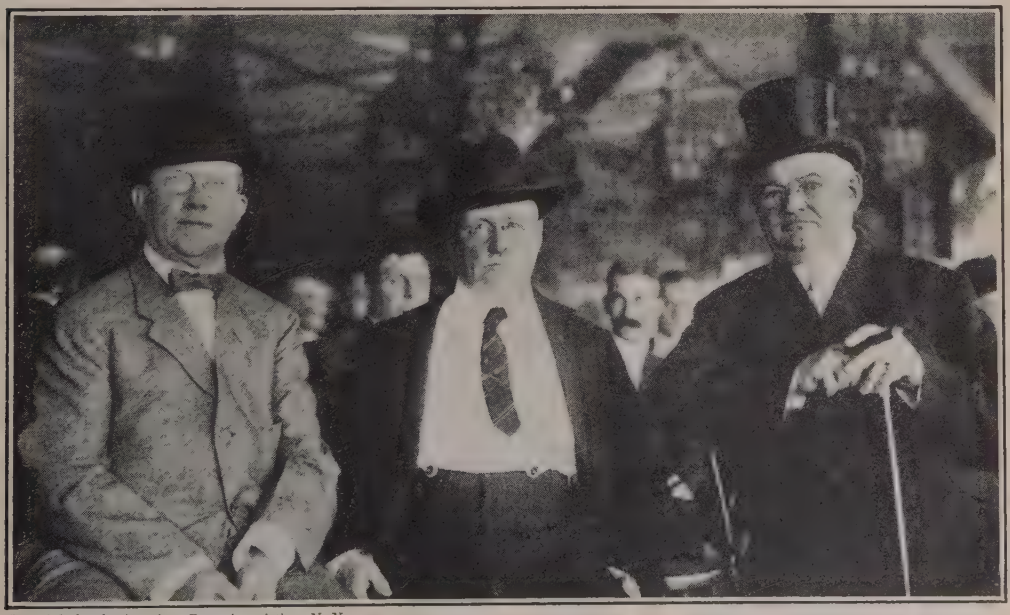
HON. ALTON B. PARKER



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CHARLES F. MURPHY J. SERGEANT CRAM WILLIAM J. ("FINGY") CONNORS

THE REAL DEMOCRATIC AUTHORITIES IN NEW YORK

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MAYOR GAYNOR'S FIRST VISIT TO CITY HALL, OCT. 3, AFTER HIS DANGEROUS WOUND

(His inability to run for the Governorship has changed the character of the State campaign)

Roosevelt's intentions should be known exclusively by a prominent Democrat.

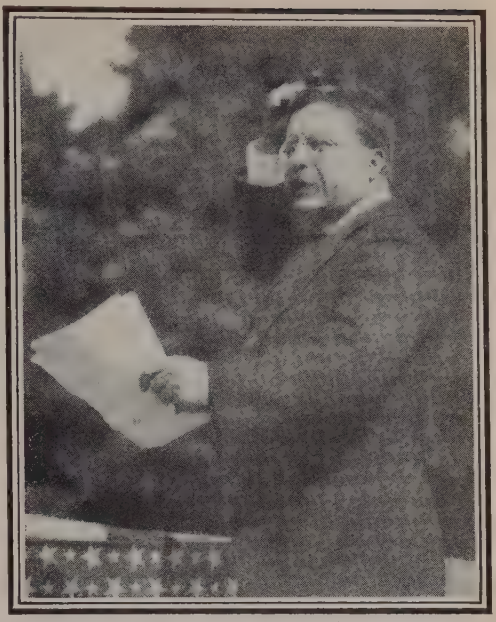
NEW YORK GAME TRAILS

From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn)

Attacking Roosevelt

The attacks upon Mr. Roosevelt have never been more bitter than during the past few weeks. Yet these attacks are not truthful in the statements they make, nor do they seem to be sincere. The newspaper men of New York who have had a part in it act as if they were personally ashamed to have the honorable profession of journalism thus cheapened and degraded. Mr. Roosevelt has not made any assaults upon the courts; and his criticism of certain decisions have been mild and gentle compared with the criticisms that other judges and leading lawyers have themselves made upon these same decisions. Nor has Mr.. Roosevelt proposed any innovations under the term "the new nationalism" that in the slightest degree could disturb the constitutional balance between nation and States. Mr. Roosevelt has spent his life working in a hard, practical school of political reform. He has tried to make the Civil Service better, and to improve administrative conditions. He has tried to get corruption and graft out of our political life. He has never had time to indulge in Utopian dreams,

and his mind does not work in that fashion. As we have remarked before, Mr. Roosevelt's mind is not nearly as radical a mind as Mr. Taft's. The attempt, therefore, to make it out that Mr. Roosevelt has embraced some wild doctrine of centralization that would reduce the States to nonentities, is so cheap and so silly that it must make an honest man disgusted with the dishonesty of those who are making such assertions. Mr. Roosevelt has had his period as President; and it is to be hoped that he has before him a long period of usefulness as a citizen and a leader. We have plenty of men in this country, in both parties, who could be trusted to rise to the responsibilities of the Presidency if they were to be tested in that way. The Democrats have several such men in training, and the Republicans will have to look very sharply to their conduct as a party if they expect to win in the great contest of 1912.



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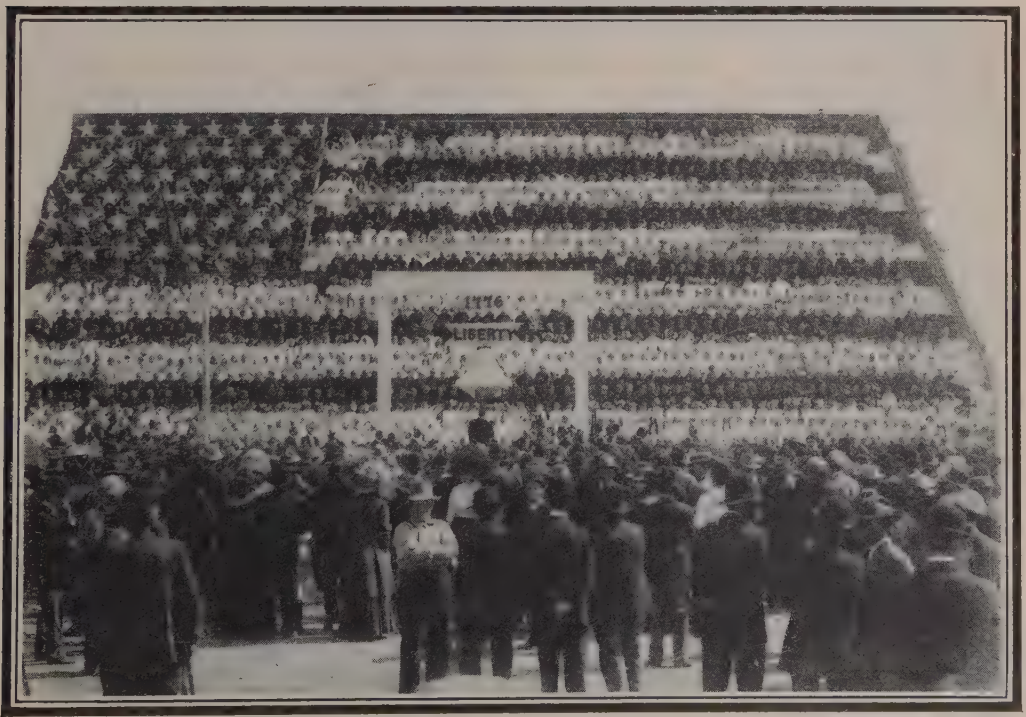
SPEAKING IN THE NEW YORK CAMPAIGN

Roosevelt's Southern and Western Trip

Mr. Roosevelt made another of his extended tours in October, going first to Tennessee, where he visited the Appalachian Exposition at Knoxville and afterward spoke at Memphis and elsewhere. He received a great ovation in Atlanta, Ga., and visited the Berry School, near Rome, in that State. He made brief speeches in crossing Alabama and Mississippi, and on October 10 was entertained with great enthusiasm at Hot Springs, Ark. Everywhere he explained his position on the tariff



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LIVING FLAG OF SCHOOL CHILDREN GREETING COL. ROOSEVELT AT HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

Photograph by the American Press Association, N. Y.

ROOSEVELT AND HOXSEY IN THE AEROPLANE AT ST. LOUIS

question, which is entirely easy to be understood by those who care to do so, and he also explained what he meant by his phrase, "the new nationalism," which merely has to do with an efficient performance of those newer duties that conditions have thrust upon the government at Washington without and change in the nature of the government of any increase in its powers. He advocated swamp reclamation as a national policy, and in speaking at St. Louis he favored the deep waterway from the Lakes to the Gulf. While at St. Louis he ventured to add to his experiences that of a brief flight in an aëroplane, entrusting himself to Mr. Hoxsey, who was taking part in an aviation meet at Kinloch. After speeches in brief stops while crossing Illinois, Mr. Roosevelt arrived in Indiana on October 13, where he made a number of short speeches on behalf of Senator Beveridge and one extended address at Indianapolis.

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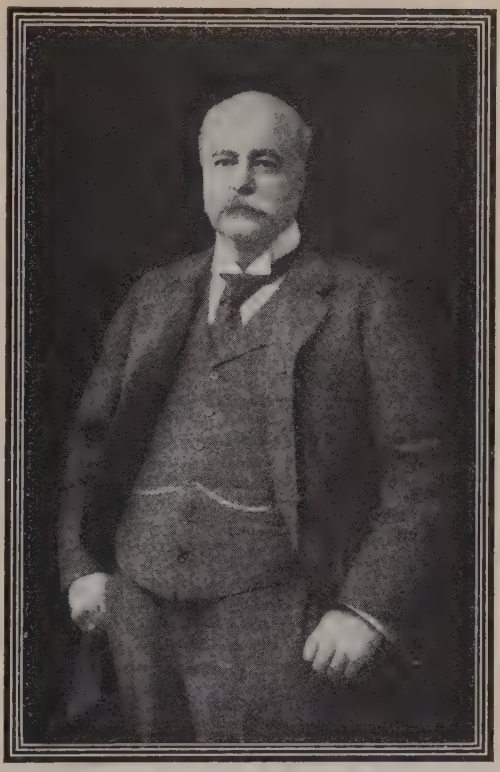
MR. ROOSEVELT ENTERING THE AIRSHIP

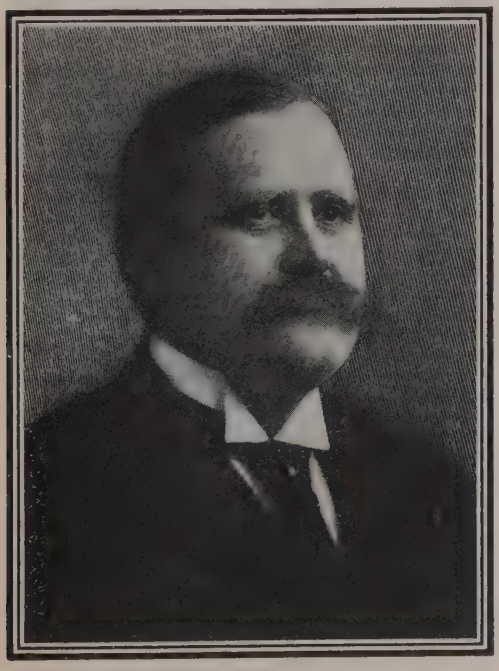
His New York Campaign

On October 14, Mr. Roosevelt was speaking in important towns of western New York and had entered upon the work of the campaign in his own State. He had planned to give all the remainder of October to this New York campaign, excepting that he was to speak in Boston

on the 21st for Mr. Lodge and in New Hampshire on the 22nd for Mr. Bass and the Republican State ticket. His program for the opening days of November included a rapid trip to Iowa from the 2nd to the 4th, and he was to speak at Buffalo November 5 on his return. Thus for a retired statesman who had not intended to take a part in this year's political struggles, it must be admitted that Colonel Roosevelt has been fairly active and industrious. His activities and his utterances have been distasteful to a good many people whose criticisms of him have seemed to reflect their own feeling of prejudice and enmity rather than to show either accuracy or discrimination. His speeches in New York have aggressively charged Murphy and Tammany Hall with controlling the Democratic ticket and situation this year and have commended Stimson as a man of the very best type for the Governorship. There has been nothing in his positions that does not accord with the general sentiment of the Republican party and nothing inconsistent with that support of the Stimson ticket that the Taft administration was expected to make through such speakers as Attorney-General Wickersham, Secretary Nagel, and others. If the Republican cause should win in New York this year it will owe a great debt to Mr. Roosevelt's hard fight. If it should not win it will still owe a debt to Mr. Roosevelt for two reasons: First, because it would have been much more crushingly defeated but for his work in the campaign, and, second, because the Republican party of New York will have been left in excellent fighting trim for the campaign of two years hence.



GOVERNOR E. S. DRAPER, OF MASSACHUSETTS
(Renominated by the Republicans)



HON. EUGENE N. FOSS
(Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts)

Politics in Massachusetts

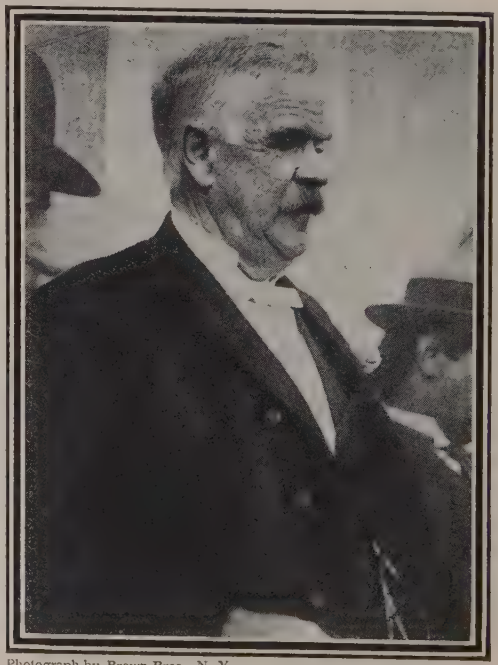
The Massachusetts Democrats nominated a candidate last month as the result of processes too complicated to inflict upon the rest of the country. There were several candidates to begin with, the most prominent one being Mr. Foss, who had been recently elected to Congress in a strong Republican district to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Congressman Lovering. The other leading candidate was Mr. Charles S. Hamlin, well known in banking and financial circles, who was an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under President Cleveland. The convention could not decide as between these leading candidates, and so it left the final decision to be made by a committee of four, meanwhile naming a provisional candidate who had agreed to withdraw when the committee made up its mind. Committees of four often divide evenly, and this was the case with the

HON. ROBERT P. BASS, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
(Republican candidate for Governor)

four men who were to decide between Foss and Hamlin. So special delivery letters were sent to all the delegates who had attended the convention, on a plan which enabled them to render a secret ballot. Foss meanwhile had been nominated as an independent Democratic candidate by the filing of a petition. The secret ballot showed a slight preponderance in favor of Foss. The provisional nominee withdrew, Hamlin withdrew, and Foss remained the only Democrat in the field. And so the matter stands, with Foss as a good campaigner, though personally an independent in politics rather than a Democrat. The opportunity that lay before the opposition party in Massachusetts has not been seized with much promise of results. The Republicans of Massachusetts have not been so much in need of internal party reform as those of Maine and New Hampshire.

Elsewhere in New England

The Democratic victory in Maine has aroused New England Republicanism, and Mr. Bass seems likely to win in New Hampshire, while there seems not much prospect of marked Democratic gains in Massachusetts. Governor Draper's renomination was entirely unopposed, and the Republican State Convention was harmonious. The Rhode Island Republicans, on October 19, renominated the ticket of last year, and they were more emphatic than other New England States in endorsing the Payne-Aldrich tariff. Late in September Gen. C. R. Brayton, who had been the so-called Republican boss of Rhode Island for a great many years, died at an advanced age. The Democrats of Rhode Island are strong this year in their platform and candidates, but their prospects of success are not very great. Against Governor Pothier, renominated by the Republicans, the Democrats have brought forward Mr. Lewis A. Waterman. Senator Aldrich's retirement from office and active politics, after the 4th of next March, is regarded as final beyond recall. Senator Aldrich favors as his successor at Washington, Mr. Henry F. Lippitt, of Providence. Judge Baldwin's campaign as Democratic candidate for Governor of Connecticut has not been so active or conspicuous as that of Dr. Woodrow Wilson in New Jersey. While Judge Baldwin's eminence as a jurist and citizen would seem to entitle him to the Governorship regardless of party, it is admitted that his young opponent, Hon. Charles A. Goodwin, the Republican nominee, is a man of sterling worth as well as of practical experience and attractive qualities.



Photograph by Brown Bros., N. Y.
THE LATE GEN. C. R. BRAYTON, OF RHODE ISLAND

The Campaign in New Jersey

In the New Jersey campaign, so far as the governorship is concerned, vituperation and mud-slinging have had no place. The Hon. Vivian Lewis, the Republican candidate, has been courteous and considerate of his opponent, Dr. Woodrow Wilson, who on his part, has done much to raise the whole plane of State politics, as is shown in the article printed elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW. The people have been taught to come together and discuss policies. The citizen has been made to see more clearly his relation to the body politic. Above all, the individual's duty to the State has been set forth by example as well as by precept. Mr. Wilson's resignation as president of Princeton was accepted by the trustees on October 20, and Mr. John A. Stewart, of New York, the senior trustee, was chosen president pro tem.

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DR. WOODROW WILSON AND HON. VIVIAN LEWIS AT THE NEW JERSEY STATE FAIR

Other Political Matters

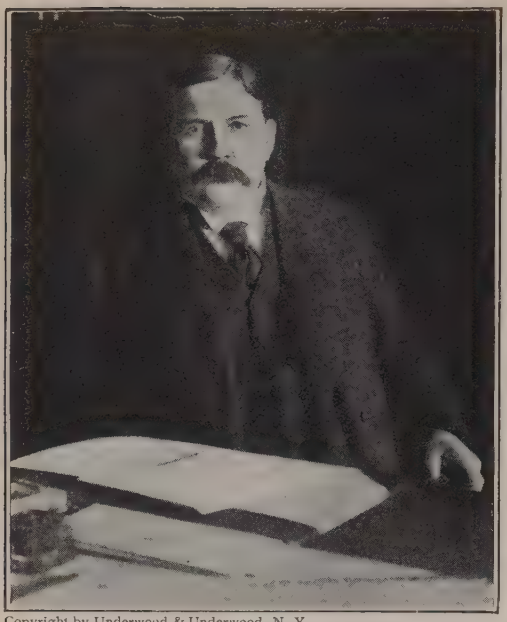
The best forecast of the Congressional elections is that made last month by the editors of *Success*. They say that the next House will be almost exactly divided between the parties. In Ohio, the Democrats seem to have a strong lead. In Indiana, Beveridge's fight is so vital and meritorious that his enemies concede that he would have a sweeping victory if there were no complications of a kind for which he is not responsible. The country has been saddened by the death of Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, of whom we shall have more to say in these pages next month. Dolliver had always been a brilliant speaker, but only recently had his moral power impressed itself greatly upon the country. His death is a heavy loss. There is an interesting political situation in Oregon, as there are also noteworthy movements in other Western States, and these are to have due notice in our next number. Meanwhile, President Taft is going to Panama this month, and the political and administrative season at Washington will not fairly open until about the beginning of December. Our frontispiece is a new photograph of the President and his Cabinet, the only absentee being the Secretary of War, who has been on his travels in the Orient.

HON. CHARLES A. GOODWIN

(Republican nominee for Governor of Connecticut)

The International Prison Congress

The quinquennial session of the International Prison Congress was held in Washington during the first week of October. Representatives of thirty-five different countries were present. Among the delegates were the heads of the prison systems of Great Britain, France, Holland, Hungary, Mexico, Russia, Spain, Sweden and New South Wales. The other nations sent judges, lawyers scientists and newspaper men. The first act of the congress was to make a tour of inspection of American prisons and reformatories from New



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THE LATE SENATOR DOLLIVER, OF IOWA

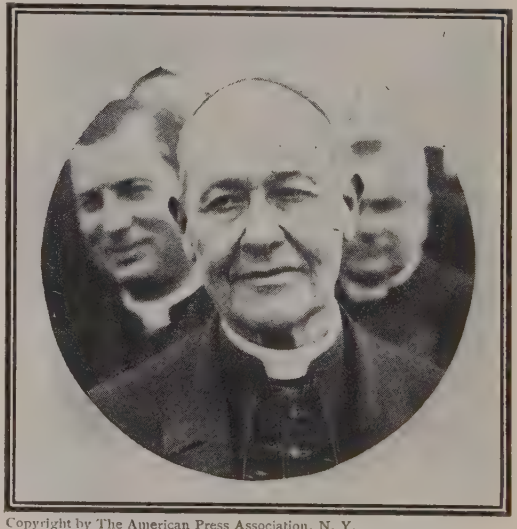
York to Chicago. The German Empire had no representative at the congress, since she is not an official member of the International Prison Commission. Some of the German states, however, are represented on that body and they sent delegates to the meeting in Washington. The congress was especially interested in the questions of the death penalty and the indeterminate sentence. There was a good deal of discussion and debate, in the course of which most of the delegates admitted that much had been adopted from the United States in the matter of the betterment of prison regulations. Among other interesting notes of progress made in the reports, which will be published in full later, were the statements that Switzerland is about to introduce children's courts upon the American plan; that Greece will shortly abolish the death penalty; that a training school for prison officials has been established in Hungary, and that "Spain is starting to reform from the top downward in the matter of criminal restraint."

Consecration of St. Patrick's Cathedral

Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli, one of the most kindly and best beloved of the members of the Roman Curia, who represented the Vatican at the Eucharistic Congress at Montreal early in September, was also the papal delegate upon the occasion of the consecration, last month, of St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York City. With the exception of the cathedrals at Mexico City and at Puebla, St. Patrick's is the largest in the Western world. Its cornerstone was laid more than half a century ago by Archbishop Hughes, and it has been in building ever since. Archbishop Farley of New York performed the impressive ceremony of consecration on October 5. To this prelate belongs the honor of freeing the cathedral from debt. The Protestant press is finding in this occasion a lesson for sober reflection. To postpone consecration until debts are paid is an excellent rule. It amounts to a declaration that the sacred edifice must belong wholly to the Deity if it is to be in reality God's House. At the consecration ceremonies there were present many Roman Catholic dignitaries including three Cardinals, Gibbons of America, Logue of Ireland, and Vannutelli of Italy, besides forty-one bishops and twelve archbishops.

The Pennsylvania's Plea for Higher Rate

One of the most convincing witnesses appearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission, in its hearings of testimony for and against the proposed advances of freight rates, was President McCrea, of the great Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. McCrea said that in the past ten years the Pennsylvania Railroad had increased the average wages of its employees 33 per cent, and that the costs of maintenance of the property had gone up with wages. He pointed to the enormous outlays of money that his road had made for the greater convenience of the public, and without any hope of direct increase of profits.



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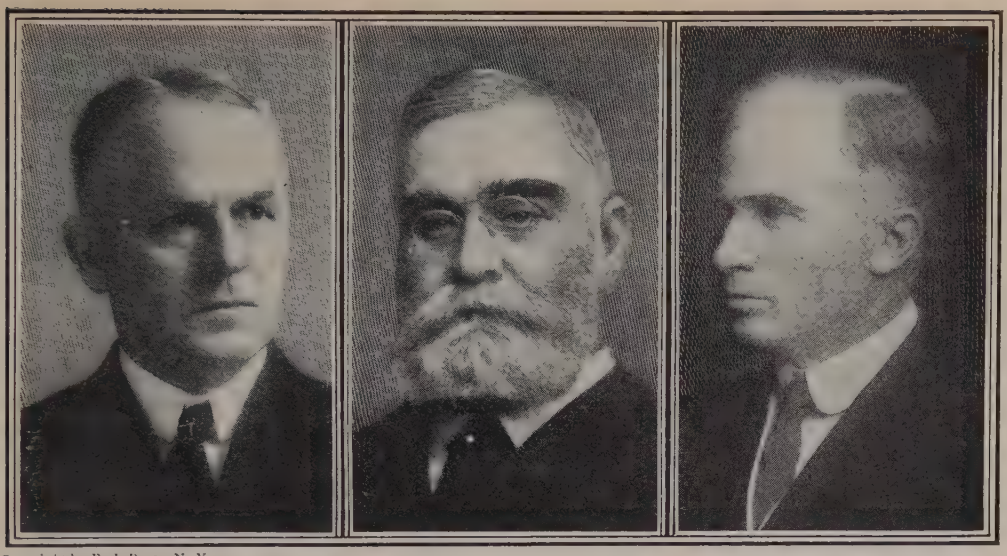
CARDINAL VINCENZO VANNUTELLI

(The Papal legate who represented the Vatican at the Eucharistic Congress at Montreal in September and at the consecration of St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York last month)



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WILLIAM C. BROWN, OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL | JAMES MCCREA, OF THE PENNSYLVANIA | DANIEL WILLARD, OF THE BALTIMORE & OHIO

THREE RAILROAD PRESIDENTS WHO TESTIFIED AT THE FREIGHT-RATE HEARINGS BEFORE THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

The sum of $262,000,000 has been expended in the past ten years by the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg alone for such—to the railroad—unremunerative improvements. The tunnel under the North River and the magnificent terminal in New York City will by themselves cost more than $110,000,000. That the increase in wage expense of the roads is a constantly accelerating factor is shown by the experience of the past summer, when wage additions on the Pennsylvania lines amounted to nearly $8,000,000 a year. In the face of the increased costs of living for everyone, Mr. McCrea thought that the thirty-seven thousand stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad, one-half of whom are women and children, might reasonably have expected a higher return on their investment; they have not, as a matter of fact, received larger dividends, and last year the property showed only 5.01 per cent net income on the actual capital invested in it. Mr. McCrea expressed the opinion that a properly capitalized railroad should be allowed to earn a minimum of 7 per cent on the investment of its shareholders.

Will Railroad Business Increase Indefinitely?

The country needs further railroad development and the investor will not come forward to make this development possible unless he has a chance for profits. This chance, Mr. McCrea contended, does not exist under present conditions, with the old schedule of freight rates. An interesting opinion advanced by this excellent witness for the railroads was that in the next few years there would be a much smaller growth of railroad business, at least on the lines east of the Mississippi, than has come in the past decade. Such a fact, if it be a fact, is of the utmost importance in making a just settlement of the freight-rate question, for the most powerful argument of the present opponents of the proposal to raise rates is that the undeniable increase of expenses for labor and materials will be offset by the greater density of traffic and consequent net reductions in the cost of transportation units. It is also true that this increase of freight density, even if it is quite large, does not always compensate for larger expenses, because the very hugeness of the traffic makes necessary enormous outlays for new terminals, and the terminal question, in the large cities with enormous prices for real estate, is becoming one of the nightmares of the railroad man. Another line of inquiry taken by the attorneys of the shippers in the hearings of the Commission leads to the matter of wasteful management. They offer the theory that much of the higher cost of living of the railroads is due to careless and extravagant business methods, if not to "honest graft." This question would have to be answered differently for every road, of course. Mr. McCrea was, in this point, very sure that

so far as the Pennsylvania was concerned, the system of checks and cross checks employed quite prevented any opportunity for flagrant wastefulness or dishonesty.

The Crops Assured

The Government report on the crops of October 1, is of course nearer the final facts than any of the previous estimates, official or unofficial, so that the unexpected excellence of its promise was this year the more encouraging to business and finance. It seems that we shall have the largest corn crop,—3,046,000,000 bushels—in the history of America, and the largest crop of oats,—1,096,000,000 bushels. Furthermore, the wheat yield is panning out much better than was expected, the total crop being 692,000,000 bushels, only 45,000,000 less than last year's great harvest. Cotton promises a fair yield of 11,500,000 bales which should be marketed at excellent prices, and there are good crops of barley, rice, buckwheat and tobacco. The *Wall Street Journal* calculates the money value of nine principal farm crops of this year as follows: Corn, 3,046,000,000 bushels, at the Chicago price of fifty cents a bushel, is worth $1,523,000,000. Two-thirds of the corn is used on the farms and turned into animal products more valuable than itself. The remaining third is converted into cash for the farmers' working capital. Corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye together will be worth $2,524,257,000. Adding the value of a 1910 production of cotton, hay, potatoes and flax, it looks as if the farmer would get from these nine crops alone some $4,500,000,000.

Selling American Automobiles in England

In this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS we publish an article on the new industry of making automobiles, which gives some astonishing figures of rapid growth and tells, too, of the very recent signs that the rush of production has in some instances been too meteoric for even the great American market. In the middle of October it was reported that the English motor car industry was somewhat disturbed over the plans of the enterprizing American manufacturers to market considerable numbers of the cheaper grades of cars in Great Britain. A single consignment of six hundred

Photograph by the Pictorial News Company

THE NIGHT BEFORE THE VANDERBILT RACE

(The automobile race on October 1 began at daybreak, and thousands of cars came in the night, their occupants snatching a few minutes or hours of sleep on the seats. The list of casualties was so large, it is thought, because of the confusion and dissipation of the night before the race)

Photograph by the Pictorial News Company

THE WINNER OF THE 1910 VANDERBILT RACE

(Grant in the "Alco" car, which on October 1 won the Vanderbilt Cup for the second time, driven, too, by last year's victor. Grant averaged over 65 miles an hour over a course of 278 miles, breaking all records for the Vanderbilt races)

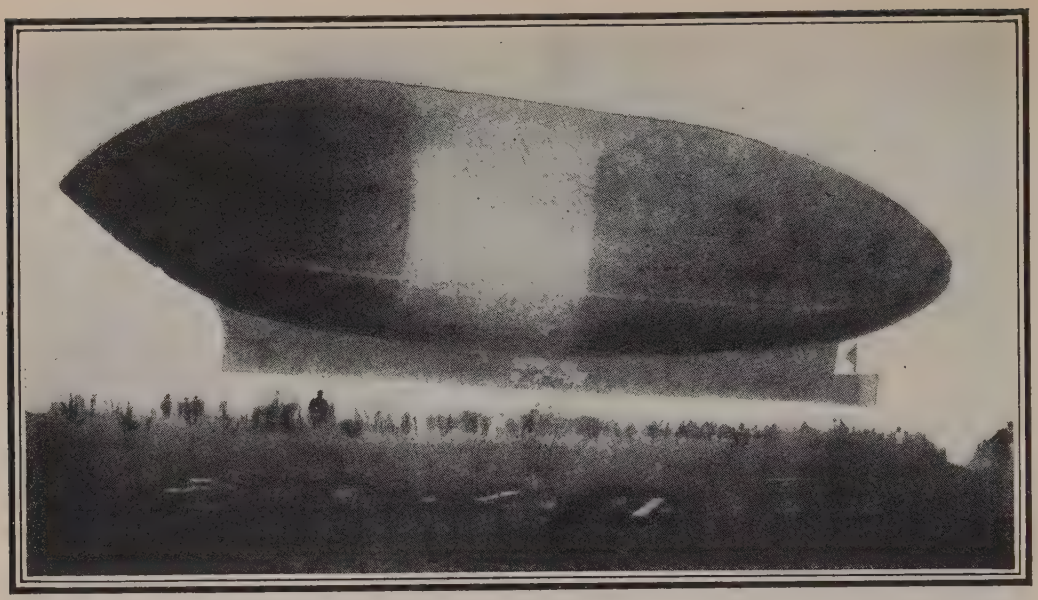
automobiles was sent from America to England in October, and along with them ingenious Yankee plans for starting, at any cost, a European market for our automobiles. It is stated that every sixth Englishman purchasing these American cars will get the essential parts of his machine renewed, free of charge, at the end of a year, while the purchaser who shows the largest mileage at the end of the year will receive a new car in place of his old one. The more enterprising American makers of cheap cars have been so successful in using the opportunities of their enormous output to effect economies and standardize parts, that it will be a logical outcome if the tide of international commerce in motor cars tends to turn the other way.

The Vanderbilt Race

In racing exploits as well as in manufacturing achievements, American motor cars have fully caught up with the European product. Not until 1908 did an American car make any considerable showing in the annual Vanderbilt Cup Race on Long Island. In that year a specially built American racer captured the most famous trophy offered in American motor car racing, and in 1909, when this contest was restricted to stock cars, the victory again went to an American built machine. This year, in the very thrilling race that was run on October 1, the Vanderbilt cup was again won by an American car, which maintained for 278 miles an average speed greater than was ever recorded before on this course, even by the huge specially built racing machines used in the contests prior to 1909. Further than this at the end of the race all of the first six cars out of the field of thirty-four were American stock automobiles, such as are regularly offered for sale to private users. To any one who has formed an idea of the terrific strains of various sorts imposed on a motor car running for several hours, largely on country roads, at an average speed of sixty-five miles per hour, this performance speaks volumes for the endurance, power, safety and reliability of the motor cars now turned out of American factories.

A Great Contest Marred by Accidents

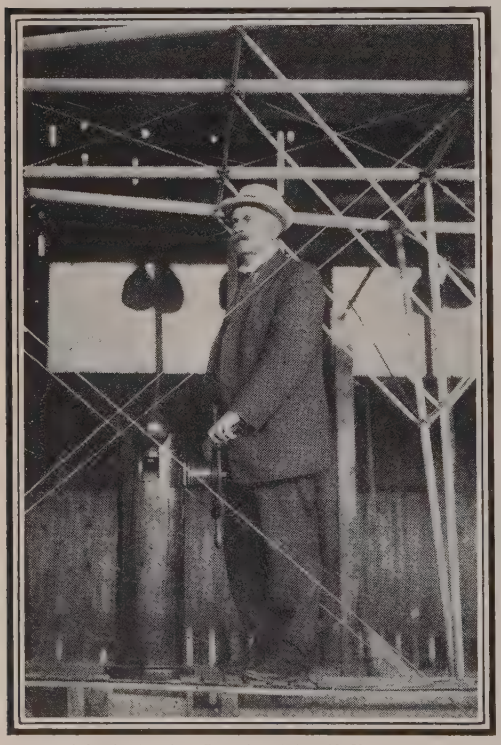
This extraordinarily exciting, and, from a racing point of view, successful Vanderbilt contest was marred by several bad accidents, some of which resulted from the imperfect policing of the course. It was no less than horrible to see how narrow was the lane between two solid masses of spectators through which the contestants speeded their cars, on the straight stretches, at eighty-five or ninety miles an hour. The casualties, which included four deaths, aroused in New York much feeling



Photograph by the American Press Association, N. Y.

THE "AMERICA" STARTING OUT TO CROSS THE ATLANTIC

against automobile racing, and it is certainly true that such contests cannot safely be undertaken in or very near the Metropolitan district without a much larger force of more efficient police than was present on October 1. With some 400,000 spectators and perhaps 15,000 automobiles crowded along a course only twelve miles in length, it is impossible to conduct speed contests of this sort properly without a couple of regiments of soldiers and a roadway separated from the spectators by inviolable ropes. In consequence of the several accidents at the Vanderbilt Race the second great motor contest of the year, the so-called Grand Prize Race for the largest cars of Europe and America, was canceled so far as the Long Island "Vanderbilt Course" was concerned, and is now scheduled to be run at Savannah on November 10.



Photograph by the American Press Association, N. Y.

MR. WELLMAN AT THE WHEEL OF HIS AIRSHIP

The Wellman Transatlantic Expedition

Aside from the great international aviation meet at Belmont Park, Long Island, which was to begin as this issue of the REVIEW went to press, several other startling events in aerial navigation have recently attracted the attention of the world. Foremost among these was the daring attempt of Walter Wellman and his crew to cross the Atlantic Ocean in a dirigible balloon. That Wellman would actually start was at first seriously doubted, while there were many, also, who believed that the balloon should at least be put through some preliminary tests before the lives of the crew and the safety of the airship were risked in an actual attempt to cross the ocean. Without the formality of such trials, however, and with a faith remarkable under the circumstances, Wellman's dirigible, the *America*, headed out into the Atlantic air in the morn-

ing of Saturday, October 15. The balloon was started on a course northeast. After getting 140 miles beyond Nantucket, the *America* was driven Southeast, and Wellman then decided to steer for the Azores. On Monday morning another disastrous wind sprang up, this time from the Northeast, and the *America* was allowed to drift Southwest, the intention being to make a landing at Bermuda if possible. On Tuesday morning, three days after starting, the expedition sighted the Royal Mail steamship *Trent* and sent signals of distress. The crew of the *America* was taken aboard the steamship after three hours of hard work, and the balloon was abandoned. Wellman places the blame for the failure of the expedition on the equilibrator, a long ropelike device suspended from the bottom of the car. This equilibrator proved a heavy and dangerous drag on the airship and also interfered with the steering. In spite of this handicap, the *America* covered a thousand miles over rough seas. In Mr. Wellman's opinion, the trial was well worth the making. With steady, favorable winds, and without the equilibrator, the *America* might conceivably have reached her destination. Wellman's failure to reach Europe was almost overlooked in the universal comment on the great courage displayed by him and his brave crew in making the attempt.

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THE AIRSHIP "AMERICA" BEING APPROACHED BY THE STEAMSHIP "TRENT" JUST BEFORE THE RESCUE

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ON BOARD THE "TRENT" AFTER THE RESCUE

(Jack Irwin, the *America's* wireless operator, Mr. Wellman, and John Aubert, one of the engineers)

Reciprocity with Canada

Negotiations were begun last month for the conclusion of a treaty of reciprocity between the United States and the Dominion of Canada. Some months ago Secretary Knox invited the Canadian government to participate in a conference over the matter. The Dominion's reply was that negotiations must wait until Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier, had completed his tour of the Western provinces, and Mr. Fielding, the Finance Minister, had returned from a trip to Europe for the sake of his health. By the middle of last month both the Premier and Finance Minister had returned to Ottawa. The question as to whether the Canadian capital or the city of Washington should be the place of conference is being discussed as we go to press with this number of the REVIEW. In replying to Henri Bourassa, the French leader of the nationalist movement in Quebec, who had attacked the general policy of the government, the Premier, speaking in Montreal on October 10, said:

> The British jingoes have accused me of treason because I thought of discussing reciprocity with the United States and to seek to open the way to that great market. The first duty of a government is to work for the prosperity of the people. The American trade is worth having. In the past Canadian governments have made pilgrimages to Washington. There will be no more of these, but there will be a discussion of the question, and no treaty will be concluded that is not favorable to both countries.

Canadian industrial advance during the past two decades is summarized in one of our leading articles (page 620) this month. The summary is from an article by a Canadian in one of the English reviews, and bears significant testimony to the value that would accrue to both the United States and the Dominion from the conclusion of some fair and comprehensive reciprocity agreement.

PREMIER LAURIER "STANDING PAT"

(The Protectionist Canadian press summarizes Mr. Laurier's attitude toward reciprocity with the United States thus: "We are standing pat. When Uncle Sam gets down off his stilts we may talk with him.")

From the *Globe* (Toronto)

Earl Grey and Premier Laurier On Tour

Both the Governor General and the Premier of Canada made long journeys during the months of September and October. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's trip to the great West, during which he made a series of speeches defending the policies of his administration, has already been referred to. Earl Grey and a small party of government officials and personal friends went over the line of the much discussed Hudson Bay route to Europe. Those enthusiastic prophets of Canadian economic supremacy in the century to come have been maintaining for years that when the Mackenzie-Mann railroad is completed to Fort Churchill on Hudson Bay a fast steamship service can be established and maintained between that port and Europe. For three or four months of the year the "Mediterranean of Canada," as the Canadians are fond of calling Hudson Bay, and the Hudson Straits, are sufficiently free from ice to permit navigation. A glance at the map will show the advantage of such a route to the grain producers of South Central Canada and North Central United States over the present course of transit via Montreal or Chicago and New York.

Canada's Economic Advance

Earl Grey found the climate mild and pleasant, and continued his trip into the Atlantic down the coast of Labrador and through the Straits of Belle Isle to Newfoundland. There he visited the pulp and paper mills of Lord Northcliffe at Grand Falls, and added his words to the enthusiastic chorus of the great economic future in store for all British North America. The Governor General and the Premier returned to Ottawa within a few days of each other. They were just in time to hear the news of the arrival at Halifax from the shipyards on the Clyde, of the *Niobe*, the flagship of the new Canadian navy and the first of the vessels constructed for that service. A further important testimony to the material progress of the Dominion was given early last month when the annual report of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was made public. A large increase in the net earnings of this great corporation was shown. The construction of a number of new branch lines, as well as extensive irrigation work on the

company's land in the Province of Alberta, were authorized. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy was reëlected President.

Progress in Newfoundland

Newfoundland has just closed the most prosperous financial year in her history. The reports of the colonial customs revenue indicate that the exports for the past year have been greater than for any preceding year. Under the vigorous administration of the Premier, Sir Edward Morris, and his cabinet, there has been a real economic awakening in Britain's oldest colony. A great deal is being done to develop the country. A reorganization of the fisheries upon modern lines is under way, and a systematic campaign for the development of agriculture has been begun. The prosperity of the iron mines at Belle Island and the success of Lord Northcliffe's paper-making plant at Grand Falls are indications of the industrial awakening in what was for so long the most isolated of Britain's possessions. It was reported last month that the members of the committee of experts to decide the details of questions not within the scope of The Hague Tribunal decision had been named by the British and American governments. The United States will be represented by Dr. Hugh H. Smith, Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries. The British representative will be the Hon. Donald Morison, the new Minister of Justice of Newfoundland.

Politics in Great Britain

While as yet no formal announcement has been made by the Premier, it is believed in political circles in England that a new general election will take place in January. When Parliament meets this month it is expected that Mr. Asquith will announce his program and endeavor to realize as much of it as possible before the recess at Christmas. Dissolution will, it now seems likely, take place around the holidays, and the date of a new general election will be announced at that time. During the summer months a new issue has been foreshadowed in the newspaper discussion and the speeches of prominent Liberals. Earl Grey, Governor General of Canada, is one of its prominent exponents. This is what is known as imperial federation. It contemplates a conference for the formation of a permanent imperial council, and at the same time the elaboration of a plan for granting Home Rule to all portions of the British Isles. In the mind of the advocates of this idea, there should be autonomy, with loyalty to the Empire, for England, for Scotland, for Ireland and for Wales. In the imperial senate or council these, as well as the self-governing colonies, would have representatives. Mr. John Redmond, the leader of the Irish group in Parliament, the strength of whose strategic position we have commented upon in these pages, has virtually declared in favor of this idea by a statement made in Boston early last month. Mr. Redmond has been on a speaking tour with Mr. T. P. O'Connor throughout the United States. In the address in question he said:

> I stand for the complete government of all Irish affairs by Ireland and the Irish. That's my platform. Of course "home rule for Ireland" does not mean severance of all interests with England. It could rightly mean a federation of the British Isles, in which Ireland would have a place exactly similar to that of Massachusetts or any other state in relation to the United States. Our demand for home rule does not mean that we want to break with the British Empire. We are entirely loyal to the empire as such, and we desire to strengthen the imperial bonds through a federal scheme of government. We mean by home rule the same measure of local self-government for Ireland as exists in each American state, though with the difference that we are willing that Westminster shall have the final authority over local legislation enacted in Ireland as it has over colonial legislation. We do not demand such complete local autonomy as the British self-governing colonies possess, for we are willing to forego the right of making our own tariff and are prepared to abide by any fiscal system enacted by the British Parliament.

The British Labor Situation

The somewhat involved labor situation in Great Britain has complicated political issues. Since the last Parliament adjourned many injunctions have been issued against trade unions. The courts have enjoined twelve of the larger trade unions affiliated with the Labor Representation Committee, from using any of their funds for political purposes. Other injunctions will have been issued before the reassembling of Parliament and the government has a chance to make an announcement of its policy toward unions in this critical period of their history. All these injunctions have been based on the decision of the House of Lords handed down in December last, in what is known as the Osborne case. A porter named Walter Victor Osborne, at one of the London stations of the Great Eastern Railway Company, asked the courts to restrain the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants from spending any of its funds or making levies on any of its members for political purposes. The judgment of the House of Lords was adverse to the union. This decision, if it stands, will radically alter the con-

SENHOR COSTA
(Portuguese Revolutionary Leader)

M. BRIAND
(Premier of France)

SEÑOR CANALEJAS
(Premier of Spain)

THREE STRONG MODERN LATIN STATESMEN

ditions under which the British trade unions, since 1868, have managed their finances and taken their attitude toward political parties. In their freedom to use such funds as they saw fit, the British trade unions had, prior to the rendering of the decision in question, occupied a distinctive position among all labor organizations of Europe, a position of which they have always been very proud.

Are Members of the Commons to be Paid?

Early in the last session the labor members introduced in the House of Commons a bill to give the unions the right to use their funds as they had been doing before the rendering of the Osborne judgment. This bill, the passage of which would, of course, have been a direct challenge to the House of Lords, did not get beyond the first reading in the Commons, owing to the pressure of other legislation. For the unions there are two ways out of the difficulty. One is the raising of funds by voluntary subscription. This would seem a most uncertain method. The other would be the enactment of some measure in Parliament providing for the payment of the members of the House of Commons, who now receive no salary, and making legitimate expenses at Parliamentary elections also a charge upon the imperial treasury. A bill providing for such legislation, we are informed, will be introduced at an early date in the coming session of Parliament. By this means the Asquith ministry hopes to secure and retain the solid labor support for its policies in the Commons.

Three Strong Men of Latin Race

During recent years we have been reading a great deal about the decadence of the Latin peoples. France, Italy, Spain and Portugal have been held up to us as examples of dying nations which have had their day and are not able to survive in these times of economic and commercial stress, when there is no institution or tradition too ancient or dignified to be challenged by a self-conscious, triumphant democracy. Yet in three of these four countries during the past few weeks the world has seen statesmanship and vigorous political leadership which has hardly been matched for many a year in German, British or American politics. The French Premier, M. Briand, has shown, in his suppression of the "general strike," what can be done by a strong, far-sighted statesman in power when he acts as an agent of law and order against any outburst of lawlessness and disorder, no matter what explanation or excuse may be offered by the would-be lawbreakers. Senhor Costa, Minister of Justice in the new Republican government at Lisbon, who has been perhaps more than any other one man the actual leader in the revolution in Portugal, has shown an understanding of the forces that influence the life of modern peoples, as well as a breadth of view and a degree of courage in action that mark him as one of the world's real statesmen. When the fugitives from the revolution in Lisbon, politician and clerical alike, began to stream over the border into Spain in those exciting days early last month, Premier Canalejas found himself confronted by an occasion

calling for all his wisdom, diplomacy and courage. The Cortes was in session and the fate of the Premier's policies for the modernization of Spain hung in the balance. Militant Republican sentiment is always a factor in Spanish politics. More than once during the reign of King Alfonso have these enemies of the dynasty shown that they are in actual possession of sufficient power to put all government in Spain in peril. The same enmity to what is known in Latin Europe as clericalism, exists in Spain as in Portugal. Finally, the revolution at Lisbon occurred within a few days of the anniversary of the execution of Professor Francisco Ferrer, founder of the "Modern School," of Barcelona, who was convicted and shot on October 13 of last year on a charge of anarchy, treason and conspiracy against the Spanish government. The monster demonstration at San Sebastian which had been planned by the reactionaries last summer was suppressed. In like manner, the violence threatened by the Radicals for "Ferrer Day" was averted. Spain, under Canalejas, has proved herself possessed of a vitality quite unexpected by the rest of the world.

The Statesmanship of M. Briand

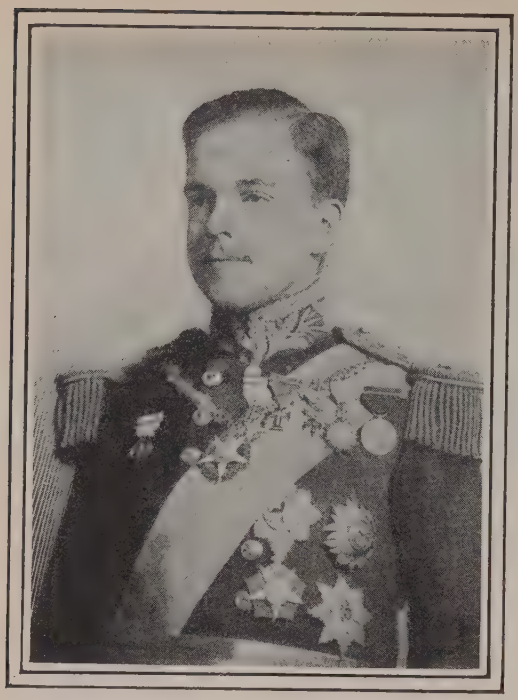
In France the economic and professional interests are more highly organized than in any other country of the world. The labor unions have more than once demonstrated their power by concerted action to block the wheels of industry over all the country. Paris particularly has been at their mercy several times during recent years. They have succeeded in exacting from the employing classes a great many advances in their own material condition—higher wages, shorter hours and many other advantages. During the past two or three years the Confederation Générale du Travail has been conducting a campaign, on the one hand to organize the peasant classes of the Republic into some conscious class body, and on the other, to "unionize" the government employees. The progress of these efforts we have, from time to time, recorded in these pages. A general strike has been the aim of the French labor leaders, and upon several occasions they have almost succeeded in achieving their object. Premier Briand, who is himself a Socialist and strongly inclined to favor the interests of organized labor, has nevertheless always maintained that his first duty was to administer the government in the interest of the people in general, and that disorder and lawlessness must be suppressed with all the power of the law.

Striker vs. Soldier

On October 12 the National Confederation of Railway Unions voted in favor of a general strike on all the railway systems of the country. This was in sympathy with the strikes already "on" of the electricians and workers in the provision industries. For nearly a week violence and disorder marked the progress of the strike, transportation was seriously interfered with and there was some loss of life and property. M. Briand took a radical, a courageous, and it seemed at the time, perilous course. He summoned the army reservists, many of whom were among the strikers themselves, to their primary duty to the country. He demanded military service of them in putting down violence and disorder. At the same time he made it known publicly that on the issue thus raised the government would stake everything. For several days it seemed as though the republic itself was in danger. The French love of order and respect for law and administration triumphed in the end, and the strike was called off on October 15. Whatever ground for complaint the men may have had, they have prejudiced the French people against their cause by the danger and annoyance to which they have subjected the general public. It was not

NO BIDS FOR THE CROWN OF PORTUGAL

(The continental European press agrees in declaring that there is very little chance for the Braganzas or any other dynasty to again wear a crown in Portugal. The cartoonist of the *Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam) puts it this way)



THE DEPOSED KING MANUEL II OF PORTUGAL
(Last of the Braganza Dynasty)

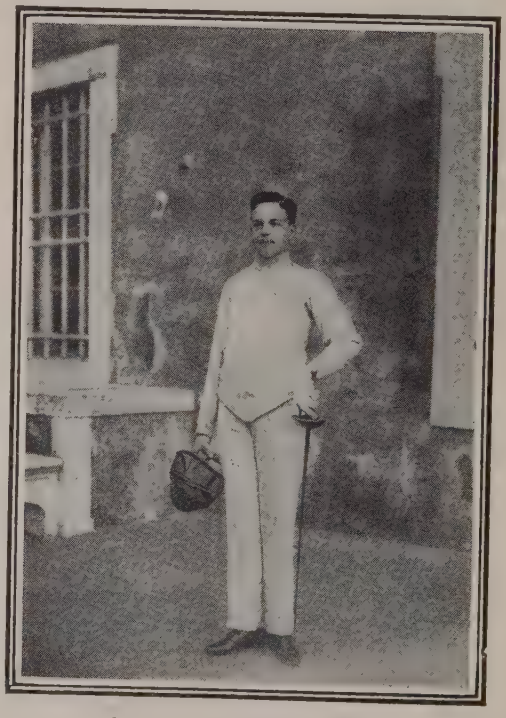
only courageous, but exceedingly wise diplomacy for the Premier to put the question squarely before the people. The final collapse of the strike averted the necessity for an actual choice on the part of the men between their duty to the state and to their class interests.

Revolution in Portugal

Whatever may be the length of life of the new republic in southwestern Europe, it is certain that the monarchy has fallen in Portugal and that the dynasty of the Braganzas has come to an end. It was a short, sharp and businesslike revolution that took place in Lisbon in the early days of last month. There was some rioting and bloodshed, it is true, but very little in view of the interests involved and the great change accomplished. For years the throne of Portugal has been tottering. Revolutionary and so-called Republican agitation have been increasing in the country for a generation. Political and administrative corruption have been elaborated almost to a science. For half a century the country has been misgoverned and plundered by two political rings which have alternated in office and dealt out, by common understanding, public offices and perquisites. These humorously misnamed parties, Progressistas and Regeneradores, have plunged the country deeply into debt and stolen the people's money wholesale. A favorite method of robbing the public till was for officers, from the highest to the lowest, to draw their salaries for from ten to twenty years in advance.

Degeneracy of the People

Education has generally been at a low ebb in Portugal. Reliable statistics indicate that less than one-fifth of the population can read and write. The country, which has an area somewhat less than that of the State of Indiana, and a population approximately equal to that of Illinois, has always been engaged in agriculture. The people, who once were the world's greatest navigators, have lost, during the past two centuries, the energy which formerly characterized them. Their agricultural and commercial methods are very antiquated. This state of affairs, together with the political corruption and lack of education already alluded to, has resulted in appalling governmental mismanagement and a chronic deficit. Not even the riches of Portugal's colonial possessions, which cover more than three quarters of a million square miles and have a population of more than nine millions, could offset the corruption at home.

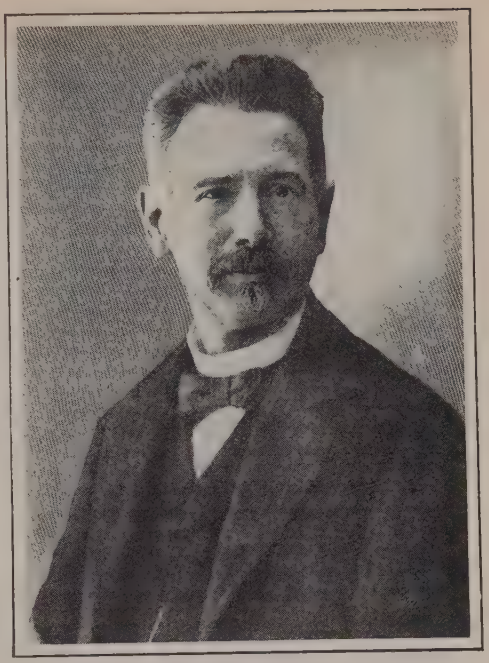


MANUEL IN FENCING ATTIRE

(The young monarch deposed last month from the Portuguese throne is a healthy, sport-loving lad. He will not be twenty-one years of age till November 15)

Some of the Causes

On Feb. 1, 1908, it will be remembered, King Carlos I and his eldest son, Prince Luiz Phillip, were shot down in the streets of the capital. It is a significant indication of the strength of the revolutionary movement, even at that time, that the government considered it unsafe to prosecute the conspirators. Manuel II succeeded to the throne after the death of his father and elder brother. It was at first thought that the manly traits he exhibited as a lad and the frank, open attitude he took toward his people at his coronation were indications that Manuel would make a good monarch. He has, however, shown many signs of incapacity, and, if we are to believe the reports of the continental European press, had begun to develop the traits of personal immorality that have characterized the Braganzas. It was the extravagance and incapacity of his father that incited his assassination. It is now the lavish expenditure and extravagant life of the young monarch himself which has brought to a head the revolutionary movement. A strong anti-clerical feeling also exists in Portugal, and King Manuel incurred further opposition by his constant exhibition of pro-clerical sympathies. While the late King Carlos was on the throne the circulation of inflammatory tracts and newspapers against the monarchy and clericalism was prevented by the vigor of the dictator Franco. This enraged the populace until, as it will be remembered, they expelled Franco from the country and murdered Carlos. King Manuel took the ban off the suppressed papers. In fact, the chief faults of Manuel seem to have been lack of vigor in politics and morals. In his desire to please all parties he was a typical Braganza, whose chief vices have been personal extravagance and "criminal amiability." Manuel's lack of force in political affairs and the constantly increasing number of reports as to the immorality of his private life had lost him the esteem not only of the Republicans, but of conscientious members of the Roman Catholic Church who had always heretofore been absolutely loyal to the monarchy in his person.



TEOFILE BRAGA, PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC
(Senhor Braga is a poet and historian and one of the most eminent of Portuguese literary men)

Proclaiming the Republic

During recent months several plots to assassinate Manuel were discovered in Lisbon. Then came the murder of Professor Bombarda, a well-known Republican and anti-clerical leader. The assassin, whose name is Santos, seems to have been a lunatic. He had spent several months in a hospital for mental disorders. This gave the Revolutionists their opportunity. Lisbon had been placarded with inflammatory appeals against the monarchy, calling on the people to rise and put down the Braganzas. Rioting began. Soldiers pulled down the royal flag and trampled upon it, and several of the warships in the harbor under control of the insurgents, bombarded the government offices and the royal palace. King Manuel and his mother, the Queen Dowager Amélie, escaped in safety from Lisbon to Gibraltar. There they rook refuge under the British flag, afterward making their way to England. A provisional Republican government was immediately proclaimed. Teofile Braga, the stanchest and most dignified figure among the Portuguese Republicans, a poet and the author of a monumental work on Portuguese literature, was named provisional president, and an entirely new cabinet of Republican sympathizers installed in office. All the loyalist soldiers in the insurgent district went over to the Republican camp, and the great bulk of the navy declared its allegiance to the new government.

Policies of the New Régime

Chief among the four or five Republican leaders who brought about the revolution is Senhor Affonso Costa, who is Minister of Justice in the new government. In statements issued

Photograph from Town Bros., N. Y.

A VIEW OF A LISBON STREET DURING THE FIGHTING

(This illustration shows the ruins of a residence in one of the better sections of the capital after the bombardment by the revolutionists)

simultaneously to the people of the country and to foreign nations, in the name of the Ministers of the Interior and Foreign Affairs, but really dictated by himself, the Minister of Justice sets forth the point of view and the intentions of the new régimé. The peaceful intentions and character of the Republic are proclaimed. The dynasty of the Braganzas is characterized as "wilful disturbers of social peace" and "forever proscribed from Portugal." The people are congratulated on having passed from slavery to freedom and urged to make the day of the proclamation of the Republic "the beginning of an epoch of austere morality and immaculate justice." The statement to foreign nations announces that the policy of the country will be "decentralization both in the home administration and the government of the colonies." Financial reform, the development of national resources, respect for national alliances, freedom of the press, reform of the courts, the establishment of popular education, the suppression of the religious congregations and the reorganization of the army and navy are promised. The religious orders were given twenty-four hours within which to quit the country. By the middle of last month the adherence to the new régimé of the larger portion of the nation had been reported and the revolution seemed an accomplished fact. The Parliament which was opened by King Manuel on September 23 was declared dissolved. New elections are soon to be held, however, and it is reported that Senhor Maschada, who is one of the best known of the Republican leaders, will be the first permanent president of the new government.

What It May Lead to

If the success of republicanism in Portugal is permanent, a great impetus will be given to the republican idea, always smoldering in Spain. Situated between the two other Latin republics of France and Portugal, monarchical Spain will not, in all probability, long retain its present form of government. It is the openly expressed aim of the Portuguese and Spanish Republican leaders eventually to bring about the federation of the Iberian peninsula.

The Portuguese Republic will have as its assured ally Brazil, which speaks the same language. Later a great federation of all Latin republics speaking the Spanish and Portuguese tongues might be achieved. This ideal has been discussed with increasing frequency during the past decade in the press of Latin-America, and occasionally in the journals of Spain and Portugal.

The Chinese National Assembly

The National Assembly, China's first step in the direction of truly representative government, was opened by the Regent, Prince Chun, at Peking, on October 3. There was little or no ceremony to mark the historic event. In a brief address the Regent stated that the wish of the people of China for a Parliamentary government having been made unmistakably manifest, he commanded these chosen representatives present to labor to that end. Provincial Assemblies, it will be remembered, were inaugurated a year or so ago. It is now publicly promised that, if all goes well, a general Parliament will be established in the year 1915. The Imperial Senate, as the Assembly is called, although it contains the nucleus of a two chamber Parliament, is expected to demonstrate the fitness of the Chinese to help rule themselves, and so prepare the way for a genuine representative government. Of the 200 members of the Assembly, as at present constituted, 100 were appointed by the throne. The others, though chosen by the Provincial Assemblies, were not admitted until their selection had been approved by the Viceroy of their province. The scope of authority vested in the Assembly includes the preparation of a budget, methods of taxation and public debts, new legislative codes, which, however, must be approved by the Emperor before being submitted to the Assembly, and finally "any other questions which may be presented direct from the throne."

Peace Through Commerce in South America

A review of the political and diplomatic relations of the various republics of South America shows that, in the main, they have worked out vexatious disputes and controversies fully as satisfactorily as have European nations. In a pamphlet recently published by the American Association for International Conciliation, Mr. Charles M. Pepper gives such a review. In the first place the record of boundary disputes in South America which have been settled by arbitration is a long one. In every case it has been noted that the development of domestic industry and neighborhood and foreign commerce follows such settlement. Argentina's $700,000,000 foreign commerce to-day makes strongly for peace. Food is becoming so precious that the world cannot well afford to have Argentina's wheat lands and pastures interfered with. The enormous sums of European capital invested in the Argentine railways are a potent argument for maintaining peace. Adjustment of the boundary between Argentina and Chile in 1898 was one of the most effective means of securing South American tranquility at a critical period and, "back of the agencies which secured tranquility was the legitimate influence of capital invested in commerce." The result is the trans-Andine tunnel which has recently been opened.

Progressive Peace Influences

Another illustration of the value of commerce as an instrument of conciliation was the settlement by Brazil and Bolivia of the controversy over the Acre rubber territory. Both countries, under the decrees of the Spanish and Portuguese Crowns in the colonial era, laid claim to this region and both could support their claims by historical references. While the dispute was pending there could be no exploitation of the resources of the territory, although the world was demanding the rubber there. Brazil and Bolivia, by the Treaty of Petropolis, settled this question without even resorting to the arbitration of a third party. Under it Bolivia accepted an indemnity of $10,000,000 for the district she claimed. This indemnity was to be applied to railway construction. Brazil, on her part, undertook to build a railroad around the Madeira Falls which would offer an Atlantic outlet and inlet to the commerce of a large section of Bolivia. The interest of Europe, with its huge investments of capital and its enjoyment of the larger proportion of the South American commerce, requires mention. These investments now approximate $3,500,000,000. They are a peace fund. The United States has a commerce with South America approximating $300,000,000 annually.

North American capitalists are interested in South American mines and to some extent in railways, and the establishment of the Pan-American bank, which will help the expansion of commerce, is not so remote. The United States is pledged to the encouragement of the Pan-American Railways, both as a measure of national and international or intercontinental policy. This project in the gradual linking up of different sections and countries is a powerful promoter of the inter-South American commerce.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

(From September 21 to October 20, 1910)

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN

September 21.—The Democratic State Convention in Wyoming nominates Joseph M. Carey, an "insurgent" Republican, for Governor. . . . Colorado Republicans nominate John B. Stephens for Governor.

September 23.—The Illinois State Republican Convention heartily endorses the Taft administration; Speaker Cannon defends the tariff.

September 24.—In the Oregon primaries, Jay Bowerman wins the Republican nomination for Governor; Oswald West is the Democratic nominee.

September 25.—Representatives of railroad organizations with a membership aggregating 300,000 endorse the increases in freight rates and resolve to take concerted part in politics.

September 26.—President Taft and his Cabinet hold their first fall meeting.

September 27.—The New York State Republican Convention refuses to ratify the State Committee's selection of Vice-President Sherman as temporary chairman and, by vote of 567 to 445, elects Theodore Roosevelt instead. . . . Mayor Gaynor, of New York City, announces that he will not accept the Democratic nomination for Governor. . . . President Taft and the Cabinet decide to put all assistant postmasters, numbering about 8,000, under Civil Service rules.

September 28.—The New York State Republican Convention, under the leadership of ex-President Roosevelt, nominates Henry L. Stimson for Governor and declares in favor of direct nominations. . . . The Wisconsin Republican Convention adopts a radical platform endorsing the views and politices of Senator La Follette. . . . Frederick A. Cleveland, a director of the Bureau of Municipal Research of New York City, is appointed as head of the newly created national bureau of economy.

September 29.—Alton B. Parker, in his speech as temporary chairman of the New York State Democratic Convention, bitterly attacks Roosevelt and Taft. . . . Rhode Island Democrats nominate Lewis A. Waterman for Governor.

September 30.—John A. Dix is nominated for Governor of New York at the Democratic State Convention.

October 4.—The resignation of William H. Moody as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, to take effect November 30, is accepted by the President. . . . Ezra P. Prentice is chosen as chairman of the New York State Republican Committee, succeeding Timothy L. Woodruff.

October 5.—Hoke Smith, winner in the Democratic primary, is elected Governor of Georgia. . . . The Prohibitionists of New York nominate a State ticket.

October 6.—Charles E. Hughes retires as Governor of New York, Lieutenant-Governor Horace White becoming Governor. . . . The Massachusetts Republican Convention renominates Governor Eben S. Draper; the Democratic Convention fails to agree upon a candidate. . . . United States Senator Robert L. Taylor (Dem.) is nominated for Governor of Tennessee in place of Malcolm R. Patterson.

October 7.—The Independence League nominates a State ticket in New York, headed by John J. Hopper and William R. Hearst.

October 10.—Charles E. Hughes, formerly Governor of New York, is sworn in as an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

October 11.—The city of Lynn, Mass., adopts a charter providing for a commission form of government.

October 13.—Theodore Roosevelt makes several speeches in Indiana in advocacy of Senator Beveridge's reëlection.

October 14.—Both houses of the Colorado Legislature pass a direct-primary bill.

October 15.—The hearings of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the railroad freight-rate cases are adjourned until November 21.

October 18.—Carroll S. Page (Rep.) is reëlected United States Senator by the Vermont Legislature.

October 19.—Congressman Eugene N. Foss is made the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, the other contestants for the nomination withdrawing in his favor. . . . Rhode Island Republicans renominate Governor Aram J. Pothier.

October 20.—Mayor Gaynor appoints James C. Cropsey as Police Commissioner of New York City.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN

September 21.—The Portuguese Government believes it has discovered and effectually checked a plot to overthrow the monarchy.

September 22.—The Egyptian Nationalist Congress, at Brussels, condemns British ministers and Mr. Roosevelt for their attitude on the Egyptian question.

September 23.—The President of the Finnish Diet refuses to submit two imperial bills on the ground that they are unconstitutional.

September 24.—The National Council of Persia elects Nasir-el-Mulk as Regent, succeeding Azad-ul-Mulk, deceased.

September 28.—Dr. Manuel Condra is elected President of Paraguay.

September 29.—Sir Thomas Vezey Strong is elected Lord Mayor of London.

September 30.—Lieut.-Gen. Viscount Terauchi is appointed governor-general of Japan's new province of Cho-Sen (Korea).

October 1.—Federico Boyd succeeds Mendoza as acting President of Panama.

October 3.—The new Chinese Senate is opened in Peking by the Regent, Prince Chun.

October 4.—A successful revolution is effected in Portugal by the Republican party, with the assistance of the army and navy; King Manuel and the Queen Mother escape from the capital; a hundred persons are killed during the rioting and fighting in the streets of Lisbon.

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PRESIDENT TAFT VISITING ELLIS ISLAND, THE IMMIGRANT STATION OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK, ON OCTOBER 18

(From left to right: Secretary Nagel, President Taft, Commissioner Williams, Dr. Storer, and Mr. A. B. Fry, Superintendent of Public Buildings)

October 5.—The Portuguese revolutionists choose Teophile Braga as Provisional President of the republic; Bernardo Machado is Minister of Foreign Affairs and Affonso Costa is Minister of Justice.

October 6.—The Portuguese royal family arrives safely at Gibraltar.

October 7.—The provisional government in Portugal fortifies the city of Lisbon against possible interference from the interior.

October 8.—The Finnish Diet is dissolved by imperial decree and new elections are ordered in January.

October 9.—Cardinal Netto and several hundred monks and nuns are expelled from Portugal by the republican government.

October 12.—Roque Saenz Pena is inaugurated President of Argentina. . . .The Greek cabinet resigns owing to complications with Turkey.

October 15.—Ramon Baros Luco (Liberal) is elected President of Chile.

October 16.—It is estimated that 5000 members of religious orders, expelled from Portugal, have taken refuge in Spain. . . .An election riot in the capital of Guadeloupe results in the death of five men and three women, with many others seriously injured.

October 17.—Four members of the Turkish cabinet resign owing to a dispute over the army budget.

October 18.—The Portuguese republican government issues a decree exiling the Braganza dynasty. . . .The Turkish ministers adjust their differences and the cabinet crisis is over. . . .M. Venezelos forms a ministry in Crete at the request of King George.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

September 22.—Venezuela recalls its diplomatic representative from Colombia. . . .The French Government decides to grant certificates to American automobilists, even though this country was not a party to the international convention.

September 28.—The international arbitration court at The Hague begins its hearings in the Orinoco Steamship Company's case in the dispute between Venezuela and the United States.

October 4.—The boundary troubles between Venezuela and Colombia have been so far adjusted that diplomatic relations are re-established.

October 9.—A farewell dinner is given in Peking to the visiting delegation of American business men from the Pacific Coast.

October 12.—Switzerland recognizes the republic of Portugal. . . . The German foreign office expresses regret for the recent attack on an American correspondent.

October 13.—American potatoes, supposed to carry a disease fatal to the French crop, are admitted into France for the first time in thirty-five years.

October 17.—Great Britain threatens to occupy certain centers of unrest in Persia unless order is restored within three months.

October 19.—An agreement is reached between France and Turkey for the floating of a $30,000,000 loan in the republic.

AERONAUTICS

September 23.—Chavez and Pailleti cross the Alps at Simplon Pass, 7000 feet high; in descending on the Italian side Chavez is seriously injured.

September 27.—George Chavez dies from his injuries.

September 28.—Mauritz Tabuteau crosses the Pyrenees from Biarritz to San Sebastian.

September 29.—Walter Brookins flies from Chicago to Springfield, Ill., a distance of 185 miles, with but two stops *en route;* his actual flying time was 5 hours and 41 minutes.

October 1.—A new altitude record of 9186 feet is made by Henry Wynmalen at Mourmelon.

October 10.—Ex-President Roosevelt takes his first trip in an aëroplane with Arch Hoxsey, at the Kinloch aviation field.

October 11.—A. B. Welch remains in the air at Kinloch for 3 hours 11 minutes and 55 seconds.

October 15.—Walter Wellman and his five assistants start from Atlantic City in the dirigible balloon *America* in an attempt to cross the Atlantic.

October 16.—The dirigible balloon *Clement-Bayard,* with seven passengers, successfully flies from Paris to London, making the 260 miles in less than six hours. . . . Henry Wynmalen and M. Legagneux, each with a passenger, fly in aëroplanes from Paris to Brussels (170 miles), the former also making half of the return voyage.

October 17.—Wynmalen returns to Paris in his machine, having made the round trip between Paris and Brussels in less than twenty-eight hours.

October 18.—The crew of the dirigible balloon *America,* in distress 450 miles east of Cape Hatteras, abandon the airship and are rescued by the steamer *Trent.*

October 20.—The Swiss balloon *Helvetia,* in the race for the Bennett Cup which started from St. Louis, lands in Quebec Province, having traveled 1100 miles.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

September 21.—Forty-two persons are killed in a head-on collision between two interurban cars near Kingsland, Ind. . . . Eighteen hundred veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic parade at Atlantic City. . . . Cholera appears at Kobe, Japan; eight deaths from the disease occur during twenty-four hours in southeastern Italy.

September 24.—A typhoon in northern Luzon destroys four towns and renders a thousand persons homeless.

September 26.—Eleven deaths from cholera within two days are reported from Hungary.

September 29.—Fourteen deaths from cholera occur in Naples during twenty-four hours; the disease is spreading rapidly throughout Turkey. . . . Seventy-three persons are seriously injured in conflicts between strikers and the Berlin police.

September 30.—A comparatively slight disagreement between the British Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and its employees results in the closing of the mills, affecting 150,000 workers. . . . Eleven deaths and eighteen new cases of cholera are reported from Naples; official figures give the total number of deaths from the disease, in Russia, at 92,329.

October 1.—Two hundred workers are entombed by an explosion in a mine at Palau, Mexico. . . . Twenty-three sailors are drowned following the capsizing of a launch from the battleship *New Hampshire* off New York City. . . . The plant of the Los Angeles *Times* is destroyed by a bomb, twenty-one persons losing their lives in the ensuing fire.

October 2.—The National Prison Congress begins its sessions at Washington, D. C. . . . Twenty-eight new cases of cholera, and six deaths, are reported from the province of Naples.

October 4.—Charles C. Harrison, provost of the University of Pennsylvania, resigns.

October 5.—Marion LeRoy Burton is installed as president of Smith College at Northampton, Mass. . . . St. Patrick's Cathedral, in New York City, is consecrated by Archbishop Farley, Cardinals Gibbons, Logue, and Vannutelli being present. . . . The forty-third convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America opens in Cincinnati.

October 7.—Ex-President Roosevelt delivers addresses in Bristol and Knoxville, Tenn., defending the "new nationalism". . . . The Bank of Bombay advances its discount rate from 3 to 4 per cent.

October 8.—Mr. Roosevelt speaks in Rome and Atlanta, Ga.

October 9.—More than fifty persons are entombed in a mine explosion at Starkville, Colo.

October 9–10.—A forest fire in northern Minnesota completely destroys six towns, rendering 5000 people homeless and causing a loss of life estimated at 400.

October 10.—The Lancashire cotton mills resume operations pending arbitration of the dispute.

October 11.—Emperor William delivers the principal address at the centenary of the University of Berlin. . . The strike of employees on the Northern and Western railroad systems in France completely stops traffic.

October 12.—The Rockefeller Institute of New York City opens a hospital with seventy free beds to facilitate the study of certain special diseases.

October 15.—The proposal to eliminate the word "Protestant" from the name of the Protestant Episcopal Church is lost by one vote in the convention at Cincinnati.

October 17.—The French railroad strike is called off by the workmen's committee, without explanation. . . . Coincident with the opening of the new hospital at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, announcement is made of an additional gift by Mr. Rockefeller of $3,820,000.

October 17–18.—A severe hurricane causes great damage throughout Cuba, Florida, and the Gulf States.

October 18.—The provision in the laws of the Protestant Episcopal Church which permits the marriage of the innocent party to a divorce is repealed.

October 19.—Seventeen deaths from cholera, and thirty-seven new cases, are reported from Italy.

October 20.—Woodrow Wilson resigns as president of Princeton University; John A. Stewart is chosen president pro tem.

OBITUARY

September 22.—Azad-el-Mulk, Regent of Persia, 72. . . . Lady Louisa de Rothschild, well known for her philanthropy in England, 89.

September 23.—Gen. Charles R. Brayton, the Republican "boss" of Rhode Island, 70.

September 24.—John L. Peak, formerly United States minister to Switzerland, 71. . . . Louis Jacob, the German architect, 74.

September 25.—James L. Whitney, formerly librarian of the Boston Public Library, 75. . . .Ex-Congressman Francis H. Wilson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., 66. . . .Father Louis A. Lambert, a prominent Catholic editor and author, 76.

September 26.—Caspar S. Crowninshield, American consul at Naples, 39.

September 27.—Rev. Wayland Hoyt, D.D., the well-known Philadelphia clergyman, 72.

September 28.—Rear-Adm. Charles R. Roelker, U.S.N., retired, 69. . . .Edmund Dawson Rogers, spiritualist and editor of *Light* (London), 87.

September 29.—Winslow Homer, the artist, 74. . . .Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis, the well-known author, 79.

September 30.—Nicholas Monsarrat, formerly president of the Hocking Valley Railroad, 71. . . . Frederick J. Kingsbury, a prominent Connecticut lawyer and banker, 87.

October 1.—Napoleon Bonaparte Broward, ex-Governor of Florida, 53. . . .John S. Huyler, candy manufacturer and philanthropist, 64. . . .Rudolf Chrobak, of Vienna, a noted specialist in gynecology, 67.

October 2.—J. Abner Harper, formerly a member of the publishing house of Harper & Brothers, 77.

October 3.—Ex-Senator Rufus Blodgett, of New Jersey, 76. . . .Rev. David Magie, D.D., a well-known New Jersey clergyman, 73.

October 5.—Prof. Ernst von Leyden, an eminent German authority on cancer, 78. . . .William Macabee, believed to have been the oldest veteran of the Civil War, 107. . . .Rev. Samuel S. Searing, of Boston, a prominent Episcopal clergyman, 51.

October 6.—James D. Fox, chief justice of the Missouri Supreme Court, 63. . . .Dr. Michael Walsh, the distinguished Catholic educator and editor, 75.

October 9.—Lambert Tree, formerly minister to Russia and to Belgium, 77.

October 10.—William B. Dana, founder and editor of the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, of New York, 81.

October 11.—Charles Gilibert, the noted barytone, 44. . . .Dr. John V. Shoemaker, of Philadelphia, a leading medical authority, 58.

October 12.—Henry Hammond Gallison, a prominent American artist, 60.

October 13.—Ex-Governor W. E. Stanley, of Kansas, 62. . . .Warren G. Purdy, formerly president of the Rock Island Railroad, 67.

October 14.—Cord Meyer, a prominent sugar manufacturer and influential New York Democrat, 56. . . .Bishop John Wesley Smith, of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.

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THE LATE MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE

October 15.—Jonathan P. Dolliver, United States Senator from Iowa, 52. . . .Dr. DeForest Willard, a prominent Philadelphia surgeon, 64. . . . Larkin Goldsmith Mead, the American sculptor, 75. . . .Richard Koch, formerly president of the Reichsbank, 76.

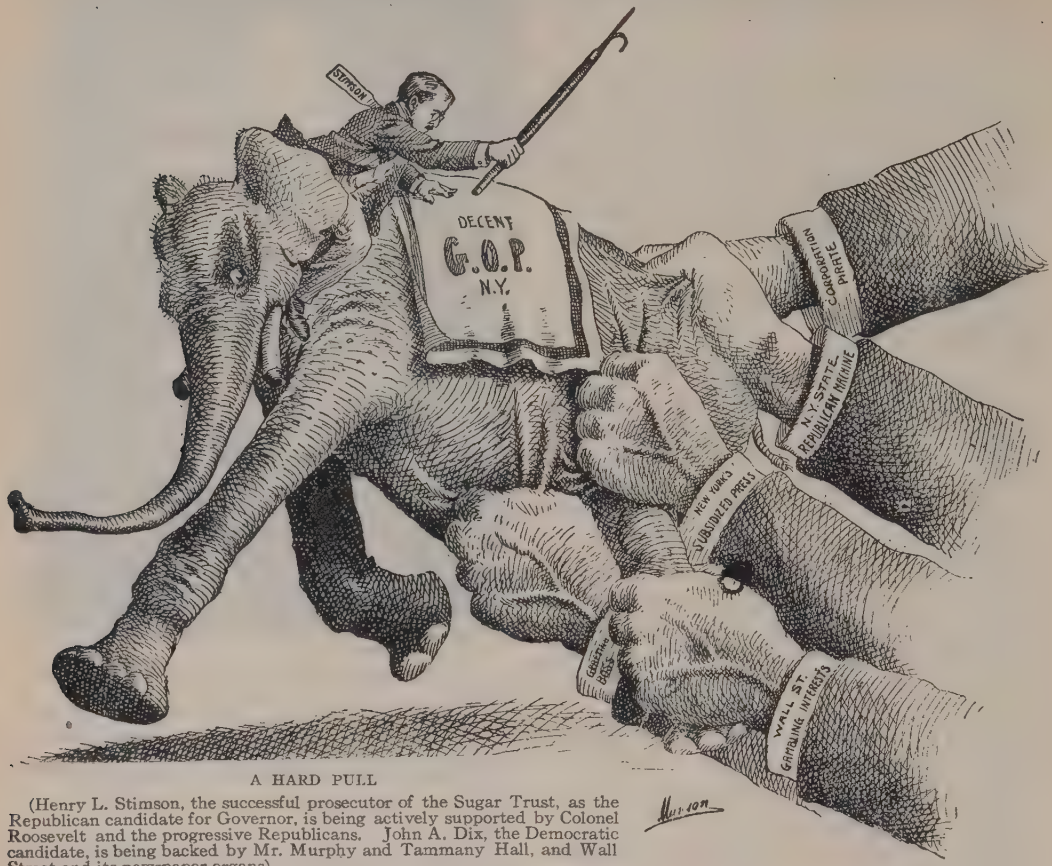
October 16.—William Vaughn Moody, the author, 41. . . .Domingo Gana, the Chilean diplomat. . . .George Seymour, a prominent citizen of Jamiaca, B. W. I., 85.

October 17.—Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, author of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," 91. . . .Serge Andreievich Mouromtsev, first president of the Russian Duma.

October 18.—Willard S. Whitmore, inventor of the *papier-mache* matrix process of electrotyping, 68.

October 20.—David Bennett Hill, ex-Governor of New York and ex-United States Senator, 67. . . .Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, formerly president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, 88.

CARTOONS OF THE CAMPAIGN



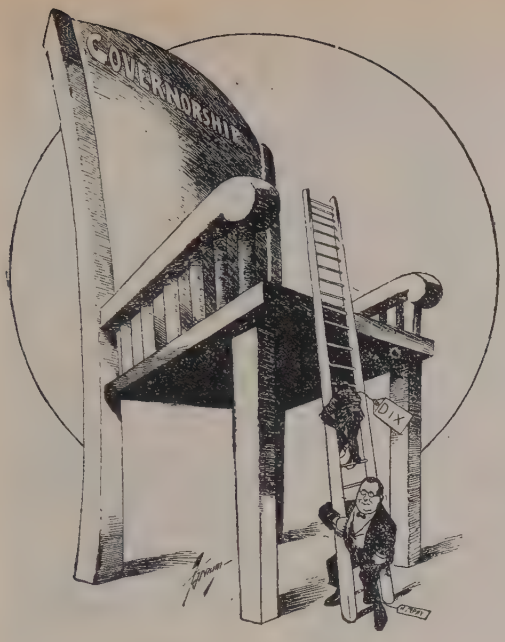
A HARD PULL

(Henry L. Stimson, the successful prosecutor of the Sugar Trust, as the Republican candidate for Governor, is being actively supported by Colonel Roosevelt and the progressive Republicans. John A. Dix, the Democratic candidate, is being backed by Mr. Murphy and Tammany Hall, and Wall Street and its newspaper organs)

From the *Evening News* (Newark)

THE SUGAR TRUST: "Another *Dangerous* Man" (Stimson).
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis)

THE HUMOR OF THE NEW YORK CAMPAIGN
" Murph., Tam., and Direct Nominations "
From the *Press* (New York)



HOLDING THE LADDER
From the *Tribune* (New York)

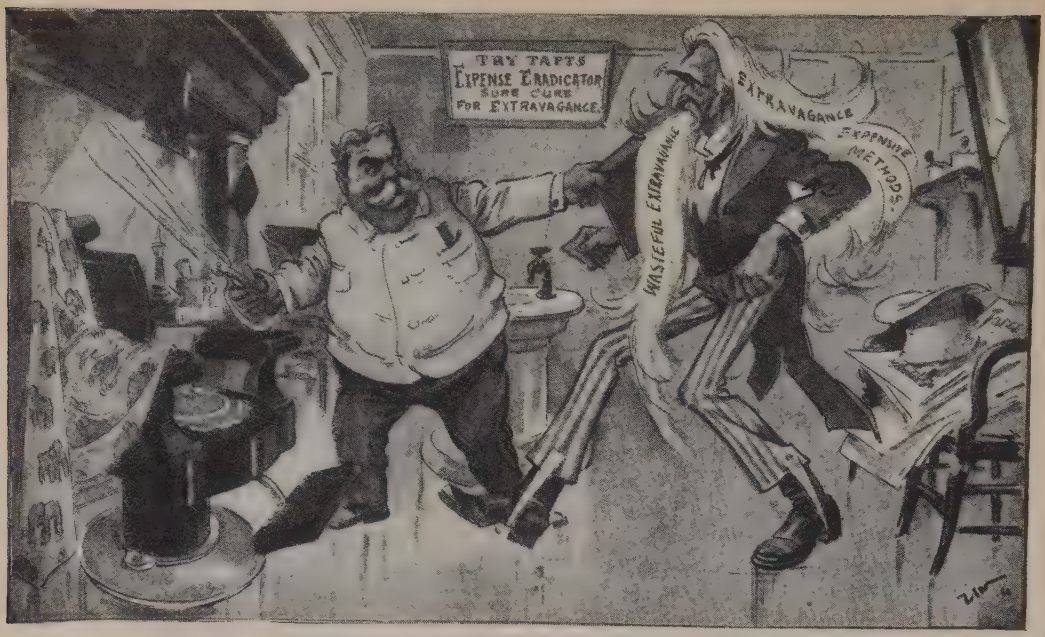
FATHER KNICKERBOCKER TO MAYOR GAYNOR: "William I'm mighty glad that neither the bullet nor the Democratic nomination took effect!"

From the *Press* (New York)

In the left-hand cartoon at the top of the page Mr. Murphy of Tammany Hall is assisting Mr. Dix, the Democratic candidate, to reach the Governor's chair. The cartoon opposite shows Father Knickerbocker (New York City) congratulating Mayor Gaynor upon his recovery from his bullet wound and on his declination of the Democratic nomination for Governor. At the bottom of the page we see the plight of the boss in the present New Jersey campaign, with both gubernatorial candidates Lewis and Wilson out against "bossism." The cartoonist of the *Traveler* (Boston) sees an excellent chance for Democratic victory in Massachusetts this fall, figuring it out that the Republican party is split with insurgency and handicaped by the tariff, the high cost of living and other issues.

BOTH LOADED FOR HIM
From the *Jersey Journal* (Jersey City)

WHAT A CHANCE!
From the *Traveler* (Boston)

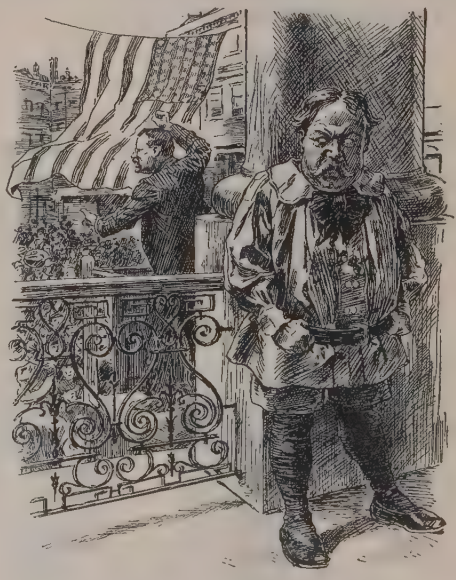


"GET YOUR HAIR CUT, UNCLE!"
From *Judge* (New York)

The cartoon at the top of this page refers to President Taft's earnest desire to effect economies in the Federal administration. With the coöperation of Dr. Cleveland, of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research, actual work has already been begun along this line. The "Political Schoolmaster" cartoon has reference to the endorsement of President Taft's administration by the New York State Republican convention, in which Colonel Roosevelt was a prominent delegate.

This hearty commendation of the President's record, and the favorable mention of the Payne-Aldrich tariff, was not exactly to the liking of certain of Colonel Roosevelt's insurgent friends in the West.

THE POLITICAL SCHOOLMASTER
From the *Sun* (Baltimore)



THE PRODIGAL FATHER'S RETURN

BILL TAFT: "Say, if that's Poppa's notion of 'Literary Calm' I wish he'd never come home."

(Mr. Roosevelt, replying on September 13 to a request to comment on the Democratic victory in Maine, is reported to have declined, his reason being, "I have just returned from a hygienic tour to steep myself in literary calm.")

From *Punch* (London)

THE WIZARD OF OYSTER BAY From the *Evening Post* (N. Y.)

Referring to Mr. Roosevelt's supposed inconsistency on the subject of the tariff.—See page 520

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FOOLISH QUESTION NO. 78,936

COL. WATTERSON: "Can you Bryanize the Republican Party, Theodore?"

COL. ROOSEVELT: "Marse Henry, is there anything I cannot do?"

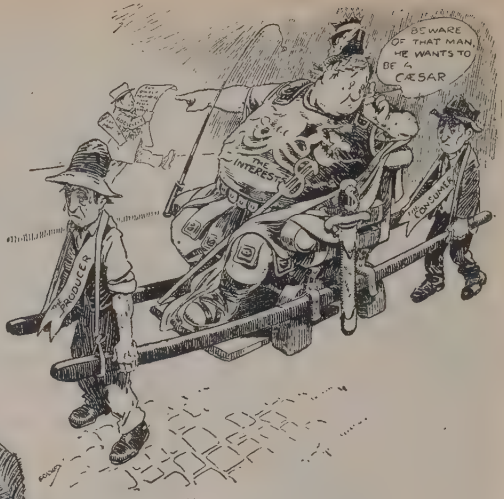
From *Harper's Weekly* (New York)

BROTHERS—ROOSEVELT AND HEARST

Although Mr. Hearst is running as candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Independence League ticket in New York, his papers have strongly indorsed Mr. Stimson, the Republican candidate for Governor. Both Mr. Hearst and Colonel Roosevelt are making a common fight in this campaign against bossism and Tammany Hall.

From the *Post-Dispatch* (St. Louis)

"ROOSEVELT—Menaces American institutions!"

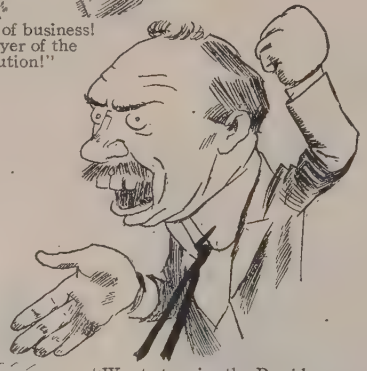


"GREAT CAESAR!"
THE ENTHRONED INTERESTS: "Beware of that man Roosevelt—he wants to be a Cæsar!"
From the *Daily News* (Chicago)

The series of portraits of the excited citizen on this page is humorously entitled by Cartoonist Triggs "A safe and sane conception of the ex-President."

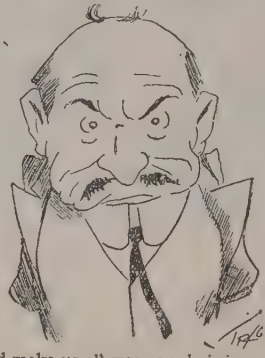
Seldom in the history of American politics has there been anything so ridiculous as the attitude of certain citizens and a large part of the Democratic press toward Colonel Roosevelt and the "New Nationalism." They would have us believe that this doctrine aims at nothing less than the overthrow of all our republican institutions and the setting up of a despotism with Theodore the First at its head!

"The enemy of business! The destroyer of the Constitution!"



"Wants to seize the Presidency—become Theodore I!"

THE ANVIL CHORUS
From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn)



"And make us all wear our hair in queues!"
From the *Press* (New York)

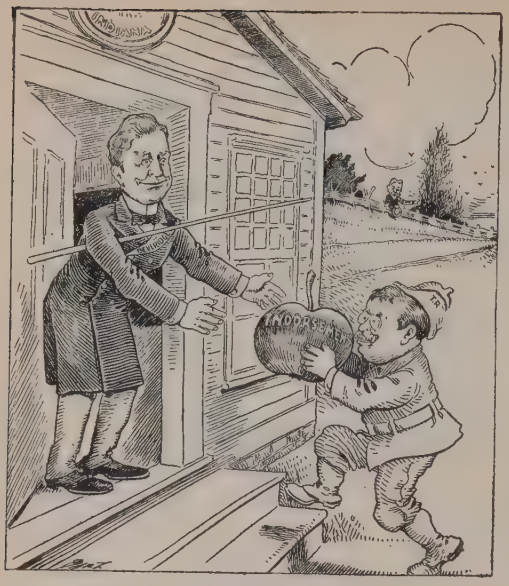
THE BLUE BIRD
From the *World* (New York)

The New Theater in New York City opened the present season with a beautiful production of Materlinck's wonder-tale of "The Blue Bird." This charming fantasy, with an allegorical moral, is the story of the marvelous adventures of Tityl and Mityl, two peasant children, in search of a wonderful blue bird, the symbol of the source of happiness. The design of the attractive colored poster that advertises the play is used by Mr. Macauley, of the New York *World*, in his cartoon printed opposite the poster. His "Blue Bird" is the Presidency in 1912, with Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Hearst as the aspirants for this happiness. Colonel Roosevelt's ascent in an aeroplane is also aptly applied to "1912," in another cartoon on this page. This "Big Moon of 1912," as still another cartoon puts it, "keeps a-peekin' in."

FOR ALTITUDE AND ENDURANCE
From the *World* (New York)

THE BIG MOON KEEPS A PEEKIN' IN
From the *Republican* (Joliet)

THE CANNING SEASON
"Dick Pickles," "Early Lorimers," and "Ballinger Sours"
From the *Plain Dealer* (Cleveland)

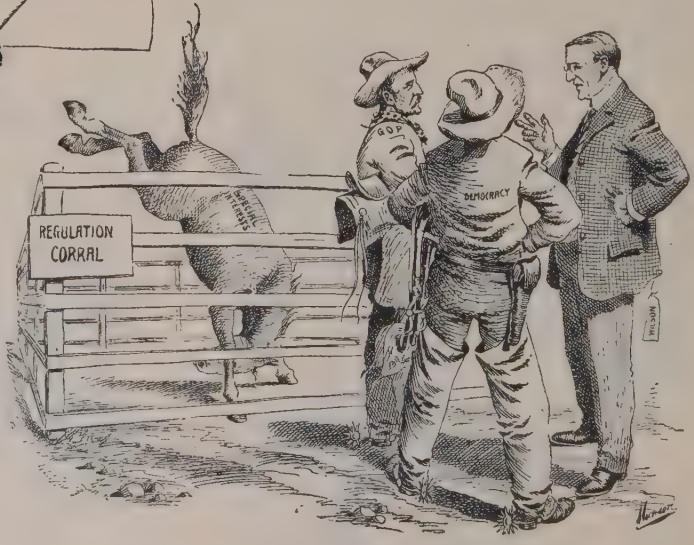


FOR THE HOOSIER SCHOOLMASTER
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis)

VERY SORRY, MR. BEAR!
(Uncle Sam too busy to heed calamity howlers!)
From the *Herald* (New York)

HEADS HE WINS; TAILS WE LOSE
From the *Call*, Socialist (New York)

Senator Beveridge, pictured in the cartoon as the "Hoosier Schoolmaster," was strongly indorsed by Colonel Roosevelt in several speeches on the Indiana stump last month. The Socialist view of the New York campaign, as shown in the cartoon from the *Call*, is that the Democratic and Republican parties are both controlled by capitalism. In the cartoon at the bottom of the page, Woodrow Wilson, Democratic candidate for Governor of New Jersey, is explaining his ideas of trust regulation to the citizens. His interesting campaign is described in an article beginning on page 555 of this issue of the REVIEW.



THE UNTAMED BRONCHO—"SPECIAL INTERESTS"
(Corraling the corporation broncho in New Jersey, Woodrow Wilson has ideas about breaking him in)
From the *Evening News* (Newark)

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DR. WOODROW WILSON, DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY, WHO HAS RESIGNED AS PRESIDENT OF PRINCETON

(From a photograph taken last month for the REVIEW OF REVIEWS by the American Press Association)

WOODROW WILSON AND THE NEW JERSEY GOVERNORSHIP

NEW JERSEY is the scene, this fall, of a political campaign in which every citizen of the State is keenly interested, but not Jerseymen alone; the whole country has fixed its gaze on New Jersey as never before. The newspapers, not only of New York and Philadelphia, but throughout the Union, are probably giving more space to New Jersey affairs at the present moment than in any previous campaign of that State within the memory of living men. From the limbo of parochial politics New Jersey has suddenly emerged; for the first time in many years her concerns have a place in the nation's thought. This is because the State's most eminent citizen has accepted the nomination of the minority party for the governorship and is actively seeking election to that high office. From the moment when President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton University, was nominated by the Democratic State Convention at Trenton to succeed the Republican Governor Fort it was everywhere foreseen that the State campaign of 1910 would mark an epoch in New Jersey's political history. This was notably an instance of the office seeking the man and very distinctly an instance of success in the search; for Dr. Wilson's equip-

MR. WILSON IN THE EARLY DAYS OF HIS PROFESSORSHIP OF JURISPRUDENCE AND POLITICS AT PRINCETON

ment is exceptional, his fitness for the governorship is unquestioned.

The fact that a man of such engaging qualities as a leader willingly resigns the presidency of Princeton to challenge the supremacy of one of the most strongly intrenched party organizations in the country does not fail to impress itself on the American imagination. It is this that makes the New Jersey canvass interesting—not the money that is being spent by the "ins" or the "outs," not the well-worn campaign shibboleths of either party, not the charges of extravagance in State administration; for all these things are taken for granted. The one thing that is new is a personality, and upon that personality is focused just now the attention of the whole country.

THE CANDIDATE'S EQUIPMENT

Most of the sketches of Mr. Wilson that have appeared since he became a candidate for office have done scant justice, it must be confessed, to his preparation for a public career. The study of government and its workings has had a fascination for him through all his mature life. Before he left college (Princeton, '79), he had become a resourceful debater of political questions. His law studies served to intensify his interest in problems of administration, and later when he came to the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, in the first decade of that institution's life, it was to join a little company of scholars who, like himself, were entering with zest into fruitful studies of politics in the broadest sense of the word. The late Herbert B. Adams, who was the first head of the historical department at Johns Hopkins; J. Franklin Jameson, now director of historical research for the Carnegie Institution; Albert Shaw, editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, and President Charles H. Levermore of Adelphi College, were members of that group of graduate students. To those men Wilson read the manuscript of "Congressional Government," a book that has remained since its publication, a quarter of a century ago, the sole authority on the subject of which it treats and one of the few distinctive and original contributions made by American scholarship to the science of administration. Any number of commentators had written about the Constitution as a document; Wilson wrote about its actual workings, or rather the workings of the system of government that it set up. He called attention to the powers entrusted to the House committees and to the importance of the Speaker's power of appointment.

At Johns Hopkins, as at Princeton, Wilson, a Virginian by birth, rubbed elbows with men from New England and the Middle West and thus became familiar to a certain extent with Northern traditionalism, just as men from the North were continually coming to Baltimore and through contact with Southern students becoming more appreciative of the South's traditions. If sectionalism was ever a marked trait in the Wilson make-up it long ago disappeared. For the past twenty-five

years Mr. Wilson has lived north of Mason and Dixon's line,—three years in Pennsylvania, as a professor at Bryn Mawr College, two years at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., and twenty years at Princeton, N. J. During that period Mr. Wilson's historical studies have chiefly had to do with our national development, and his point of view has not been that of any single section or group of States. His lectures on administration at Johns Hopkins attracted and held the interest of graduate students from every part of the country and through them exerted a widespread influence. Later he met with unusual success in giving "university extension" lectures. His books, "The State," "Division and Reunion," "History of the American People," "George Washington," and several volumes of essays have been widely read.

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MR. WILSON ADDRESSING AN OUTDOOR MEETING

For the past eight years Mr. Wilson has been president of Princeton University. They have been fruitful years in many ways, but the public is interested just now in measuring the part that this university presidency has had in preparing Mr. Wilson for the duties of public office. We do not commonly choose our governors or legislators directly from academic circles, and yet an executive post in a modern university administration, requiring as it does the ability to deal effectively with a wide range of interests, to put through big business undertakings, to bring together and to work harmoniously with men of varied temperaments and tastes, ought to give a highly suitable training for the more public duties of a State or federal executive. Such, at any rate, was the view taken by many New Jersey Democrats, and this view, coupled with the belief that a man of President Wilson's eminence in the State would attract many Republican votes, prevailed in the convention at Trenton on September 15 and brought about his nomination for Governor of New Jersey on the first ballot. So far from detracting from his availability as a candidate, it is the belief of Mr. Wilson's friends that his academic career of a quarter of a century gives positive assurance of his fitness for any administrative office in which he may be placed. It is a common remark that the State will be fortunate in securing his services.

THE ISSUES IN NEW JERSEY

The platform on which Mr. Wilson was nominated declared for the abolition of unnecessary offices and boards and a thorough reorganization of the State's administrative system, with reduction of expenditures, for the equalization of taxation, for the establishment of a public service commission with power to regulate rates, for new laws for the control of corporations, for the limitation of candidates' expenditures at elections, for a new direct primary law, and for a constitutional amendment permitting the selection of United States Senators by popular vote. In his speech before the convention accepting the nomination the candidate characterized the platform as sound, explicit, and business-like, but warned the delegates that the platform promises must be kept by achievement and proved capacity. As the three dominating questions before the people he singled out reorganization and economy in administration, equalization of taxation, and control of corporations. In his campaign speeches Mr. Wilson has continued to emphasize the importance of these questions, but he has also devoted much time to electoral reform,—particularly the amendment of the registration laws, the limitation of campaign expenditures, and the establishment of a direct primary system at once "primary and direct."

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MR. AND MRS. WILSON AT THEIR PRINCETON HOME—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN FOR THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

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MR. WILSON RESTING AT PRINCETON IN AN INTERVAL BETWEEN CAMPAIGN SPEAKING TOURS

(Photograph taken last month for the REVIEW OF REVIEWS)

DEALING WITH THE CORPORATIONS

Such issues as these, chiefly economic and matter-of-fact, do not offer scope for impassioned political oratory of the old-fashioned sort. Can they be made vital and interesting to the people through direct, unadorned statement and analysis? That is the problem before Mr. Wilson in the present campaign. It happens that in New Jersey the public is in dire need of education on the subject of corporation control. That State has served so long as the haven and refuge of all kinds of corporations and has found it so profitable to serve in that capacity that the real nature of the State's relation to its corporate creations has become hazy in the average Jersey mind. Mr. Wilson offers no Bryan or La Follette program of trust regulation, but on certain things he insists. For instance:

> It is not necessary for the maintenance of our modern industrial enterprise that corporations should be indulged or favored in the matter of taxation, and it is extremely demoralizing that they should be. Laws based upon dispassionate study, not upon hostility, are required.

Again, in speaking of the regulation of corporations by the States, rather than by the federal authorities, he says:

> It is my strong hope that New Jersey may lead the way in reform by scrutinizing very carefully the enterprises she consents to incorporate, their makeup, their objects, the basis and method of their capitalization, their organization with respect to liability to control by the State, their conformity to State and Federal statute. This can be done and done effectually. I covet for New Jersey the honor of doing it.

The whole principle of corporate regulation is summed up in this simple statement:

> A corporation is merely a convenient instrument of business and we may regulate its use as we please, and those who use it.

CORPORATION "JOY-RIDING"

The recognition of these truths, elementary as they seem, would make a vast difference in

the conduct of the public business at Trenton. At least two groups of men are keenly aware of this fact,—the corporation managers and the responsible leaders of the party in power. Mr. Wilson purposes that before this campaign is closed the whole State shall be aware of it. The abuse of their privileges by certain of the corporations he humorously likens to automobile "joy-riding." Illustrating his point that the danger to the public welfare lies not so much in the size of the corporation as in the exceptional advantages enjoyed by the corporation managers, he remarks:

> Many of the people I see handling automobiles handle them as if they had neither conscience nor learning. I have no objection to the size and beauty and power of the automobile. I am interested, however, in the size and conscience of the men who handle them, and what I object to is that some of the corporation men are taking joy rides in their corporations.

GOVERNMENT BY PUBLIC OPINION

Perhaps the most significant feature of Mr. Wilson's speaking tours since the opening speech at Jersey City on the evening of September 28 has been the clear and effective illumination that he has thrown on matters of State policy. His appeal has been to men's intellects and not at all to their emotions. His first concern has been to lead men to think, and to think to some purpose, about their common interests. That much-abused phrase "a campaign of education," may be fitly used to describe his series of talks to the people. Yet his is not the schoolmaster's attitude; it is rather that of the earnest inquirer, seeking light that he may give it to his neighbors. He is frank enough to say that the equalization of taxation is a difficult problem, and that before action is taken a commission should be appointed to study the question. He proposes in this as in other matters of State legislation to take advantage of the experience of other States. "It is not easy," he said in one of his speeches, "to frame a statute that will work upon everything that you want, but we don't want to think that we can get everything that we desire by legislation. To tell you the truth, what I am principally interested in is awakening and keeping awake the opinion of men in Jersey about Jersey matters."

A free country Mr. Wilson defines as "a country wherein the professional politicians are kept perpetually guessing." Under his leadership, New Jersey is fast approaching that ideal condition.

COMMON-SENSE VERSUS PARTISANSHIP

One thing very noticeable in Mr. Wilson's speeches is the absence of the usual partisan denunciations of the enemy. Addressing a meeting at Lakewood which was largely attended by Republicans, the candidate said:

> I have in my time attended many political meetings, but I never have seen political meetings such as I have seen in recent weeks. They have not seemed to be like party gatherings at all, but it seems that we are met to discuss questions of the principles of our great Commonwealth, and how we should try to serve those interests best.
>
> If we met as a party assembled we would have to indulge in the old kind of party argument and the old kind of party invectives, in which there never has been anything and never will be anything as long as the world stands. It is not parties, ladies and gentlemen, that go wrong, it is the leaders of parties that go wrong.
>
> Think of what the parties consist of, think of the great Republican and the great Democratic party, almost evenly divided in voters of the United States, when a great Presidential election occurs, going each by the millions to the polls. Do you suppose there is anything radically wrong with the millions of men who go to the polls to vote on the one side or the other? If they are voting as I would judge in the wrong way, it is simply because they are misled by persons they are following. We talk about government by the people, and we heartily believe in government by the people, but in the past, judgment by the people consists in judging the men who lead them.

On another occasion, when his audience was more decidedly democratic in its sympathies, Mr. Wilson said:

> You will not find me in any speech of this campaign uttering one word of criticism of my fellow-citizens who compose the rank and file of the Republican party. I respect them just as much as I respect the men who have voted according to my opinions in past campaigns. But what I am finding fault with is that they have been radically misled by men who have not meant to serve them in the manner in which they promised to serve them in times past, or have not acted in the spirit in which the leaders of the past generations have acted—in sympathy with the people of these communities. I am not one of those silly students of history who can read history all in favor of one party. I know the services that the Republican party has rendered to this country—and I know that that party has rendered such services to this country because it was backed by the sympathy and manhood of the people up and down the counties and States of this Union.

In the mouth of the campaign orator of the old order such sentiments would have been discounted as mere time-serving. As Princeton's former president utters them, nobody doubts their sincerity—least of all, the members of the opposing party.

A COLLEGE PRESIDENT ON THE STUMP

In the average Wilson meeting about every element of the community is represented. There are Jerseymen and Jerseywomen of nearly every rank and calling in life, and sometimes they bring the children. Most Jersey communities, it should be remembered, are Republican by past affiliations—only three of the twenty-one counties went for Bryan in 1908—and the Wilson meetings in strongly Republican districts are as well attended as those in doubtful or Democratic districts. There is nothing in the candidate's speeches to repel Republican voters, and there is much to attract them. The speaker rarely "talks over the heads" of his audience and he never "talks down" to it. He looks his hearers in the eye and speaks to them directly, forcefully, and in English that grips the most sluggish mentality as well as the brightest. Through every speech there plays a kindly humor that cannot be transferred to the printed page—the same humor that has vitalized dry topics in political science for many a Princeton or Johns Hopkins student.

WOODROW WILSON AS HE APPEARED WHEN HE BECAME PRESIDENT OF PRINCETON

Most of the speaker's illustrations are taken from life and are given in terms that all can understand. Mr. Wilson is a ready debater and quite able to hold his own in the give-and-take of the stump campaign. The opposition having attempted to belittle his candidacy by dubbing him an amateur in politics, he promptly accepted the classification and proceeded to explain his status. "The professional," said he, "is in sport for what he can get out of it by way of personal reward, the amateur for the sake of the game itself. We amateurs are playing the political game not for personal advantage, but because we believe the service of the State is in itself a handsome game."

The campaign contributions made by corporations to the party in power were likened to the water used for "priming" a pump. If the pump fails to suck, the "priming" water is poured down into the valve, the air space is filled, and the pump begins to "draw." The first water that is pumped up, says Mr. Wilson, is the water that was used for "priming." Probably not a farmer or householder in rural Jersey failed to see the intended application.

Mr. Wilson has an excellent voice and carefully avoids straining it. His speeches average about forty minutes in length and are delivered without reference to notes or any form of manuscript. No two speeches are the same. Verbatim reports appear in the Philadelphia and New York papers and are widely circulated throughout the State. Newspaper correspondents are severe critics of campaign oratory, and it is significant that those who have accompanied Mr. Wilson on his tours have been thoroughly interested in what the speaker has to say, and are all devoted converts to the Wilson propaganda. The campaign meetings have surprised the Democratic managers by their size and enthusiasm. Places where Democratic "rallies" have been reduced almost to the vanishing point in the past decade have this year mustered audiences that have filled the halls and skating rinks. The little country courthouses have more than once been found inadequate to hold the crowds that have flocked to some of the remote county towns to hear the Democratic candidate. Before election day each county will have been visited at least once by Mr. Wilson, and some of them several times. There will be comparatively few Jerseymen who will not have had an opportunity to hear him discuss the issues of the day.

THE INDEPENDENT VOTE

The prize for which both parties in New Jersey are contending this year is the large independent vote, of which the New York commuters form the chief element. Of the State's entire vote, more than one-half is cast in the five counties lying nearest to New York City and largely populated by people whose business hours are spent in the metropolis. Under normal conditions about half a million votes should be cast in New Jersey. More than 250,000 of these will be cast in that part of the State which is most directly influenced by New York, and probably 125,000 votes will be cast by the commuters themselves. While the five counties in question (Passaic, Hudson, Union, Bergen and Essex) gave handsome pluralities for Taft two years ago, at the State election of 1907 (only one year previous to the presidential), they had given a larger vote to the Democratic than to the Republican ticket. On State issues the vote of these counties, which might easily turn the scale in an election, is problematic. Undoubtedly the Democratic managers are building hopes on capturing a considerable part of this independent vote this year.

The Republican nominee for Governor, Mr. Vivian Lewis, State Commissioner of Banking, to whom his opponent frequently refers as a gentleman of irreproachable character, has done little in the campaign to block Mr. Wilson's success. He has virtually conceded all the points of the Democratic platform relating to State affairs, and since there remains no distinct issue of State policy between the parties, the contest is limited to a choice of candidates.

There is ample evidence in this campaign that the old notions of party fealty in State and local elections are giving way. A few years ago it would have been quite impossible for any Democrat, however eminent, to rally Republicans to his standard with any expectation of success. This year one meets with scores of men who vote the Republican ticket in New Jersey on national issues, but who declare that Wilson is their choice for the governorship. Whatever the result may be, no right-thinking citizen, Democrat or Republican, will have cause to regret the moral effect of the Wilson campaign.

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THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

(Mr. Wilson's home for the past eight years)

A YOUTHFUL FARMER IN HIS DEMONSTRATION CORN PATCH

MAKING GOOD FARMERS OUT OF POOR ONES

The Work of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp

BY ROSA PENDLETON CHILES

"IN every country the first creditor is the plough. This original, indefeasible claim supersedes every other demand," was the dictum of Burke, yet it was an English writer who a few years ago accused England of industrial suicide by the neglect of her agriculture. That was after a national loss of £1,150,000,000 ($5,750,000,000) in agricultural lands and farmers' capital in twenty-five years, according to the writer's statement. It would be well for all countries to consider now and then the merciless revenge taken by the soil because of simple neglect of its original claim, a matter sometimes overlooked in the great prosperity of other industrial pursuits. The fact is beyond dispute that those countries neglecting agriculture pay heavy penalties, and those fostering it reap generous reward.

No more wholesome lesson is furnished the world to-day than that taught by Norway, Sweden, and Denmark in their glorification of pastoral life, called by one writer "the supreme social achievement of Scandinavia." Denmark, in particular, has made her country life so profitable and attractive that the call of the fields has reached the slums, and the tenements are giving up their tenants to the cottages of the countryside. Ireland's struggle for political freedom is almost forgotten in her efforts to renovate rural life. Sir Horace Plunkett resigned his seat in Parliament to head the Irish Agrarian Movement, and his book, "Ireland in the New

Century," is a fascinating account of a new Ireland, born of the soil, whose cry now is not so much "Home Rule" as "Home Development." This year he has taken occasion to state in reference to his work that the Irish Co-operative Movement represents nearly 1,000 farmers' organizations, with a membership of 100,000 persons, and that the business handled last year amounted to $12,500,000.

In our own country, where the loss in farm values between 1880 and 1900 was more than $1,000,000,000, perhaps the greatest reform in agriculture that the modern world has known has been going on for the past six years, yet so modest have been those engaged in it and so commonplace the methods employed that there are many who know little or nothing of its history.

THE BOLL-WEEVIL: A BLESSING WELL DISGUISED

The work was precipitated by the advent of the boll-weevil into Texas, an event which threatened to become a public calamity, but which in more than one way has proven to be a blessing in disguise. The country as a whole, especially the great cotton-growing section, was panic-stricken, and it became necessary for the general Government to take some action to restore confidence by saving the crop. This it did when, in 1904, the Bureau of Plant Industry inaugurated a movement at first known as the Cotton Demonstration Work, but later called The Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work, the name which it now bears. At the head of this movement is Dr. Seaman A. Knapp.

The primary object was to show that a good yield of cotton can be made in spite of the weevil, and the effort to do this has been rewarded with remarkable success. I have before me now an affidavit made by some of the most influential farmers, merchants, and bankers of Trinity County, Texas, affirming that the increase in bank deposits and the selling values of farm lands shows that county to be 100 per cent. better off than before the appearance of the weevil; that the rental value of lands cultivated wholly in cotton has increased 74 per cent.; that the lands produce more cotton to the acre than before; and that the weevil problem was solved by the aid of the Farmers' Demonstration Work. A part of the prosperity comes from the fact that the weevil caused farmers to turn their attention to some extent to the raising of food crops, but that does not alter the fact that the Knapp experiments show cotton lands to have actually increased in value and yield in spite of the weevil.

The restoration of confidence in the delta country of Mississippi and Louisiana during the past two years has alone been worth the cost of the whole work up to this time. The presence of the weevil and bad weather conditions threatened the loss of almost the entire crop, when Dr. Knapp's men went into the section and saved the situation. Last year in Louisiana in spite of the weevil and an almost unprecedentedly bad season, the Demonstration men averaged a yield of one-half of a bale to the acre, while the yield of the State was one-fifth of a bale. The plan is simply to plant cotton that matures early, and by shallow and intensive cultivation to hasten maturity before the weevil has a fair chance to get in its work of destruction. Then, as the squares form, to go over the field and pick all punctured by the weevil and burn them. After this is done two or three times, the efforts of the pests are exhausted and the remaining cotton develops rapidly. There is scarcely any fear of panic in the cotton sections now when the weevil approaches, since the farmers know how to deal with it.

BRINGING HOPE TO THE SOUTHERN FARMER

But the Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work extends its usefulness along structural lines of much greater importance than the salvation of one staple crop; it is concerned in the development of every branch of agriculture and in the complete redemption of rural life. Southern methods of farming have long been bad. Complexity of conditions makes it hard to give a reason for this, but to those who know the section well numerous reasons present themselves. The owning of large tracts of land without means of cultivating them, the poor educational and social advantages of sparsely settled districts, the alluring call of the cities to definite incomes and more compact life, and the leaving of the farms to tenant labor of the very ignorant and the very poor are some of the general reasons for the impoverished soil and bad cultivation of Southern lands. But whatever the reasons for the anomalous condition, the fact remains that some of the richest land in the world was becoming the poorest. Small land owners and tenants are the greatest sufferers under such circumstances, and the sight of those who live out their little day in poverty, debt, and hopeless industrial and social failure, receiving little and giving little, is pitiable in the extreme. The question nat-

urally arises why should such conditions exist in a country as rich, as fair, as choice as the sun ever shone on? and the answer of the Government that they need not exist is being worked out in the soil with great satisfaction to the farmers themselves.

THINGS RECOGNIZED AND ATTEMPTED IN "DEMONSTRATION" WORK

The salient features of the Demonstration Work, to quote Dr. Knapp, are:

(1) Better drainage of the soil.
(2) A deeper and more pulverized seed bed; deep fall plowing with implements that will not bring the subsoil to the surface.
(3) The use of seed of the best variety, intelligently selected and carefully stored.
(4) In cultivated crops giving the rows and the plants in the rows a space suited to the plant, the soil, and the climate.
(5) Intensive tilling during the growing period of the crops.
(6) The importance of a high content of humus in the soil; the use of legumes; barnyard manure, farm refuse, and commercial fertilizers.
(7) The value of crop rotation and a winter cover crop on Southern farms.
(8) The accomplishing of more work in a day by each laborer by using more horse-power and better implements.
(9) The importance of increasing the farm stock to the extent of utilizing all the waste products and idle lands of the farm.
(10) The production of all food required for the men and animals on the farm.
(11) The keeping of an account with each farm product in order to know from which the gain or loss arises.

That is the plan, a plan so simple and practical the marvel is that the whole world has not followed it for the past fifty years. As a matter of fact, a few progressive farmers have long used similar methods and prospered; Dr. Knapp does not claim to have originated new methods of farming, but to demonstrate to the great mass of farmers the value of the knowledge formerly possessed by a very small number. He instructs by demonstration on a man's own farm. As he says, the farmer is the greatest doubter in the world, and the evidence must be before his eyes. Moreover, it must be present in successive years. It takes about three years for the average farmer to be convinced beyond argument, at the end of which time he considers himself a graduate of "Dr. Knapp's University," as the work is popularly called, and though he may have been farming forty years, he then speaks of himself as "a three-year-old farmer."

The work is splendidly systematized and carried out by a large office force in Washington under Dr. Knapp's son, Mr. Bradford Knapp, and a number of State, district, and county agents, chosen with reference to a scientific knowledge of agriculture and of special conditions in the sections in which they

DR. SEAMAN A. KNAPP
(In charge of the Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work for the United States Department of Agriculture, which is revolutionizing farming methods in the South)

SELECTING SEED CORN, MONROE, UNION COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, MARCH 31, 1909. ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY FARMERS BROUGHT CORN TO BE SELECTED

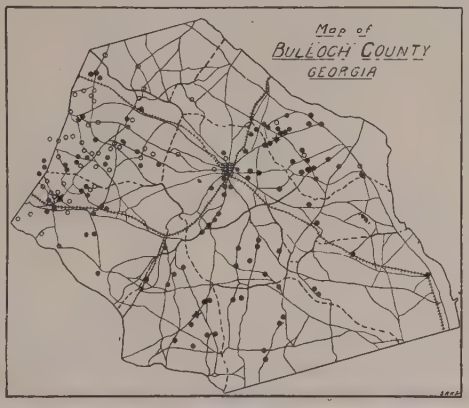
(These meetings were held in each county before the crop of 1910 was planted)

A VIRGINIA HAY FARM

(Yield, 1909, 5 1-10 tons per acre. Net profit, $57.25 per acre)

A TEXAS COTTON-FIELD. THE RESULTS OF DEMONSTRATION METHODS ARE SHOWN ON THE LEFT, OF OLD METHODS ON THE RIGHT

THIS MAP SHOWS HOW THE FARMERS OF A COUNTY ARE REACHED BY THE DEMONSTRATION WORK



COÖPERATION FARMS ARE INDICATED BY THE SMALL CIRCLES, DEMONSTRATION FARMS AND AGENTS BY THE BLACK DOTS

FIELD MEETING ON DEMONSTRATION OF DAVID JOHNSON, HOULKA, MISSISSIPPI
(Field in cultivation over 100 years. The corn estimates at 100 bushels per acre)

operate. Those who come in direct contact with farmers must be men of tact, exceptional knowledge of human nature, and abundant zeal.

HOW "DEMONSTRATION" FARMS MAKE CONVERTS

An agent goes into a territory and seeks a hard-working farmer, who, like his neighbors, fails from year to year in his crop. He persuades this man to sign a contract to work a small portion of his farm, usually an acre, according to Government directions. This plot is called a "demonstration farm," and the farmer who cultivates it according to agreement a "demonstrator" or "co-operator." The co-operation consists in uniting with the Government in an effort to increase the productiveness of the soil, and is not in any sense the co-operation of farmers for industrial control and higher prices understood by the word "co-operative" in Europe. There is, however, a strong spirit of co-operation of farmers with each other and with public forces in their section which has broadened the scope of the work and helped to make it permanent.

Once a month the local agent visits the "demonstration farms" to advise and explain, and the success of the work, when the final yield is known, is such that the man who has co-operated with the Government has respect for his native land bounded only by his conception of the miraculous. His self-respect also increases in proportion to the congratulations of his neighbors and the price paid for his seed. A brilliant thought flashes across his mind; he need no longer be a plodder, and his children—but why depict the detail of the vision? By his own work on an acre of ground under the scientific instructions of the Government, the man's life has been transformed, the lives of his children lifted to a higher plane, and conditions controlling the industry he represents made new for all time. The reason is plain. The acre which during the thirty years of his farming it, has never before produced more than fifteen bushels of corn, or one-fourth of a bale of cotton, has now produced seventy-five bushels of corn, or a bale of cotton. In some cases the sale of seed from this one acre will finance his entire crop the following year.

Still, as has been stated, the farmer is a doubter and not fully convinced at first that the object lesson of one acre means that his whole farm can treble in value if he applies the lesson to the remainder of it. Conviction comes, however, as he puts more soil to the test, and in about three years, when his whole place has become a "demonstration farm," no power could move him from his settled belief in the absolute value of Government methods. Moreover, he is now fired with the zeal of a crusader, and in advising his neighbors, both privately and in public assemblies, helps to extend the good work.

ACTUAL RESULTS

In regard to the detailed value of the new method of cultivation, Dr. Knapp says:

> In the practical application of these instructions it has been found that the best seed bed added 100

SHOWING THE RESULT OF OLD SHALLOW PLOWING AND DEEP PLOWING IN PREPARATION FOR PLANTING COWPEAS

TEN BUSHELS TO THE ACRE FORTY BUSHELS TO THE ACRE

SHOWING DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SHALLOW AND INTENSIVE CULTIVATION AND THE OLD METHOD OF DEEP CULTIVATION AFTER PLANTING. THESE TRACTS ARE SIDE BY SIDE ON THE SAME FARM IN NORTH CAROLINA

per cent. to the average crop on similar lands, with an average preparation; planting the best seed made a gain of 50 per cent.; and shallow, frequent cultivation was equal to another 50 per cent., making a total gain of 200 per cent., or a crop three times the average. With better teams and implements this crop is made at less cost an acre. The profit increases faster than the yield. If the net profits on a crop of corn yielding 20 bushels an acre, valued at 75 cents a bushel, be $3, on a crop of 60 bushels the net profit would be $33 an acre; that is, the profit is tenfold where the gain in yield is threefold.

Special effort is exercised to have the farmer discover these facts for himself by close observation and strict bookkeeping, so that his financiering may keep pace with his scientific knowledge of farming, and he is requested to make a careful report yearly to the Bureau of Plant Industry.

CHOOSING SEED FROM THE FIELD

One very interesting feature of the work, showing the care exercised in Dr. Knapp's methods, is the selection of seed. Corn, for instance, is not selected from the crib, but from the field, nor are single good ears from different portions of the field chosen, because they may be pollenated from inferior corn, but a plot of corn with good ears on every stalk, showing the best pollenation for the whole is selected. Cotton also is chosen from the field instead of from the gin-run. When a farmer comes upon a fine boll grown upon a short, healthy stalk, indicating early maturity, he marks it in some way, and having selected in this manner the bolls from the best plants of his entire crop, picks these first and gins them separately.

HOW THE COUNTRY GAINS

Such are some of the features of the Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work, which is too large a matter to describe in full. Its object is to improve the soil, to teach the farmer how to raise two, three, and four times his usual yield with less cost of production, and how to become master of the oldest known industry in the world. Incidentally, it teaches economy, order, sanitation, patriotism, and a score of other wholesome lessons. Its outcome is represented to some extent in the purchasing power of increased income, and means better homes, more comfort, higher education, and all the power evolved by substantial industrial success. It means that our farmers are to be an independent class, no longer owned by the merchants and bankers, and it means the dignifying of country life and the glorification of the rural home. The congestion of the cities will be relieved, and larger influence, social, religious, industrial and political will come from the countryside. It means that wholesome life on a productive soil, tilled without drudgery, will add to the vitality of the race, and whatever else it means is embraced in the word "uplift."

RAPID GROWTH OF THE WORK

The Demonstration Work is supported by Congressional appropriation, by a liberal fund from the General Education Board of New York, by State legislatures, and by subscriptions of farmers and business men. Dr. Knapp hopes in time there will be county commissioners of agriculture whose salary will be paid by their respective counties. This would crystallize local interest and enable the work to extend more rapidly. Its growth has been phenomenal. From one agent in 1904 it has increased to 430 agents at the present time; from one farm it has extended to 60,000 farms and 75,000 farmers; from one State to thirteen States. The appropriation of Congress, made when the boll-weevil necessitated it, limits the work at present to the South, but it is suited to all sections and all farmers.

The success of the movement may be judged best by its immediate fruits. Probably the largest evidence of the good it is doing is the demand for it. Every State, every county, every farmer who realizes what the work is doing wants it, and wants it badly enough to pay the price.

THE SHOWING IN FIGURES

The following table of comparative figures shows the value in yield of the Demonstration Work for 1909 over ordinary methods:

TABLE SHOWING AVERAGE YIELDS IN COTTON AND CORN UNDER FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE DEMONSTRATION WORK, COMPARED WITH BUREAU OF STATISTICS' FIGURES:

Name of State	No. of Demonstrators in Cotton	No. of Demonstrators in Corn	Total No. of Acres Worked		Average Yield per acre of Demonstrators		Average Yield per Acre of Similar Land Under Ordinary Methods		Average Yield of Corn per Acre, Bureau of Statistics' Figures, in Bushels
			Cotton	Corn	Pounds Seed Cotton	Bushels Corn	Pounds Seed Cotton	Bushels Corn	
East Texas	1291	777	13507	5929	690.0	28.4	445.0	15.8	15
West Texas	998	637	9018	4655	547.5	21.8	407.3	13.9	15
Oklahoma	407	291	4083	5573	527.7	26.0	355.6	16.4	17
Mississippi	605	373	3030	2168	1115.7	36.9	593.5	16.1	14.5
Alabama	763	509	2038	1235	1138.4	33.2	598.7	14.2	13.5
Louisiana	1547	929	9224	5953	757.8	30.8	379.6	16.1	23
Arkansas	816	663	5242	5276	844.6	30.6	466.1	15.4	18
Georgia	860	604	2307	1580	1303.9	34.4	732.6	15.5	13.9
Florida	37	1	69	3	597.5	21.0	275.4	10.0	12.6
South Carolina	658	537	2718	1636	1204.9	36.1	744.5	16.7	16.7
North Carolina	654	895	2200	2979	1238.2	40.0	741.4	18.1	16.8
Virginia	....	896	.....	2071	.....	41.0	.....	23.2	23

According to this table the Demonstration Work extended over 53,436 acres cultivated in cotton and 39,058 in corn. The cotton represented an increase of about 13,750 bales and the corn 609,304 bushels. If the cotton averaged $60 a bale and the corn 80 cents a bushel, the gain on the former was $825,000 and on the latter $486,643.20, a total of $1,311,643.20. A large number of co-operators and demonstrators made no report upon which accurate statistics could be based, and the gain here shown is estimated to be about one-third of the actual gain, which means that nearly four millions dollars above what they are accustomed to make went into the pockets of the farmers who used the Demonstration methods last year. And this does not represent the whole gain, because the cost of production was less.

RECORDS OF INDIVIDUAL FARMERS

But the most interesting and convincing information comes from individual cases. I mention a few chosen from many thousands as good among the Government records.

J. O. Neal, of Mississippi, lived on a farm that a few years before the Demonstration men began work on it sold for $1 per acre. In 1908 he owed the merchants of Brookhaven, his nearest town, $800. He raised each year corn and hay sufficient to last only until spring, and not enough of anything else to meet his living expenses or to pay his debts. With great reluctance he consented to work five-eighths of an acre in cotton by Government methods. From this he picked a bale, and agreed to work his whole farm the next year by Demonstration methods. His average in cotton was between 1,100 and 1,200 lbs. per acre, while his neighbors raised between 300 and 400. Besides this, he raised 500 bushels of corn, and on one acre, to which special attention was given, 152 bushels.

ROBERT GORHAM OF MCLIMON COUNTY, TEXAS ARTHUR HUDGIUS OF GRAYSON COUNTY, TEXAS

WINNERS OF THE CORN PRIZE FOR THE YEAR 1909

From this single acre he sold $300 worth of seed corn, enough to finance his crop this year. His debts are now paid and he farms on a cash basis. Prior to 1908 his children were kept out of school to work on the farm. His daughter now attends college and his sons ride in to the city high school.

J. V. Varner, of Mississippi, raised about 9 bales of cotton a year with liens on his crop. By Dr. Knapp's methods he has brought his yield up to 21 bales, besides raising sufficient corn, hay, and pork for his own use, and his debts are all paid. He came to a state meeting not long since and related his success, and while he was speaking a merchant whispered to some one near him, "That is the truth. Four years ago no man would give Varner credit for a plug of tobacco, and now we all run after him to sell him whatever he wants."

AN INSTRUCTIVE COMPARISON

In 1906 a district agent in Alabama found a one-horse farmer, W. S. House, who agreed to cultivate 9 acres by Demonstration methods and 17 in the usual way. His account shows the result:

DEMONSTRATION ACRES

Cotton, 7 acres	4,000 lb. lint	$400.00
	190 bu. seed at $1.00 per bu.	190.00
Corn, 2 acres	110 bu. sold for seed at $2.50 per bu.	275.00
Total		$865.00

ORDINARY ACRES

Cotton, 7 acres	1,150 lb. lint	$115.00
	70 bu. seed at 22 cents per bu.	15.40
Corn, 10 acres	105 bu. at 90 cents per bu.	94.50
Total		$224.90

Mr. House, in a public assembly, confessed after this that he had farmed all his life, but was a farmer "just one year old."

A splendid work is being done by Demonstration men among negroes. A negro agent in Alabama is forming farmers' clubs, with a standard expressed in rules and requirements that should mean not only prosperity to a few farmers, but which should go far in preventing vagrancy and crime and be a potent factor in the solution of the race problem. This feature of the work is alone worthy of an article.

FORMING BOYS' CORN CLUBS

But the greatest thing done by Dr. Knapp's movement has been the establishment of Boys' Corn Clubs. A prominent man has spoken of the Demonstration Work among men as "the greatest fact in modern times," but this striking statement might be more truthfully made of the work among boys, for in that fact are comprehended more far-reaching possibilities.

The question of how to hold young men of progressive ideas to the farm has long been one of our most serious problems, and the inability to solve it has been the chief cause of the deterioration of our lands. The matter has been reactive; ambitious boys have left the farm because it promised but little, and the farm has promised less because ambitious boys have left it. The final consequence in many cases has been that both boy and land have come to naught. Attaching the boy to the soil means the redemption of both boy and land. Dr. Knapp's idea is this: If young men can be made to see that farming is a scientific study as interesting as any other branch of productive knowledge, that it can be robbed of its old-time drudgery and hardships, that it can be made to pay more than even successful boys can expect for many years in competitive city employments, and that an easy income in early life will the sooner fit them for future influence and power, the problem will be solved, and the result of his work with the boys proves the truth of his conclusions.

This branch of the work is under Prof. O. B. Martin. The plan is to interest boys between ten and eighteen years of age in one thing on the farm, and corn-raising has been selected, partly because it has become necessary for farmers to pay more attention to feed crops. Corn clubs are organized by agents of the Government in conjunction with superintendents of education and teachers, the boys elect their own officers, the Government furnishes the instructions, parents furnish land, teams and implements, merchants and bankers offer prizes, newspapers keep the matter before the public, and the boys begin their career as farmers upon an acre each after the plan adopted for adult demonstrators. The boys have so many interested in them that they feel bound to succeed, and they do. Each boy keeps a strict account and makes a yearly report to the Bureau of Plant Industry. He must know the exact cost of his crop and how his profits have come to him, and he soon begins to realize to what extent success depends upon a knowledge of the work in hand and business methods applied to it.

FORTY-SIX THOUSAND BOY FARMERS

The success of the boys has exceeded that of older farmers. In 1909 the boys in one county in Mississippi averaged 74 bushels of corn to the acre, while the farmers of the county employing old methods averaged less than 20 bushels. The result in special cases is almost beyond belief.

Bascomb Ushur, the son of a farmer in ordinary circumstances in Marlboro County, S. C., in 1909 made on his acre 152½ bushels of corn at a cost of 31 cents a bushel. His was the best showing and he won the county and State prizes with a special prize of a trip to Washington, offered by Dr. Knapp. His corn was sold partly for seed at $2 a bushel. The sale of his crop and his prizes brought him $500, and he is now in college.

De Witt Lundy, of Lexington, Miss., made 63 bushels, without fertilizer, and in spite of the fact that his crop was badly damaged by insects. The total cost of production was $9.15. He also won county and State prizes and a trip to Washington, as did the two following boys, Elmer Halter, of Conway, Arkansas, who made 85 1-3 bushels in spite of a bad season, and Ralph Bellwood, of Manchester, Va., who made 122 bushels at a cost of 14½ cents a bushel.

These four boys came to Washington on their prize trip and were presented by Secretary Wilson with the first certificates of merit ever given youthful farmers by the Department of Agriculture. Next year the Secretary will give certificates to others, and Governors and State Superintendents of Education will also give certificates of merit to all boys raising 75 bushels of corn on one acre at a cost not to exceed 30 cents a bushel.

The immediate effect of all this is tremendous, and the ultimate good resultant no man can estimate. Forty-six thousand boys are now receiving training in scientific farming under Dr. Knapp's methods, and the number is increasing rapidly. The tide that has long flowed to the cities is sweeping back, and twenty years from now the backwoods farm will wield a power undreamed of in all its past history. By that time it is doubtful whether there will be such a thing in the United States as a poor backwoods farm, for the Knapp idea is becoming an obsession wherever it is understood.

TYPES OF THE OLD AND NEW IN JAPANESE AGRICULTURE

(On the left is shown a peasant of Old Japan, unchanged through centuries. On the right, a new type of Japanese farmer trained in the Agricultural College, reading English and the agricultural literature thus available, understanding soils, crops and markets, better fed and more productive than his forebears)

THE JAPANESE FRONTIERSMAN: A NEW TYPE

BY ARTHUR PEIRCE VAUGHN

MARKING well the whole round of national development and governmental policy in the Japanese Empire to-day, the most significant point, beyond all controversy, is the present colonization program. Considered internationally, this movement will allay the incipient friction between Japan and the western powers because of the undesired ingress of Japanese laborers into the territories of the latter. Colonization on its domestic side is fraught with still deeper meaning. On the outskirts of the empire a new race of Japanese is in the making, shaped by the same forces that have made the pioneers of every zone notable as the most adaptable, open-minded and liberty-loving members of their respective nations. The Japanese frontiersman is to-day, and as years pass will more markedly become, a new type of his race.

PROVIDING FOR SURPLUS POPULATION

The central fact of Japan's colonization problem can be very briefly stated. The 50,000,000 population of the empire is being annually augmented by a net increase of 500,000 baby Japanese. For centuries the population of the main and southern islands has been a "saturated solution." A given number die and their room is at once reoccupied; but after these are all replaced that

500,000 surplus remains each year without provision. The problem has come up to the departments in Tokyo, as problems straightway do when a paternal government handles the entire details of its people's affairs. The solution most readily hit upon was to aid the emigration of the overcrowded to other countries, those countries where the most favorable economic conditions obtain being, of course, the anticipated destinations, for the Japanese, just as keenly as any other people, follow the quest of the Golden Fleece.

Opposition blocked this program, however, immediately in New Zealand and Australia, and a little later in the United States and Canada. Thousands entered Mexico and Chile, but the condition of the emigrant was there far less desirable.

This solution having failed and the original problem remaining, the government cast about among the possibilities more under its own control, where foreign coöperation was not essential to the success of its program. Various commissions appointed by parliament were dispatched to the Hokkaido, Formosa, Saghalien, Korea, and Manchuria, to look the land over and report to Tokyo. With much of junketing, more or less questioning of local officers, and some personal investigation, these groups of colony-cruisers returned, and Tokyo was advised that the Hokkaido could support ten million additional inhabitants; that Saghalien was a lean land and her quota must be reckoned only in hundreds of thousands; that Formosa, when tamed, would absorb specified millions; Korea other millions; and the vast millet plains and forest clearings of Manchuria would accommodate so many millions more.

ENCOURAGING MIGRATION TO JAPANESE TERRITORIES

Wherefore, without overforcing the development of these sections, the 500,000 annual emigration on which the computation was based could be placed for fifty years where it would be far more easily within the reach and control of the government, and where it would involve no unpleasant arrangements and possible embroilment with any of the great powers. Sharp restrictions were at once laid upon the trans-Pacific emigration companies, and the gates of favor were opened to those operating in the newly designated colonies. The press was filled with the fact that "the Japanese-Korean Colonial Company will send about 40,000 farmers with their families to Korea every year," and that Formosan and Manchurian companies were similarly engaged. New enterprises in these regions and in the Hokkaido and Saghalien were made attractive. Discreet fragments of the information thus dispensed spilled over the rim of the empire and appeared in the press of Canada and the United States with quieting effect. So the vast stream of vigorous, labor-seeking emigration has been turned into channels which will distribute it to irrigate and enrich Japan's own frontier.

JAPAN DESIRES AUGMENTED POPULATION

Two things deserve note in the program thus outlined. There has never been a suggestion that a diminishing of the birth-rate, a cutting down of the population to be provided for, offers a solution to the problem of support. Japan desires, beyond other desire, the augmenting of her numbers to give her strength and position in carrying out her new world policy. The second point of interest is the definite calculation of the number of Japanese emigrants who can be settled in Manchuria. The writer visited Saghalien at the time the parliamentary commission of investigation was making its survey in 1907, and at that time Manchuria and her millions of colonists entered into every computation; that the battle-fields of the Russo-Japanese war were territory for Japanese colonization was taken as a thing for granted, quite.

PRINCE ITO'S LAST MISSION

Various incidents in the past year have bearing on this situation. The fact that Prince Ito, after two years in Korea as practically the supreme power, was relieved of that position and sent on a special mission to China, had only one meaning to those who are reading carefully the passing chronicle of Oriental affairs. When the aged veteran of diplomacy was sent, the task was one deemed beyond the capacity of any other missioner. Prince Ito finished negotiations at Peking, and at Harbin was treating with Russia when assassinated. Whether the Russo-Japanese arrangement recently announced at all resembles what Prince Ito would have secured, no one, I suppose, can say. But one can believe confidently that Ito's last extraordinary mission had direct bearing on Japan's colonization policy; and also one may expect to find the new colonial board, which will administer Formosa, South Saghalien, Korea, and Liao Tung, operating also further inland in Manchuria.

A FRONTIER VILLAGE OF HOKKAIDO, SHOWING ADAPTED ARCHITECTURE, AND STUMP FIELD WITH NEW CROP OF BUCKWHEAT GROWING

SETTLERS IN THE HOKKAIDO

Having made survey of the field upon which the Japanese frontiersman is to be produced, present interest lies in noting the characteristics which have always appeared in the men of those frontiers and which promise a splendid future for their type. The taming of raw lands is so recent a thing in modern Japanese history that there is only one colony where frontier settlement has existed a sufficient number of years to exhibit any determined traits. This study will therefore of necessity deal with the pioneers of the Hokkaido.

JAPAN'S OUTLET FOR SURPLUS POPULATION

The Hokkaido, or Yezo, is the north-most of the main groups of islands, and is roughly three hundred miles in north and south extension, and the same east and west. Its climate is cooler and dryer than that of the main and southern islands. There are considerable mountainous areas, well timbered, and producing coal, iron, and sulphur. There are also wide table-lands, covered with scattered oak trees, and several rich river valleys with area so great as to permit them to be commonly designated "plains." The Hokkaido has been definitely under Japanese control only since the Restoration; the relationship that existed between the Shogunate and the Ainu chieftains who held sway throughout the island was but a loose overlordship. With the exception of one or two ports, there were in the Hokkaido during that period no Japanese inhabitants, and the inrush of immigrants has taken place during the last thirty years.

The Japanese have been exceedingly fortunate in the circumstances under which their first enterprise of colonization has been carried on. The temperate climate allowed the transplanting of families, and also opened occupations in which all members of the family could profitably be employed. The rich new soil yielded unfamiliar grains and vegetables and also permitted the use of new

methods in cultivating the age-old rice, millet, and radish crops of the mainland. Producing all their own foodstuffs they were independent of support from the mother country. The presence of the Ainu, who had lost the prowess of former centuries, but added the zest of conquest to the invasion of the hardy settlers who crowded them out of their clearings and their fishing and hunting grounds. None of the catalogue of dangers and diseases to which the tropical colony is subject, as Dr. Keller points out[1], was present in the Hokkaido settlements. There was little irregular marriage, because the Japanese females migrated with the males, hence no half-breed element grew up to lend its turbulence and instability to the new society. Slavery and compulsory native labor did not appear because colonists were not debarred from labor by the climate, and their eager toil was far more productive than any forced labor could be.

ADAPTABILITY TO NEW CONDITIONS

The food supplies, the constant recruiting of the personnel, the armed protection, and the uninterrupted civil control that the tropical colony demands were all unnecessary in the Japanese northland. Free land, to be had on favorable terms from the government; low rentals and high wages, encouraging an independent start on small capital and admitting of the speedy accumulation of that necessary capital, all favored the man on the frontier in Japan, as they have on every other temperate frontier. It has been but another repetition of the old romance—the most adaptable, energetic and enterprising members of a community sifted out and transplanted to rich, raw soil, where they mutually stimulate each other to still greater energy and adaptability; the new conditions calling for change of method and manner of life; and the changes, intelligently made, spelling improvement and new capacity for further progress. Under this program a generation has sufficed in northern Japan to produce marked differentiation in the frontier type.

WESTERN AGRICULTURAL METHODS

This improvement has not, however, been wholly spontaneous and unaided. The Hokkaido was opened just at the time when Japan in her awakening, realized keenly that the western nations were possessed of superior knowledge and methods. In availing herself of these advantages she sought, among others, those that could be applied in her northern frontier settlements. President Clark, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, was brought into the Hokkaido and under his hand the Imperial Agricultural College of Sapporo, now a university, was founded. The northern climate and the wide reaches of new cheap land lent themselves admirably to the success of western methods and the production of western grains, grasses, tubers, vegetables, and fruits. Down to the present day the vigorous young brain of the colony has found well-trained, progressive leadership in the Sapporo school. Research and experiment have there been constantly maintained, and the best results thus obtained flow out from this center and are daily demonstrated on hundreds of fields and meadows, dairies and stock farms, orchards and vineyards, throughout the island. The university gains much of its support from its endowment of forest lands from which it sells 1,200,000 feet of timber annually.

FREE LANDS FOR SETTLERS

The settler in the Hokkaido receives from the government, free, five *chobu* (twelve and a half acres) of land on condition that it is cleared of forest and a certain proportion of it put under cultivation within three years, the amount to be so cultivated each year being stipulated,—a small area the first year, a considerably larger portion the third. For twenty years no taxes are levied on these holdings. As an extraordinary measure I believe the government has given assistance at times to settlers overtaken by misfortune.

THE SOLDIER COLONIES

The military reserve colonies afford an even more interesting method for the settlement of new territory. The government allots to each head of a family the same area of land that is allowed the independent settler, but in addition builds on it a dwelling of European construction, and storehouses. The oblong tracts of land lie side by side, the short dimension fronting on the central street. A "garden-city" arrangement results, the houses being enough separated for privacy, but a community life, impossible to scattered settlements, is fostered. School, church, temple, shop, and physician all are within reach. The produce of the entire colony can be marketed to advantage on a coöperative basis. A most interesting illustration of this common

[1] "Colonization," Dr. A. G. Keller; Boston, 1908.

SETTLERS CLEARING AND BURNING THE FOREST IN HOKKAIDO

production and marketing is found in a soldier colony on the cold northeast coast, where during the brief, hot summer the entire valley is one solid field of peppermint.

There are only a few settlements of this type, and their entire population is less than ten thousand, but they are among the most prosperous communities on the island: the long rows of houses, originally uniform, have been so disguised with added wings, second stories, and additional storehouses that some time elapses before the observer notes the fact that they once were all of a single pattern. The settler located in these colonies holds his land free of taxation for thirty years. Throughout that period he is liable to be called for military service if the reserves are needed. During the first year the colonist must spend a number of months in active military drill with his regiment, the period being reduced during the two following years. Until the seventh year he must attend summer maneuvers, a brief encampment.

REMINDERS OF OUR OWN WEST

One who is at home in the American West meets with familiar scenes in the Hokkaido at every turn. There is evidence of the same ready resourcefulness in shaping the means at hand to meet the present need and gain the desired end. New methods are extemporized for the occasion. Every device is acceptable on the one condition that it "makes good," and custom and convention have here, as on other frontiers, an extremely high mortality. Most interesting concrete illustrations of this attitude are numberless. As Canadian voyageur and Western trapper borrowed the birch-bark canoe of the Indian, so the Japanese has borrowed the long, slender, graceful Ainu dugout—against the swift current of mountain streams it is propelled with least effort.

As the woodsman in Washington forests built his cabin of logs and roofed it with split shingles, so the woodsman of the Hokkaido constructs his abode with his own ax after the same pattern, independent of outside aid. In his new-cut clearings between the fresh stumps the same crops that our fathers knew are growing rank in the new soil—buckwheat, beans, turnips, onions, potatoes, maize. Again and again on the trails through the forests one hears the hearty ring of the ax and the pungent smoke of brush fires lingers in the nostrils. On the government roads stages ply back and forth with mails and parcels and passengers, crossing the rivers by ferry and halting at post houses to change horses, take meals or spend the night. One meets new types of clothing in the north, designed more

for utility and less in accord with convention. Across the straits in Saghalien they are using the Russian droshkeys, and have adopted the tight-fitting Russian window, with one pane hinged for ventilation, as the contrivance suited to the bitter winters there obtaining, and the sliding paper windows, to which their fathers have held for centuries, are forgotten.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW METHODS

This splendid adaptability is backed by new intelligence (for which the Agricultural College may be held responsible) with resultant gains that are even more satisfying. Leaving the terminus of the railroad at Nayoro one journeys rapidly down the river northward all day in a little passenger and freight boat, arriving in the evening at the settlements of Piuka. The cleared lands produce potatoes of most excellent quality in enormous quantities. In the heart of the district is a starch mill where in the autumn the tubers are piled in immense stacks, converted into a light-weight, high-value, easily transported, salable commodity, and shipped out to a ready market. In contrast, the old rice-man of the mainland would carry those potatoes, dirt, skins, fiber, water and all, in his shoulder-baskets weary miles to a glutted market—and into his custom-grooved mind by no imaginable means could you insert any conception of the more profitable procedure.

Another example. In the harbor of Otaru, the bustling port of the Hokkaido, a sea wall is under construction. Heavy structural rock was at first brought from the southern ports at almost prohibitive expense. Search was made for some more effective, less wasteful plan. Then the raw material for a most excellent cement was found in the cliffs exactly at the point where the sea wall springs from the shore; the necessary rock was on the spot, and the sand within easy reach. Crushing and mixing machinery was brought in and installed, and now the great rock cubes for the structure are molded almost on the base of the wall itself.

The *conception* that fresh methods better than the old may be discovered or devised is the new "Promethean fire" that is kindling now in Asia for the first time, igniting, not in the settled centers of their civilization remember, but on the frontier. In the mainland whenever peasant, shopkeeper or official comes upon a task that proves refractory under the long-accepted formula for treatment, he simply avoids the final challenge of it with a "*shikata ga nai*"—literally, "nothing doing." On the frontier, however, when an opportunity arises too large for one individual to swing alone he immediately organizes a combination

LUMBER FOR THE NEW CAPITAL OF SAGHALIEN, BUILT IN A SINGLE SEASON FROM EUROPEAN MODELS

A FISHING FLEET RETURNING TO MARKET, OTARU

(The frontier farmer has a meal of meat or fish daily)

that *can* handle the job. Just as naturally and as readily as the Californians of '49 coöperated in building a flume or driving a tunnel, the Japanese frontiersman forms a short-lived partnership *to get the work done*, which, having achieved its end, dissolves without more ado. The Promethean fire again—the possibility of imagining the different way.

AN IMPROVED DIET

At least one more factor must be considered in the development of the Japanese colonist. For millenniums his ancestors in the old provinces of the mainland have raised rice and radishes, and have eaten only rice and radish. In the clearings of the Hokkaido we have seen the maize and onions, turnips and potatoes, beans and cabbage, wheat and barley growing. When the harvest comes naturally the husbandman eats of all of these. At once he has redder blood, and a brain that is not thinking in rice and radish terms alone. The surplus produce of his clearing he sells, buying fish or beef. He raises chickens and hogs. The result is that the average farmer of the north has a meal of meat or fish daily, while the peasant of the southern provinces has but two tastes of fish during the year, one at the New Year's feast, and the second at his All Souls' in August. Fruits thrive in the Hokkaido—apples, pears, cherries, grapes, and berries. These have all been introduced from America, but come to a high state of perfection in their new home, and are greatly relished by the Japanese, adding a new factor of healthfulness to their diet.

The laws of nutrition have been very definitely stated by students of social development. As soon as an individual or a class is freed from the necessity of spending all available energy in the getting of food, as soon as nourishment and leisure are provided, vital force turns at once into mental channels and intellectual achievement begins. One hazards nothing, therefore, in predicting that the new, diversified and plentiful diet of the Japanese frontiersman will result in a superior type physically, with the possibility of far higher mental effort. This superiority is indeed already apparent, if comparison be made between men of the Hokkaido and those of the southern provinces.

A NEW RÔLE FOR JAPAN

In a rough way some of the features of the Japanese pioneer have been noted. Compared with the American of the West he is heavily handicapped. We have one hundred

generations of frontiersmen behind us, bred to new resourcefulness on a hundred past frontiers as the zone of settlement has moved across Europe and across America: the Japanese are taking up the rôle as a new one, after centuries of quiescence and social isolation. But they have the pioneer temperament; they are learning rapidly and well the old lesson of the frontier, to take the means at hand and shape them to gain the end. They will probably achieve a complete adaptability in far less time than we have required in doing so. We may anticipate, therefore, that in a few generations the men of the Japanese colonies will be of a distinct type, differing from the men of the mainland as Canadian, Australian, and South African differ from Londoner.

COLONIAL OPEN-MINDEDNESS

We may expect the Japanese colonial to be nearer the European in customs, tastes, ways of thinking, and local government. Aging social customs and outworn institutions cannot stand transporting to the raw soil of the frontier where everything must make good in satisfying some present need. From contact with Europeans and ready imitation, as well as from the less strict local governance, both individual initiative and democratic sentiment will gain ground in the colonies. The colonial, from wider experience and more open mind, will be less prejudiced against, far more able to appreciate, and far less liable to misunderstand other nations than the mainland Japanese.

Gulick, in his excellent studies of the Japanese, claims for them as a people the characteristics of open-mindedness, even in the early centuries of their history, proving his point by citing their acceptance of a Chinese literature, a Korean art, and an Indian religion. He is not astonished, therefore, by their open acceptance of western science at the present time. Though we understand that the masses of the empire are as yet by no means "westernized," and that western "civilization" was accepted and promulgated by the leaders, but percolated very slowly downward into the conservative and reactionary multitude, still it is quite allowable to acknowledge open-mindedness as a Japanese characteristic. Here the apt phrase of another careful author fits our purpose. Bryce, writing of American frontier traits—energy, resourcefulness, independence—gives this conclusion: "The West is the most American part of America—what Europe is to Asia, what England is to the rest of Europe, what America is to England, that the Western States and Territories are to the Atlantic States." If open-mindedness is characteristic of the Japanese, then certainly it is true of the Hokkaido to-day, and it will continually become more true there and on her other frontiers, that the colonies are the most Japanese part of Japan.

A FERRY IN HOKKAIDO

(Few bridges have yet appeared on the frontier, and women have a full share in the toil of developing the new country)

A DETROIT FACTORY MAKING A FAMOUS CAR

(Thirty-two acres of floor space; 7,200 employees.)

THE METEORIC RISE OF THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

BY E. M. WEST

FOR amazing quickness of growth into huge figures of business nothing has been seen before to match the industry of making automobiles and their fittings. It seems but yesterday that pioneers in America were jeered at for their halting attempts to make a snorting monstrosity run for a few miles without stopping for extensive and harrowing repairs. This year there are being produced in the United States cars and their accessories to the value of nearly half a billion dollars.

By 1905 the industry had acquired a respectable start. The tremendous strides have come within the past five years. The official figures below tell the story:

	1910	1905
No. of concerns manufacturing automobiles	280	101
No. of cars made	185,000	28,400
Value of cars manufactured	$240,000,000	$56,000,000
Amount of capital invested	$275,000,000	$85,000,000
Capital invested in accessories	$175,000,000	$23,000,000*
Persons employed by auto manufacturers	140,000	15,000*
Number of agents selling cars	7,600	800*
Employees of selling agents	38,000	2,000*
Employees in trades supplying parts and accessories and deriving direct benefit from the automobile business	1,500,000	60,000*

*Estimated on the basis of such statistics as are still available.

These figures are huge, but are still inadequate unless one considers the collateral industrial activities that go with making 185,000 motor cars with a cash value of $240,000,000.

This does not mean merely so many machines at such a price, bought and driven over country roads and city streets by so many proud car-owners or their chauffeurs. It means that the making of these cars involves the importation and manufacture of vast quantities of metal, rubber, leather, wood, hair, silk, wool and glass, and the making of many accessory articles which the luxurious automobile owner of to-day deems absolutely essential to his pleasure and comfort, though he knew nothing of them ten or twelve years ago.

RUSHING UP A $500,000 AUTOMOBILE FACTORY IN DETROIT

But even this is only a small part of the significance of the wonderful picture represented by the foregoing figures—a picture conjured from the clouds by that modern Aladdin, the American manufacturer. There is an epic quality in that panoramic vista, a Homeric sweep, an Odyssey that must stir one with pride of American energy and quick ambition to seize an opportunity and of American industrial captaincy. Most impressive of all the figures in the foregoing table are those that represent the regimented forces of the factories.

Here is an army of 140,000 men working directly in or about the factories; if to these we add the 1,500,000 persons employed in allied or subordinate industries known as parts-makers, dependent solely upon the automobile trade of this country; and still to these add the 7,600 selling agents and their 38,000 employees,—we have a grand and imposing army of 1,685,600 men, or over twenty times as many as are enlisted in our regular military forces, so largely augmented since the Spanish war. Now on the reasonable assumption that these men support on an average three other persons, we have a total of 6,742,800 people in some way dependent upon the motor car industry, or a far greater number than are included in the population of the largest cities on this continent.

But that's not all, by any means. The value of the motor cars sold in the past five years is officially estimated at $490,000,000. The value of last year's product was $240,000,000. Of this latter amount 25 per cent, or $60,000,000, went directly to the men employed in automobile factories. Nearly forty-five per cent of the selling price represented the cost of raw and manufactured material, and about one-fourth of that percentage went to the employees of concerns supplying that material. This represents $20,000,000 more, or a total of $80,000,000 paid out in wages. Then, too, the expense of the shipping of the raw material and the finished product exceeded $30,000,000, of which at least forty per cent went to the toilers.

Where are the automobiles made? A glance at the figures presented to the House Committee on Tariff Hearings shows how the 253 then enlisted motor-car factories were distributed:

Michigan	39	Illinois	39	Indiana	30
Ohio	30	New York	29	Pennsylvania	18
Massachusetts	16	Missouri	12	Minnesota	6
Wisconsin	6	Iowa	7	California	4
New Jersey	4	Connecticut	4	Maryland	2
Nebraska	2	Rhode Island	1	Kansas	1
Nevada	1	Texas	1	Colorado	1

From what sections had the demand for automobiles chiefly come? This is, of course, largely a matter of money strength and of good roads, which, by the way, generally run together.

New England takes ten per cent, the Middle States twenty-five. The middle West takes sixteen per cent, the Mississippi Valley, twelve. The Northwest takes ten per cent, the Southwest eight. The Pacific coast takes twelve per cent and the South five. This does not account for all the cars made in the United States, but only for those sold here. There is an export trade of about two per cent, which promises to grow steadily.

The greatest increases have been in the Middle West and the Southwest. These sections have only recently begun to buy automobiles in considerable numbers, and the big increases in the immediate future will be

A LOW-PRICED DETROIT-MADE CAR HAS "CAUGHT ON" FAST AND A GREAT FACTORY GOES UP LIKE MAGIC

there. The South has not yet played a large part as a buyer. The reason for this has been that the roads there have been unsuited to the automobile. Lately there has begun in the Southern states a widespread and enthusiastic movement for the betterment of road conditions. As these conditions are improved there will be thousands and thousands of motor cars bought and used in the South.

Detroit has come in for an enormous share of the trade, because in the first place they make good cars there and, secondly, because they know how to advertise them. The following figures are presented by the Detroit Board of Commerce in its latest report on the automobile industry in that town of canny craftsmen and enterprising capitalists:

One of the old companies which started in 1904 with $600,000 capital, has made additions to its plant nearly every year since and this year increased its capital to $10,000,000. Another with $1,500,000 capital sold out for $4,500,000—arrangements being made to continue its operations on a much enlarged scale. Another with $227,000 of paid-up capital sold out for nearly four times that amount. Two other Detroit companies have taken over the business of two companies in other cities, one in Hartford, Conn., and one in Cleveland.

But these expansions of the old companies have been put in the shade by the operations of the largest company, which has in the past two years come to own and make a score of different brands of cars (capital recently increased from $12,500,000 to $60,000,000), which has bought out half a dozen large plants in Michigan and selected Detroit as the center of its activities. The purchase of fifty acres of land, and plans for the erection of buildings to cost $2,500,000, indicate something of the magnitude of its operations. These buildings, it may be added, if the present program is adhered to, will cover a ground area of nearly forty acres and will have a floor space of nearly one hundred acres. They will constitute the largest establishment of the kind in the world.

The automobile industry has raised Detroit to a new rank of city in commerce and population. It has changed Flint, Michigan, from a village to a city. Akron, Ohio, where the tire factories are largely centered, is the home of fourteen rubber companies with a capitalization of $40,000,000, employing 12,000 workmen.

When the American people come rapidly to the idea that they want a particular article there are, immediately, tremendous things doing industrially, as is shown by the figures given above. Indeed, it would be difficult to get in any other way so graphic and astonishing a realization of the bigness of the country and the market it makes for anything which is in unusual demand.

It is true, too, that when a sudden demand for a particular article of manufacture or commodity arises all over this country there come magic opportunities for the individual who has courage and foresight. The recent history of some of the captains of the automobile industry reads like an Arabian Night's tale of business success.

There was a machinist and electrician in Detroit. His eye was fixed by the first motor car he saw running through the streets,—an unbelievably crude, noisy and unreliable affair. Detroit men were already making high priced cars such as could be marketed, even when they were perfected, in comparatively limited quantities. This machinist conceived the idea that a car of one fourth or less of the price usually charged,—a car selling for less than a thousand dollars, might bring the great body of citizens of average means into the market.

He began to experiment, and painfully

THE FIRST CAR BUILT BY THE MECHANIC WHO BECAME A MILLIONAIRE AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURER

constructed a small car which he believed would prove a practical low priced machine. He went to the business head of the machine shop in which he worked and tried to interest him in the idea and in the car.

"Here's something the people will want," he said. "You ought to be able to sell these cars as fast as you could build them."

"Sorry," said his employer, "but I don't see it, and you can't make me see it. I would no sooner go into that business than I would into the manufacture of flying machines." Then he proceeded to give a multitude of reasons why the making of the cars would not pay, and when the workman persisted in his side of the argument he was ridiculed.

Undismayed, the machinist went to other Detroit business men, but they would not listen to him. They all regarded his idea as visionary, and they said so. Just as his efforts at launching the project seemed to be most hopeless, a stove manufacturer to whom he had formerly applied without success called him into his office and told him he had been thinking the thing over and that he would advance $20,000 to start the enterprise if the matter would be kept secret, as he could not afford to let his banker hear of his being inveigled into such an air-castle scheme.

Joyously the conditions and the cash were accepted; a small plant was built that turned out a number of low-priced cars. It required no argument to convince people that these machines were just what they wanted. Success came in a flash. Orders fairly flowed in and the rainbow of promise arched itself over the little factory. Backed by the stove man, who advanced more money to him from time to time and who was no longer fearful of letting his interest in the enterprise be known to the banking world, the suddenly fledged manufacturer built larger and larger plants, and the stove foundry, the parent of the affair, soon became the little end of the stove man's business and was left practically to other hands.

This pioneer had a genius for machinery. He invented many labor-saving devices and schemes of organization to reduce the cost of

A RACING DRIVER PRACTISING AT A TURN FOR THE 1910 VANDERBILT CONTEST

(The marvel of the Vanderbilt Cup Race this year was the performance of the American "Stock" cars,—that is, automobiles taken from the regular product of the factories. Until recent years only the monster special racing machines of European build could excel in these tremendous racing tests of speed, reliability and durability. This year practically all the leading cars at the finish of the Vanderbilt race were American "stock models" such as are regularly sold to customers. One of these "stripped" stock cars averaged nearly 80 miles an hour for one lap of over 12 miles. Many manufacturers consider the abnormal strains of road racing a highly practical test of the essential useful quality of a car)

manufacture. The financial management of the concern and the selling agencies were equally effective, and in an astonishingly short time the company began to pay big dividends. From that day to this the net earnings have continued to pile up, and both the machinist and his backer have become millionaires.

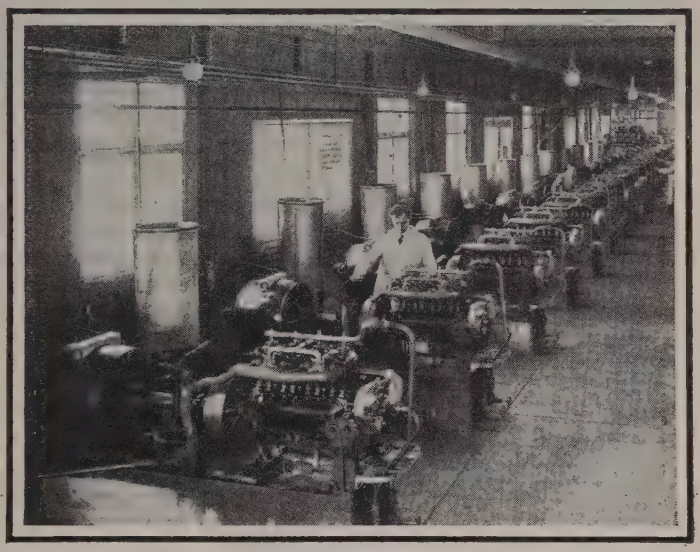
About the same time this machinist was tinkering with his first car, another mechanic of Detroit, working for $25 per week, was putting in his spare time pottering over a machine which could be sold for a small price if it would only run. He, too, had a hard time to secure financial backing. He obtained work in an automobile concern and finally found a maker of radiators who was willing to help him build a factory. The car was rapidly improved, and now the two men are at the head of a combination of automobile concerns which is capitalized at $30,000,000 and which turns out in 1910 about 25,000 cars of a selling value of $22,500,000.

Another Detroit man was a maker of gas engines in his father's modest shop, when he began to experiment in a small way with an automobile motor. Backed by a little local capital, he started a small manufacturing concern, ran into business difficulties, found a partner who had organizing and financial ability, and within a couple of years had amassed a fortune and became one of the captains of the automobile industry.

In Cleveland, Ohio, a small manufacturer of bicycles became interested in automobiles. The car he designed and built created consternation on the streets of Cleveland. There was almost a panic when he appeared. The local papers berated the inventor and demanded his prosecution for outrageous disregard of public safety. He was arrested and had great difficulty in persuading the magistrate that the running of a self-propelled vehicle was not diabolical, or indeed illegal. The strangest thing of all was that the car actually ran. Within a few years the little bicycle maker's fortune was counted in millions.

This was not the only case of bicycle-making leading to automobile manufacturing. A half dozen large bicycle makers and other smaller ones used the capital and experience they had acquired in the "wheel" trade to start in the manufacture of the new vehicle with its bigger market and better profits.

But the largest things, in commercial figures, have been done, as usual, not by the inventor or specialist, but by the outside business man with daring and talent for organization.



TESTING THE POWER OF SEVENTEEN AUTOMOBILE ENGINES SIMULTANEOUSLY

(In a Wisconsin factory)

One carriage maker in Flint, Michigan, found the increasing popularity and sale of automobiles making serious inroads on his carriage trade. He said to himself that if this was the kind of vehicle the people wanted, he would make it for them, and he decided that the best way was to buy into a going automobile concern. So he invested a considerable sum of money in an existing factory at Flint, became imbued with optimism and enlarged the facilities of the concern to make 5,000 cars annually. Such a proposition seemed madness, and the trade promptly called it that. But the Michigan manufacturer had seen a great market for low priced cars in the West and Southwest, as yet untouched. He built cars specially suitable for these sections, and the 5,000 went with a rush. Even before they were sold, the manufacturer was planning great increases of production and looking around for plants that

A TYPICAL AUTOMOBILE FACTORY IN DETROIT

might be bought. The one-time carriage maker did not stop enlarging his plant and buying new ones until he had a score of different concerns under his control, with a combined stock and bond capitalization of $75,000,000, turning out in the twelve months just past 42,955 cars, representing a total business of $58,400,000.

Besides the score of automobile factories this Napoleon of the industry has wheel factories, body building plants, tin smithies, paint shops and other collateral industries with the idea of making his big business self contained.

As many more examples could be advanced of men who have plunged into the business of making automobiles, and who have doubled and quadrupled their operations within a year or two, always in the face of criticism from conservatives who have said that this was going too fast. The huge figures of production and expansion relate, naturally, in most part to the making of the cheaper cars, selling for from $500 to $2,000.

While these meteoric things were happening in the business of building low-priced automobiles to be distributed in the big market made by prosperous farmers, village doctors and lawyers, real estate dealers, and the class generally just below the men of large means, a dozen or more conservative makers of high-grade and relatively costly cars have kept steadily on their way, enlarging their output only as they could do it with due regard to the high reputation of their product and for its fine workmanship and materials. This class of manufacturers have fairly caught up to the European makers in the construction of powerful, reliable, durable and handsome cars, with the utmost refinement of workmanship and material, selling for from $3000 to $6000. Indeed, for use on American roads it is very generally considered now that the high-grade American car is even superior to the fine European product in several important particulars, without regard to the cost of the car.

On the other hand, these bustling, buoyant American citizens who have believed in the future of the motor car so firmly as to build the huge plants for turning out scores of thousands of cheap cars—these men on their side have been able to send out a product with which the European makers cannot at all compete, in its class. This clear superiority of the American car selling at $1500 or less is due largely to the use of the very latest machinery and to the large total of production, with the resulting standardization and the economies possible in materials and process.

It would have been strange if such a magically quick growth of an industry had not led to an excess of optimism in some quarters. When factory outputs of cheap cars were doubling and quadrupling annually, it would have been somewhat more than human if the enterprising manufacturer had always been able to gauge his opportunities and financial necessities with scientific exactness. As a matter of fact, it is apparent now, in the autumn of 1910, that production has gone, for the time, too fast. The largest combination of factories of all recently found itself somewhat handicapped in a lack of the necessary working capital to make and market its enormous output for 1910, and although its net profits for the past year were credibly estimated at the enormous figure of $9,500,000, it had some trouble in arranging for ready money to carry on the business.

It was announced in the early part of October that a syndicate of large New York

WHERE ONE OF THE "$1500 CARS" OF REPUTE IS MADE

bankers had come to the relief of this concern by taking $15,000,000 of bonds—a transaction which for the first time brings the automobile business impartially into a relation with Wall Street analogous to the relations of the steel, and meat-packing and other great national industries.

The few anonymous instances cited of recent meteoric successes in the manufacture of automobiles should not suggest that one's fortune is made when one builds or buys a motor car factory.

"Automobiles are something that everybody who can or cannot afford buys nowadays," say the undiscerning, "and if they are bought so extensively, of course a lot of people are going to make big money out of them. It's an easy game."

By no means. The success of the men who have made fortunes in this industry has not been won without the hardest kind of work and worry as well as the exercise in most cases of a real genius for the business. Many a time have they faced problems the settlement of which meant success and the giving up of which meant failure. In facing just such problems hundreds of other men failed. Two hundred and seventy concerns started business between 1902 and 1907, and of them 155 discontinued during that period. It has been the same story since 1907. Some manufacturers who seemed to be well on the road to success have dropped out of the race. Even where they had ample capital they have been unable to carry out their plans either through lack of foresight, lack of courage, lack of organization or defects in the design of their product.

To show how narrow is the borderland between success and defeat in this business it is interesting to cite the cases of two concerns that began making automobiles about the same time, each trying to introduce a car selling for $1500. At first both were deluged with orders and there was a great promise of success. Then business dropped off. The crop of easily impressed buyers who wanted a comparatively low-priced machine had all bought, and the conservatives were waiting to see how the bold fared. In the case of each company mechanical troubles developed. One concern tried to repair the cars that had been sold and found wanting. This was good business policy, as far as it went, but the other concern met the emergency with even more liberality. It actually called back every car that had gone wrong and sent out a new one in its place. At one time, 300 cars, representing more than a year's profits, were under a tent near the factory. This meant a big season of stress and strain for the plant and the bank account of the second concern, but it won out, for instead of having a lot of disgruntled purchasers all over the land crying down its machine, it made no end of friends, and received the best sort of advertising. Meantime the mistakes in the building of the original car had been discovered and after the new cars had been sent out the defective ones were made over and sold again.

Conservative buyers were not slow to learn of the generosity of this manufacturer. They saw they were risking nothing in buying its cars. Everyone said a good word for the machine and for the nerve of its builders, whose reputation was swiftly established. The company's business soon trebled while that of the other company, which did not adopt so liberal a policy, has been maintained only by a sort of death struggle and may collapse at any time.

"Liberality liberality, liberality," is the

constantly repeated motto of the best and most successful firms. Some of them replace cars without question and keep trouble-seekers always on the road, visiting purchasers and asking what they can do for them. This makes friends for the company and friends are the best asset in any business.

With a host of parts-makers in the field it seems easy to go into the industry of putting the parts together, turning out a complete car and selling it at a good profit. Many try this, some succeed. They order bodies of one maker, wheels of another, brakes and various other parts from other factories. Often these assemblers of parts, for that is all they really are, and not builders in any sense, miss sale after sale by the failure of the overrushed maker of a single part to deliver his goods. The car, say, is all ready but the brakes or the wheels. This delay means failure in many cases, for if deliveries are not made customers are very likely to cancel their orders.

Associations of manufacturers have done good work in helping along the distribution of cars. Most prominent of these organizations is the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers. This association has recognized the validity of the patents of George B. Selden on his gas engine and clutch, while on the other hand the American Motor Car Manufacturers' Association has fought them in the courts. As these patents have been sustained by recent decisions, the licensed body has naturally far outgrown the other, and now controls 90 per cent. of the output of automobiles in America, though it numbers less than half the manufacturers on its list of members.

What are the new opportunities for the young American in the new business of making and marketing automobiles? Probably there is not the same chance as there was five or six years ago for a mechanic working at $25 per week to jump into the industry and within a couple of years to boss 5000 employees. But there is plenty of room in the existing organizations for young men who are willing to learn and do some one thing well. It is said that more trades are tributary to this industry than to any other. A single manufacturer of high-grade cars in Detroit has one hundred different departments covering fifty-six different tr des. There are excellent engineering openings for men of ability and industry, in the designing of machinery and of chasses of cars of various sorts,—pleasure cars, light express automobiles, and heavy trucks, not to speak of the wonderful carriage work and the new style of utility bodies that are mounted on the chasses.

The newness of the industry gives exceptional mechanical opportunities because the supply of trained experts, not only in the factory but in dealer's establishments, branch houses, service depots, and in the garages of large users of trucks, have not yet caught up with the demand.

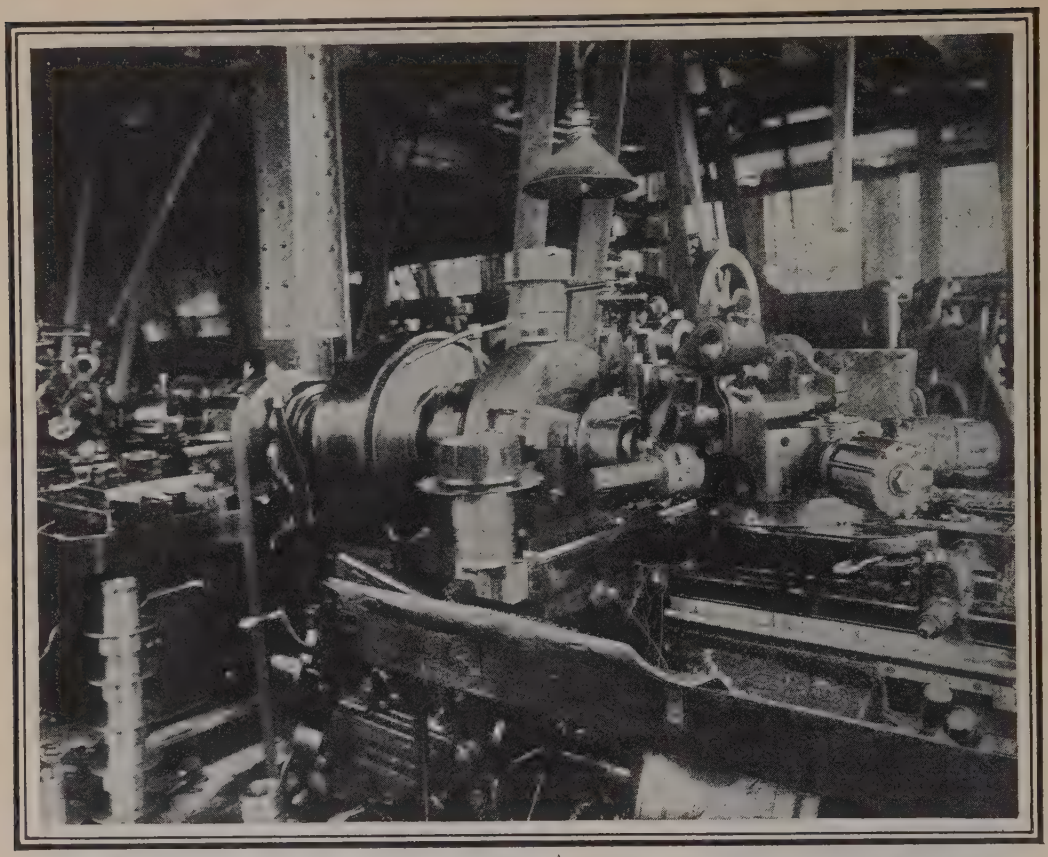
The young American who is attracted to the new opportunities of the automobile business is apt to be too quickly fascinated by money rewards of star salesmen who are known to have earned $25,000 or more annually from making the most of the recent tidal wave of demand for motor cars. There is, of course, always a place for a young man who is exceptionally expert in selling motor cars, but the time is past when a wise manufacturer or sales manager depends entirely on glibness of tongue, smartness and personality for the work of selling his product. To make his mark to-day an automobile salesman should have a thorough mechanical knowledge of the car and its operation, and be able really to help the prospective purchaser get what he wants and what he can afford to have. Among the many failings of the automobile business, abuses which were inevitable in any such sudden growth, none was more unfortunate for manufacturer and customer alike than the salesman utterly ignorant of the inside of the car, and careless of anything in the operation of selling it except by his shrewdness and "magnetism" to get the process over as quickly as possible and pocket his commission. Now that the supply of automobiles has well caught up to the demand, there is no more room for gentlemen of this sort.

Some of the best of the manufacturers are going so far as to consider with care the resources and liabilities of a prospective customer before attempting to sell him a motor car; and this not more with the idea of safeguarding the payment for the car than with the idea of giving their car in every way a fair future chance of real usefulness to its owner. In the midst of the terrible stories of homes and farms mortgaged for the purchase of motor cars,—in some instances there has been too much truth in these reports,—one of the large manufacturers made a systematic effort to get at the average facts. While his expression on the subject is naturally *ex parte*, the facts resulting from his investigation speak for themselves. Circulars were sent to 24,000 bankers in America asking them to what extent people had been mort-

SOME OF THE FINE WORK IN GETTING AN AUTOMOBILE RIGHT

(The first workman is examining a transmission gear, the second is making sure that the portion of the propeller shaft squared for the sliding gears is exactly centered to the main shaft)

gaging their homes to buy automobiles. From 5000 replies received up to the time this article was written, the purchase of 198,000 automobiles were traced, and of this number it was declared 1254 were bought with money raised on mortgages,—six-tenths of one per



ONE OF A BATTERY OF 35 GREAT MACHINES USED TO MACHINE AUTOMOBILE WHEEL HUBS

cent. It was further learned that 7475, or 36 per cent., were purchased with borrowed money.

That even so many people should have been carried away by the fascination of the motor car as to purchase what they presumably could not afford to purchase, is wretched enough; but the returns seem to indicate pretty clearly that the alarmist reports to the effect that the American nation was bankrupting itself in buying automobiles were decidedly exaggerated.

In considering the matter of purchases on borrowed money, these bankers' reports took no account of the ability of the buyers to afford the comfort of motors cars. An extremely interesting detail of the report was their estimate that about 42 per cent. of the cars now running are employed wholly or in part for business or professional business purposes.

This rather surprisingly large proportion of automobiles already used for business purposes suggests the new line of development ahead of the industry when the novelty of motoring has somewhat faded and the rush of demand for pleasure cars has subsided. Not that the demand will cease, or even decrease, when terms of years are considered. The bankers who were asked about the purchasers' side of the business thought the demand would be greater in 1911 than in 1910. On the other hand some of the conservative manufacturers think that production will be much smaller next year than this. But in any case, even if, as seems likely, the rush of producing the so-called pleasure cars has gone too fast and too far this year, the pleasure car itself has come to stay, and the demand for it will continue to show an average growth along with the growth of the country and its prosperity. The obvious truth is that wherever the state of the roads allow it Americans are discarding the horse and wagon in favor of the automobile, because they can do more and live more fully with the latter.

But while the manufacture and use of pleasure cars will be settling down somewhat toward the same state of quiet that was seen in the production and use of horse wagons, there will be before the automobile industry a

TESTING A CRANK SHAFT TO THE ONE THOUSANDTH OF AN INCH

(Numbers of the finer parts of an automobile are tested and retested to the minute fractions of an inch. Here the mechanician is making sure of the trueness of the all-important driving medium, the crank shaft)

great development in making commercial vehicles for express service, trucking, farming purposes, and for various special uses such as fire engines and hook and ladder trucks. Every ambitious village in the land as well as the cities and towns is now ripe for investing in

MAKING TIRES IN AN AKRON, OHIO, RUBBER TIRE FACTORY EMPLOYING 5,000 MEN

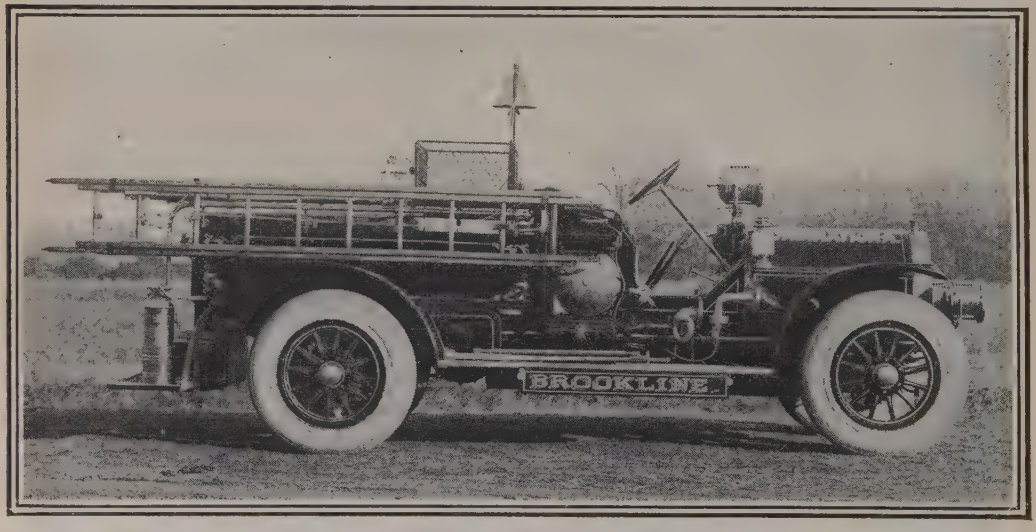
automobile fire extinguishing apparatus of some sort. It is estimated that a hundred million dollars are to be spent in the near future for this special type of automobile. The superiority of the self-propelled fire engine over the horse-drawn vehicle is so radical and the chance to save property so obvious and considerable that the thing must be done.

A market a hundred times as large as that offered by fire-fighting machinery is opening up in the rapidly growing use of farm tractors equipped with gasolene engine, generally of from ten to thirty horse-power. In England the gasolene traction engine with its "trailer" for carrying bulky loads has come into use on the farm more generally than in America, but nothing seems more certain than that, once started, the United States and Canada will soon overtake Europe in the application of gas-engine power to the multifarious needs of farm work. Plowing, threshing, pumping, cream separating, feedcutting, grinding, mowing, reaping, hauling, hay pressing, all these and a hundred other lesser operations can in many localities be done with greater expedition, cheaper, and with less uncertainty as to labor by using the gasoline engine.

In many sections the gasolene engine shows a saving of fifty per cent. in cost of operation over the steam engine used for farm purposes. In Iowa and the middle West the farmers use for fuel a low grade of kerosene oil from the Kansas and Arkansas oil fields, an oil that costs only five to seven cents a gallon.

In sections of Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado and New Mexico, where the rainfall is deficient, the ground becomes so hard that it is practically impossible at times, or very expensive to plow with horses. Here the gasolene tractor, plowing twenty-five acres a day, is a revolutionary improvement. In Dakota, where coal costs $7 a ton and gasolene sixteen cents a gallon, it costs $1.32 to plow an acre by steam power, and only eighty cents with a gasolene tractor.

It is estimated that already over a hundred thousand gasolene engines are already purchased by farmers every year. The substantial maker of automobiles with ample capital accumulated from the profits of the boom years in the sale of pleasure cars will have this great new field for further expansion.



A TYPE OF AUTOMOBILE USED FOR FIRE FIGHTING

(A hook-and-ladder auto-truck in one of the suburbs of Boston)

A SIX YEARS' BATTLE FOR THE WORKING CHILD

BY OWEN R. LOVEJOY

(General Secretary National Child Labor Committee)

SIX years ago the awakened interest of the American people in the abolition of child labor took definite form in the organization of the National Child Labor Committee. The objects of this committee, briefly stated at its organization, are:

To promote the welfare of society, with respect to the employment of children in gainful occupations.

To investigate and report the facts concerning child labor.

To raise the standard of public opinion and parental responsibility with respect to the employment of children.

To assist in protecting children by suitable legislation against premature or otherwise injurious employment, and thus to aid in securing for them an opportunity for elementary education and physical development sufficient for the demands of citizenship and the requirements of industrial efficiency.

To aid in promoting the enforcement of laws relating to child labor.

To coördinate, unify and supplement the work of State or local child labor committees, and encourage the formation of such committees where they do not exist.

The problem of emancipating the toiling children of our country was a stupendous one and the committee recognized that its work must be carefully confined within definite limits. The name was chosen advisedly. The committee did not seek to be a permanent association with extensive machinery and material assets which might serve at times as a source of strength; at other times as an impediment to progress. It deliberately chose to be a committee.

Following the usual policy of committees, when it has reached conclusions upon all or any of its objects it immediately rises to report. It recognizes the temporary nature of its organic life and eagerly seeks the fulfillment of that mission which will make it unnecessary for the committee longer to exist. An obligation to the American public is taken which will be fulfilled when child labor has ended, and the public moves that the report be accepted and the committee discharged.

The standards of protection to which the public is invited to rally are:

First, recognition of the right to a free childhood to the extent that all children under fourteen years of age shall be eliminated from problems of competitive industry.

Second, recognition that the State is natural guardian and protector of all minor children and that the labor of all minors should be regulated in harmony with practicable standards of safety and expediency.

We recognize that the fourteenth birthday is an arbitrary line to draw, and note with deep interest the researches of eminent pediatricians for the classification of children by physiological age tests. But since no agreement has yet been reached by these students as to just what constitutes an adequate test, we regard it safe to proceed upon the well-established basis of common knowledge that the overwhelming majority of children do not develop before the fourteenth birthday and that the more tardy may be safely cared for by the additional physical tests required.

A program on which it would seem possible to unite might reasonably contain the following standards:

(1) That no child between fourteen and sixteen years of age shall be employed at night or for a longer period than eight hours a day. Nor in an occupation known to be dangerous to life, health, or morals;

(2) That no such child shall be employed unless satisfactory evidence is given that he has a normal physical development;

(3) That before the employment of such child, he shall have been given an opportunity to lay at least the foundations of an American education.

(4) That children above fourteen and under twenty-one years of age shall be guaranteed by suitable laws against specific employments under circumstances that would menace the welfare of society, the restrictions to be graded according to the degree of hazard involved.

Efforts must also be made to secure suitable compulsory school laws in harmony with

child labor laws to guarantee against truancy and idleness.

The constructive policy of the committee includes coöperation with educators and public-spirited citizens in the development of practical industrial training as an essential feature of our system of public education. Schooling of the child must become part of his life and there must be such a classification of occupations that the aimless drift from one occupation to another shall end and children ultimately find in a corps of well-equipped vocational counselors the advice they need to get them into industries adapted to their present interest and future development. For we believe it is as clearly our duty in "promoting the welfare of society with respect to the employment of children" to see that the proper child is properly stationed in a road that leads to industrial self-support, as to protect against improper, injurious, or unpromising employment.

HOW THE FIGHT BEGAN

At its organization the committee faced a condition which revealed the necessity for pioneering in most elementary principles, despite the fact that the country was well advanced in other forms of child welfare. Children of very tender years were found employed in varieties of industry too numerous to catalogue. From the imperfect returns possible for the Census to collect, it was evident that the volume of child employment was increasing far more rapidly than the population. Eyewitnesses of child labor were presenting from pulpit, press, and platform frequent tales of the maiming or death of little toilers crushed in the very act of their industrial sacrifice. While deliberate and wanton cruelty to children was being well controlled, a large body of our most highly respected citizens, contributors to local charities and influential in social and religious circles, sincerely defended child labor on the ground that work is always a blessing and idleness a curse. Stalwart men in high places who had come up through a childhood of hard work and privation were held before us as proof of the advantage of hard toil.

A number of commonwealths had no law whatever regulating employment of children. A still larger number had laws of the most rudimentary character and with no semblance of machinery for enforcement. A third group had enacted laws fairly comprehensive in scope and providing for an enforcing agency, but without a public sentiment to supply the atmospheric pressure under which such departments can do effective work. In less than ten States was anything like an adequate method of meeting the ever-increasing problem of child labor comparable to systems long since established in such European countries as England, Germany, France, Holland, and Scandinavia, and America was apparently plunging headlong into a policy of child exploitation following closely in outline but exceeding in volume that of these older countries.

In facing such a situation the committee believed that its policy was not unscientific in carefully selecting and courageously prosecuting its subject of inquiry and its aims of achievement. It did not minimize the importance of exhaustive research into every phase of the questions involved. But it elected to utilize such information as was available and proceed in a militant campaign against an obvious social abuse, relying on the efforts of serious, scientific students in this field as well as upon its own experiences to further shape its policy as it proceeded.

PHYSICAL DANGERS IN CHILD LABOR

This can best be discussed by means of a few concrete illustrations. A recent annual report of the Department of Mines in Pennsylvania showed that in one branch of the industry, viz.: slate picking in the coal breaker, the ratio of fatalities and accidents to boys sixteen years of age and under was 300 per cent. higher than to adults and minors above sixteen. At about the same time the annual report covering all industries under the jurisdiction of the Indiana Department of Factory Inspection showed the physical risk of children sixteen years of age and under to be 250 per cent. above that of other workers; while a report of the same order in Michigan showed 450 per cent. against the child. But few other States contain any statistical information upon which percentages of accident to children can be based and reports of the Federal Government give no available information.

What should a child labor committee do? It was possible, on the one hand, to organize a corps of scientific investigators, stationed at a sufficient number of industrial plants to form an adequate basis for statistical computation. These investigators might have studied the various processes and the relative danger in each; might have discovered to what extent accident was due to the worker's inability to understand orders in

English; to what extent due to physical abnormality; or to excessive hours of labor, climatic conditions, carelessness, and other causes. A study of this character conducted through a series of five or ten years would give for all time a mirror of the industrial hazard of child-life in America, the value of which cannot be over-estimated. The study should be made and would seem to us an appropriate function of a government which regards the physical well-being of its citizenship a paramount asset. But so large a task is not incumbent upon any privately maintained organization.

Obviously, however, something should be done, and the committee agreed substantially to the following: The youth is less cautious than the adult, therefore more susceptible to unusual dangers; information gathered through many years in older industrial civilizations demonstrates the excessive hazard to which working children are exposed; reports from the few commonwealths in America which offer a basis for computation corroborate this testimony; popular rumor indicates that scarcely a day passes without the sacrifice of some little child worker to the ranks of the crippled or to an untimely death. Therefore, leaving to industrial experts and medical scientists the more satisfying task of research to determine the exact extent and proportion of accidents to working children, we dedicate ourselves to the humbler task of arousing public interest and securing legislation against this sacrifice of childhood, on the assumption that children under sixteen years are unsafe industrial risks and that child labor in certain specific dangerous occupations may without injury to society be suspended.

NIGHT LABOR

We believe no scientific report has been submitted to show the percentage of children injured by employment at night compared with those employed by day. However, practically every physician will unhesitatingly affirm that during youth and adolescence the human being should be guarded against unusual exposure, should be guaranteed regular hours of rest, recreation and feeding, and we believe it the general opinion of mankind that daylight is better adapted to labor and the hours of night to rest than vice versa. When, therefore, we found children ten years of age and under working from ten to twelve hours a night in Southern cotton mills; saw little boys under fourteen years coming from the over-heated glasshouse at two or three o'clock on raw winter mornings, careless of their exposure; saw groups of little newsboys and other street traders sleeping in the alleys and courts of our great cities after the exactions of their night labor, and learned from reports in New York and other cities of the high percentage of defective vision among school children, while as a matter of common knowledge many of these same children were spending from one to six hours every night on fine needlework or kindred occupation in dimly lighted and unventilated tenement rooms, we believed it a safe assumption that a campaign should be waged for the prohibition of industrial employment of all children under sixteen years at night.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY

The same may be said of the campaign for an eight-hour workday for children. Our Federal Government is on record in favor of a maximum of eight hours for the daily labor of men; so are several States, both in relation to State contracts and in the treatment of convicts in reformatories and penitentiaries. The trade-union is openly committed to it, and scientific discovery of the toxin of fatigue is giving promise of the same protection to women. Obviously a day long enough for adult men and women is not too short for undeveloped children.

There is a widespread complaint against confinement of children in poorly ventilated schoolrooms in a day of physical inactivity. The development of manual arts, the open-air classroom and other modern improvements promise to rapidly reduce this evil. But if confinement in a schoolroom is injurious, what of the factory where often the processes of child labor also compel physical inaction at the almost automatic machine? Under the most objectionable conditions the child is confined in school 1000 hours annually. In Massachusetts the factory child is confined 3120 hours a year; and in New York, where the eight-hour day prevails, he is still subjected to 2496 hours of confinement.

THE NIGHT MESSENGER

Rumors had reached the office for some time of the demoralized condition of boys in night messenger service. Following up these reports it was discovered that a substantial percentage of this work is in catering to the desires of the most vicious elements in our cities. An investigation was conducted in

some thirty cities of nine States during the past winter, which substantiated the earlier reports of extreme demoralization of night messenger boys. Whether these same boys show a higher percentage of physical wreckage, moral breakdown, or industrial inefficiency than a like number of boys in similar circumstances but not night messengers, we have not determined.

We know that one Industrial School in New York State shows that, of 378 inmates examined, 59 had been at one time night messengers; that in a similar institution in Ohio, of 1125 boys 138 had been night messengers and many had records of social offenses dark enough for barbarism. But comprehensive statistics were not to be had except by years of research.

However, the evidence collected justified the committee in coöperating with its affiliated organizations to secure legislation that would exclude the minor from this branch of gainful occupation, and, counting on the moral interest of the public to promote the effort, we made the question one for practical and immediate decision. Results apparently justify the policy chosen. A bill was unanimously passed by the Legislature of New York State designed to exclude any person under twenty-one years of age from this occupation between ten o'clock at night and five o'clock in the morning.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE

To what extent our mission has been fulfilled is in part indicated by an analysis of the important laws enacted in the interest of working children in the six legislative years since the committee was formed. For convenience the States are divided into three groups, the Western States being those west of the line from Minnesota to Louisiana.

LEGISLATION SECURED IN SIX YEARS

	Number of States			
	North	South	West	Total
Child labor law first passed	1	3	1	5
Compulsory education law first passed	1	3	3	7
14 yr. age limit in factories and stores	7	3	7	17
14 yr. age limit in mines	3	1	4	8
Eight-hour day	4	–	7	11
Other reduction of hours	7	4	2	13
Prohibition of night work under 16 years	8	3	7	18
Proof of age required	9	1	7	17
Certificate of physical fitness to work	10	–	3	13
Enforcing agency established	2	7	4	13

In addition Congress has enacted for the District of Columbia a law which provides fourteen years as the age limit in factories and stores, an eight-hour day, and prohibition of night work under sixteen, requires proof of age, and establishes an enforcing agency. Also many States have perfected their laws, especially in administrative details, to a degree not indicated by this rough table.

A record of what the public has achieved does not, however, tell even half the story. Omitting details, the following table shows the chief defects against which public interest must continue to be systematically organized in a militant campaign:

SERIOUS DEFECTS IN CHILD LABOR LAWS

	Number of States			
	North	South	West	Total
Children under 14 yrs. may work in factories, etc.	4	7	2	13
Children under 16 yrs. may work at night	11	8	14	33
Children under 16 yrs. may work more than 8 hours a day	16	9	10	35
Children under 16 yrs. may work in dangerous occupations	9	9	7	25
Boys under sixteen may work in mines	9	7	9	25
Proof of age is not required in	6	10	7	23
No adequate system of factory inspection	2	4	4	10
Boys under 18 may work as night messengers	19	12	13	44

All States with important canning industries employ children without restriction; the chief cities in which clothing, artificial flowers, and other articles are made in tenements are without laws to protect little children; and, with the exception of Boston, Cincinnati, and Milwaukee, none of the large cities have more than made a beginning in the regulation of street trades.

Standards have been successfully applied in a number of States which, if generally adopted, would speedily solve this whole problem. The adoption of the uniform standard law so long advocated by the National Consumers' League, the National Child Labor Committee, and affiliated organizations, is now championed by a special committee of the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and thus brought directly to the attention of the leading legal minds of the country. Its adoption would bring order out of the general confusion which now complicates this program of reform.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS: A MENACE

BY JOHN B. HUBER, M.D.

BEFORE 1907 epidemics of infantile paralysis were rare in this country. There was one in New Orleans in 1841; and again, about thirty years ago, the disease was pronounced, but it was otherwise not especially noted until the beginning of the present century. There was a marked epidemic in Sweden in 1905; two in Australia in 1903 and 1908; and an extensive epidemic in Prussia in 1909. It is not likely that other European countries have wholly escaped. The disease has for several years past been prevalent in Scandinavia.

During the past four years infantile paralysis has prevailed throughout our country and probably but few States have been altogether exempt; Cuba has also been visited. In a single epidemic which visited New York City in 1907 2,500 cases were reported. The southern Hudson region, with the surrounding lowland sections, suffered also. There were in that year, moreover, cases in 136 of the 354 cities and towns of Massachusetts, the infection having been relatively much more prevalent in small towns than in the cities and large towns. The disease in its epidemic form is emphatically one of hot weather, prevailing most in July, August, September, and October. Cases have been noted to develop after a hot, dry "spell." Nevertheless it seems warm countries do not suffer as much as those more northerly. Epidemics are bound to subside with the first sharp frost.

Dr. Simon Flexner, who has made brilliant and pregnantly beneficent researches regarding this disease, observes that about the beginning of 1907 there arose a pandemic (a world-wide, or at least a very general) spread of infantile paralysis; and it is significant to him that the original foci of the epidemic disease of the summer of 1907 in the United States were along the Atlantic seaboard, the two communities most seriously affected having been in and about Greater New York and Boston. Now these two great centers receive first and in the most concentrated way the northern and eastern European immigration; and since the last established endemic (or indigenous) forms of epidemic infantile paralysis, recorded in the last decade or more, have been developed on the Scandinavian peninsula, it is most suggestive that (after New York and Boston) the second large isolated outbreak of the disease among our people occurred in and about Minnesota, a middle-west region receiving very many Norwegian and Swedish immigrants.

NATION-WIDE PREVALENCE

The Census Bureau at Washington has recently stated its finding, that in 1909 there were reported 569 deaths from infantile paralysis in the death-registration area of the United States (which area comprises above 55 per cent. of our total population); of these 569 deaths 552 were of white and only 17 of colored persons. The deaths thus reported were widely distributed, indicative of epidemic prevalence in many parts of the country. These data, be it emphasized, relate only to registration sources; in the non registration States the deaths thus reported are only for the registration cities contained therein.

The Department of Health of Pennsylvania reported on September 17 last 658 cases of infantile paralysis in 45 of the 67 counties of that State; 79 of these cases were in Philadelphia.

On September 3 last it was reported from Springfield, Mass., that the steady increase in the number of cases of infantile paralysis had become a matter of deep concern throughout that State. The first case this year in central New England was, it appears, reported on May 21; and this patient was promptly quarantined. The middle of June saw thirty or more cases in Springfield; and early in July an epidemic was established. By September 3 central New England reported 250 cases and the deaths to that date aggregated 100; it was then felt that the sufferings of those in this region were unequaled anywhere else in the Union. It would seem that Springfield has been the center of this epidemic; outside a radius of twenty-five miles from it the number of cases has been inconsiderable. Hartford, twenty-six miles from Springfield, with a larger population, has reported only a few cases. Since gatherings of children were regarded as dangerous, playgrounds were practically deserted during the past summer; and Sunday-school sessions were discontinued. The opening of the Spring-

field public schools was postponed to September 19; in other towns like postponements were made. Even then the attendance was much curtailed, many parents having sent their children from home.

Epidemics have besides, within the last month, been reported from such widely separated localities as Seattle, Wash., Des Moines, Ia., and Washington, D. C. Kansas reported 57 cases and 15 deaths in July last; and Rhode Island 30 in that month. (I emphasize "reported," since it is most probable the number of cases exceeds those of which the authorities have been notified—this mostly because all the cases have not been recognized.)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISEASE

But of what nature is the disease infantile paralysis, or acute anterior poliomyelitis?[1] It is an infection characterized by inflammation especially of motor neurones in the anterior horns of the spinal cord, though the medulla and pons above and even the cerebrum may be involved. A very succinct definition is that of Drs. Chapin and Pisek: It is "an acute inflammatory process taking place in the anterior horns of the spinal cord, accompanied by a sudden and complete paralysis of various groups of voluntary muscles, followed by a rapid wasting of the affected muscles." The motor neurones are the nerve or ganglion cells (telegraph stations, as it were), concerned in muscle development and muscular movements; in this disease these neurones, if the inflammation proceeds without arrest, degenerate, liquefy and shrivel up; the nerve fibers emanating from them and which in health convey their messages to the given muscles, degenerate and atrophy. This process may go on to complete destruction of these precious tissue elements; or it may happily be arrested at any stage. If checked early, repair may ensue, and the neurones, with their fibers (their telegraph wires), will regain fairly well their normal condition and function. If unfortunately the inflammation is progressive, the size and shape of the spinal cord at the points involved are contracted and pathologically so altered that the muscles concerned become paralyzed, atrophic, degenerated and incapable of their proper and normal function. When recovery does take place these muscles are apt to remain small, perhaps throughout lifetime.

The little patients suffer also retarded bone growth, deformity of the joints involved, "drop-foot," sometimes lateral curvature of the spine, sluggish circulation, and generally impaired bodily nutrition. From 8 to 15 per cent. of these patients die; and three-fourths of those stricken who survive are more or less crippled for life. The disease is generally acute, and by far the greatest number of its victims are infants and children from one to five years of age—though not all; deaths from infantile paralysis at sixty and sixty-three have been recorded. The outlook is thus fairly good as to life; yet the severity and fatality of the infection fluctuate widely in various epidemics and localities; and, taking it all in all, infantile paralysis is sufficiently disastrous and melancholy to give the medical profession anxious consideration, as it should give the public grave concern.

During the incubation period of this disease (from the time of having incurred the infection to the development of the paralysis) the patient may have prodromes, difficult to detect in little children, who may not be able to indicate the nature of their sufferings; such premonitions will be changed disposition, restlessness and irritability and perhaps, on the other hand, apathy. The distinct invasion then begins suddenly with a high temperature and the symptoms of an acute infection; sweating; a pain in the back and limbs; neckache and headache; the child will not be able to sit up and hold up its head; in many cases there are digestive disturbances; very shortly there supervenes paralysis (perhaps ushered in with delirium), especially in the leg muscles. Or a definite group of muscles may be involved; or but one extremity or the trunk or the upper extremities. Permanent paralysis usually affects the legs; rarely the arms. Perhaps such paralysis is preceded by muscular twitchings, and sensitiveness when handled. Other symptoms, such as squint, will vary according to the part or parts of the nervous system affected; blood changes are marked in this disease. Infantile paralysis has been mistaken for meningitis and for rheumatism.

INFECTION BY CONTACT

As to the causation of infantile paralysis: Before 1907 physicians concluded (though they could not quite prove it) that in perhaps two-thirds of the cases infantile paralysis is infectious, the remaining third being attributed to such factors as falls, antecedent enervating diseases (such as measles and the like), or hemorrhage into the spinal capillaries.

[1] *Polio*, gray, *myel*, marrow, *itis*, inflammation; a name presumably given when the substance of the spinal cord was considered to be marrow or, at any rate, to appear like marrow—which it is not.

Inferences as to infection in infantile paralysis were furnished by epidemicity in the disease, the nature of its clinical course, the fact that oftentimes more than one child in a family was attacked, and especially the age-incidence: for almost all acute infections (measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough and the like) are generally childhood diseases; adults and the aged rarely succumb to them because such attacks in infancy are likely to have conferred lifelong immunity upon the individual.

But in the light of our knowledge up to date it is extremely likely that such factors as falls, antecedent diseases, and the like are not essential to the development of infantile paralysis, but have been predisposing agencies, making the tissues involved vulnerable to a specific virus. And besides these predispositions there are others which physicians have come to consider antecedent to infantile paralysis, and still others which accompany it and emphasize its serious nature. Such are wounds, insect bites, sore throat, coryza, tonsilitis, pneumonia, earache and "running ear," diarrhoea and other digestive disturbances.

HOW THE VIRUS MAY BE CARRIED

There are other considerations of causation: Data collected in Scandinavia indicate especially well that the virus can be carried by intermediate persons (not themselves ill) to the healthy from the stricken, and from patients not frankly paralyzed but suffering from slight (so-called abortive) attacks of the disease. The incubation period in infantile paralysis has been found to vary from five to thirty-three days, the average being eight to ten days; there has thus obviously been opportunity for the transfer of the disease across the Atlantic, before its detection in quarantine was possible.

Physicians in Massachusetts and elsewhere who have studied the disease, have concluded that the virus may be conveyed by the bite of insects; and, in the light of our recent knowledge of insect transmission of many infections, time will no doubt establish the correctness of this observation concerning infantile paralysis. Dust seems to be provocative. In one epidemic of 150 cases, investigated by Dr. R. W. Lovett, of Boston, 62 of the patients had been swimming or wading in sewage-contaminated water before coming down with the disease.

In Massachusetts there were some instances in which there was sickness, paralysis, and death among domestic animals and fowls coincident with the epidemic outbreaks among human beings; in 34 out of 87 families this phenomenon was observed. In Washington the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service has been examining a number of dead chickens furnished by Dr. J. L. Lewis of that city, who had been attending a case of infantile paralysis; I have not yet seen the results of this examination, which was to ascertain whether the disease was communicated to the patient from the chickens, which were taken from his farm; they had taken sick, and the patient was caring for them immediately before he came down with the poliomyelitis. The patient is a breeder of chickens; these fowl died and the breeder then himself succumbed to what was diagnosed as infantile paralysis. It is here noteworthy that in the experiments of Dr. Flexner, presently to be considered, attempts to implant the virus in such available warm-blooded animals as guinea-pigs, rats, mice, dogs, cats, sheep, cows, goats, pigs, *chickens*, pigeons, and the horse, were *not* successful; only in the monkey was the transfer of the virus successful.

In the epidemic in and about Springfield it was observed that the disease did not especially flourish among the poor, since there were no cases in the most congested tenement districts; it was considered that many well-to-do children escaped, because they were taken from home during the summer. On the other hand it has been held that the poor *do* suffer most, and that the cases among the well-to-do have been in districts bordering upon areas of congested tenements, which the poor occupy.

Thus in infantile paralysis we have to deal with an infection of a contagious sort (contact infection); the virus is present in the secretions from nose, throat and mouth especially in the pharynx; possibly also it exists in the discharges of patients. Dr. Flexner observes: "Nor can it be affirmed that still other avenues of infection (as the skin, the organs of respiration or the digestive tract) do not exist, for the entrance of the virus into the central nervous system." It is probable that the infectivity does not extend beyond the acute period (when the fever and other symptoms are intense).

EXPERIMENTS WITH MONKEYS

Our evidence thus far has been circumstantial; and, indeed, up to within the last several years a completely scientific demonstration of the infectious nature of infantile paralysis was not forthcoming. But early in 1909 Drs. Landsteiner and Popper, in Germany, suc-

cessfully inoculated two monkeys with the spinal cords taken from two fatal human cases of poliomyelitis; in both these animals spinal cord lesions akin to these in the human being were found on autopsy.

In September, a year ago, Dr. Simon Flexner and his colleague, Dr. Paul A. Lewis, of the Rockefeller Institute in New York City, obtained from physicians the cords of two children that had unfortunately died of acute anterior poliomyelitis; in these cords the anterior horns exhibited the characteristic gross and microscopic evidences of the disease. Transmission was then made to monkeys, a creature more nearly related to man than others. After ether anesthesia, inoculation was made in the brain of these simians through a trephine opening:[1] the injected material consisted first of emulsions in salt solution of the two human cords; and later of emulsions of the spinal cords of the monkeys that had developed paralysis after injection of the first emulsion (that from the human cords). The spinal cords in six series of monkeys thus inoculated seriatim showed without exception lesions similar to those of human poliomyelitis.

One must here note that a single successful inoculation with human virus resulting in experimental poliomyelitis could not establish the case for science, because the result might have been due to a transferred toxic body; but in the superb experiments of Flexner and Lewis the transfer of the active, essential, specific virus of infantile paralysis was regularly successful. Hence by these and other equally conclusive experiments, one cannot now doubt the infectious nature of acute anterior poliomyelitis; the pathogenicity of the disease is established.[2]

THE VIRUS STILL INDISTINGUISHABLE

But now as to the nature of this virus which is responsible for infantile paralysis or acute anterior poliomyelitis. It is at present invisible or at least indistinguishable under the microscope (that instrument which now discerns with ease objects 1–50,000 of an inch in thickness). A filtrate of the inoculated fluid discloses under the dark-field miscroscope innumerable bright, dancing points, devoid of definite size, not truly mobile, of rounded, oval form: but one cannot certainly affirm these are the pathogenic germs.

The microörganism responsible for infantile paralysis is neither a bacterium nor a protozoön, such parasites (respectively vegetable and animal) as have been isolated as the infective agents in most of the infectious diseases; yet it must be considered a living organism from the fact that infinitely minute quantities of it suffice to carry infection through an indefinite series of animals—25 generations at least, representing 25 series of monkeys. The infective agent of infantile paralysis belongs to the class of the minute and filterable viruses that have thus far not been demonstrated with certainty.

Nevertheless, the smallpox virus, for example, is just such a virus; although it still remains indistinguishable under the microscope, a vaccine has been evolved from this virus by which that dreadful scourge has been practically banished from the face of the earth; wherefore there is no reason in logic or in science why a similar immunizing and curative agent against the disease which has caused such pitiful suffering and death in little children shall not now in very good time be forthcoming. Every man and woman of normal mind and heart will rejoice in such an outcome.

ACTION BY HEALTH AUTHORITIES

Infantile paralysis has been made a reportable disease in Pennyslvania, as it certainly should be throughout the Union. The Iowa State Board of Health has ruled that all cases of infantile paralysis, or suspected cases, shall be reported by the attending physician or the parent to the local board of health; it recommends the quarantine of all cases for at least two weeks after the beginning of the disease, and thorough disinfection of infected premises after the termination of the disease; and, noting that the infectious material is found in the secretions of the nose and mouth of infected persons, it recommends the use of sprays or gargles of 1 per cent. hydrogen peroxide solution to prevent the disseminating of the disease, and that all a patient's discharges be disinfected by means of mercury bichloride or carbolic acid.

With increased knowledge of the disease earlier diagnosis will be made; this is especially desirable in infantile paralysis; for when an immunizing agent has been perfected, the earlier in the disease it is administered the more effective it will be (as in diphtheria and in infections generally).

[1] The same results were subsequently obtained by intraperitoneal and even subcutaneous infection of the filterable virus.

[2] Dr. Flexner, for elucidation of the remaining problems in infantile paralysis, desires from physicians specimens post-mortem of the spinal cord, preferably lumbar or cervical, removed as soon after death as possible; they should be preserved in pure glycerin (Squibb's, Merck's or Kahlbaum's) and sent by mail or by express at the expense of the Rockefeller Institute, 66th St. & Ave. A, N. Y., to Dr. Simon Flexner at that address.

A SOCIALIST CRITICISM OF MILWAUKEE'S SOCIALIST PROGRAM

A Letter From a California Farmer

THE following was received just as we were going to press. It is the comment of an intelligent farmer of the Pacific coast upon the article on Milwaukee's socialistic program which we published in our October number.

To the Editor of the Review of Reviews:

I write to thank you for the excellent review in the October number of the work of the Socialists in Milwaukee, and to suggest a criticism of what they are doing there that the article failed to make, though perhaps not because the point was overlooked.

My criticism is this:

Socialists, in common with Single Taxers and reformers generally, do not seem to realize that they will all wind up exactly where we now are, unless they give heed to that inexorable law expounded by Malthus, the law of population.

Take the proposed "zones" of the Milwaukee Socialists. In what respect do these differ from the town lot or the city block, except in comparative size? That is, if business and residence zones are once established and fully occupied, the residence districts housing as many people as the business zone can accommodate, plainly the authorities of Milwaukee are "up against" one or the other of two propositions: Either Milwaukee must not grow, or, growing, she must expand her territory—a thing not so easy to do, if the required territory is already occupied.

True, she may run on up in the sky, but even that way out is of known limitations. The old question of privilege is merely shifted from one place to another. Instead of one individual hampered by the property rights of another individual, the Socialists will wake to find one community or one group of individuals hampered by the collective property rights of some other group or of some other community.

Milwaukee is to raise apples—for whom? Will the people of Milwaukee selfishly appropriate to themselves the exclusive benefits of this apple orchard, which is not theirs any more than my orchard is mine? Further, if it is proper for Milwaukee to raise apples, it is the correct thing for her to raise vegetables, and cereals, and beef, and pork and mutton, together with linen and cotton and wool, etc.

Undertaking all these, even the Socialists should see that a given number of people in the city of Milwaukee will require a given area of land which, likely as not, will be in demand by some other enterprising city at the same time.

If we look upon pleasure parks and fine municipal buildings as a part of the laborer's standard of living, then we might deem it possible for the Socialists to "raise" the standard of life for the worker in Milwaukee.

Water seeks not its highest, but its *lowest* level. If there is surplus population either within or without Milwaukee, the problem of employing—of feeding, clothing and housing these—will keep the standard of life for the workers of Milwaukee down to that of the unemployed superfluous population: unless we conceive of the city adopting the "closed-shop" principle of action and excluding all comers, besides shipping to other parts Milwaukee's excess of children, if any.

If the people of Milwaukee are masters of the means—*all* of the means—that support their lives, then it is possible for all of them to be free, and all *equally* so. If a surplus of population appears upon the scene, one of two things must happen:

The standard of living in Milwaukee must fall, or,

The excess of population must go elsewhere.

These facts are the weakness of Marxian Socialists, as of the Single-Tax reformers; or rather their failure to recognize them is their weakness. Since "no man can truly say that he is free until he is master of the means that support his life," it follows that every man who would be free must own the means that support his life.

Personally, I own enough land to support myself and my family in reasonable comfort with reasonable hours of labor for myself and my family. If I am entitled to this standard of living, if the reformer, by whatever name called, would guarantee me a certain and sufficient supply of food, clothing and shelter, then I must be guaranteed a certain and sufficient amount of land upon which to produce these things.

I do not feel as though all the problems of life would be solved for me by my surrendering my little farm, which is my means of life, to the Collectivity. On the contrary, I feel that my standard of life is safer *in my own keeping* than anywhere else.

Further, I feel as though, having put in twenty years of the hardest of labor and economy in "carving" my little ranch place out of the raw, my *right* to it is just twenty years of hard labor ahead of *anyone* else's right.

Nevertheless, I am a Socialist, a "step-at-a-time" Socialist, a parcel-the-land Socialist.

Lincoln Braden.

Sheltered Cove Ranch, Carbon, Cal.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

WOODROW WILSON ON THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF LAWYERS

ELSEWHERE in this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS comment is made on President Woodrow Wilson's remarkable campaign for the governorship of New Jersey. Several weeks prior to his nomination, Mr. Wilson, in addressing the American Bar Association at Chattanooga, emphasized the duty of the lawyer to lend his skill in meeting the stupendous problems of social and economic change that are before the country. Portions of his address appear in the *Green Bag* for October. In Mr. Wilson's view the duty of lawyers is a much larger thing than the mere advice of private clients. He declares that in every deliberate struggle for law lawyers ought to be the guides, "not too critical and unwilling, not too tenacious of the familiar technicalities in which we have been schooled, not too much in love with precedents and the easy maxims which have saved us the trouble of thinking, but ready to give expert and disinterested advice to those who purpose progress and the readjustment of the frontiers of justice."

Mr. Wilson points out that constitutional lawyers have fallen into the background, that a new type of lawyer has been created, which has come to be the prevailing type.

> Lawyers have been sucked into the maelstrom of the new business system of the country. That system is highly technical and highly specialized. It is divided into distinct sections and provinces, each with particular legal problems of its own. Lawyers, therefore, everywhere that business has thickened and had a large development, have become experts in some special technical field. They do not practise law. They do not handle the general, miscellaneous interests of society. They are not general counselors of right and obligation. They do not bear the relation to the business of their neighborhoods that the family doctor bears to the health of the community in which he lives. They do not concern themselves with the universal aspects of society. . . .
>
> And so society has lost something, or is losing it —something which it is very serious to lose in an age of law, when society depends more than ever before upon the law-giver and the courts for its structural steel, the harmony and co-ordination of its parts, its convenience, its permanency, and its facility. In gaining new functions, in being drawn into modern business instead of standing outside of it, in becoming identified with particular interests instead of holding aloof and impartially advising all interests, the lawyer has lost his old function, is looked askance at in politics, must disavow special engagements if he would have his counsel heeded in matters of common concern. Society has suffered a corresponding loss—at least American society has. It has lost its one-time feeling for law as the basis of its peace, its progress, its prosperity. Lawyers are not now regarded as the mediators of progress. Society was always ready to be prejudiced against them; now it finds its prejudice confirmed.

Taking up the question of the trusts in modern business organization, Mr. Wilson alludes to the submergence of the individual, but reminds us at the same time that the power of a very few individuals, those in control of the organizations, has been increasing to an extraordinary degree. "There is more individual power than ever," says Mr. Wilson, "but those who exercise it are few and formidable, and the mass of men are mere pawns in the game." As this portion of Mr. Wilson's address has a direct bearing on the issues of the New Jersey campaign, we quote a few of the more pregnant paragraphs:

> Corporations do not do wrong. Individuals do wrong, the individuals who direct and use them for selfish and illegitimate purposes to the injury of society and the serious curtailment of private rights. You cannot punish corporations. Fines fall upon the wrong persons—upon the stockholders and the customers rather than upon the men who direct the policy of the business. If you dissolve the offending corporation you throw great undertakings out of gear. . . .
>
> Many modern corporations wield revenues and command resources which no ancient state possessed and which some modern bodies politic show no approach to in their budgets. And these huge industrial organizations we continue to treat as legal persons, as individuals, which we must not think of as consisting of persons, within which we despair of enabling the law to pick out anybody in particular to put either its restraint or its command upon. It is childish, it is futile, it is ridiculous!
>
> In respect of the responsibility which the law imposes in order to protect society itself, in order to protect men and communities against wrongs which are not breaches of contract but offenses against the public interest, the common welfare, it is imperative that we should regard corporations as merely groups of individuals, from which it may, perhaps, be harder to pick out particular persons for punishment than it is to pick them out of the

general body of unassociated men, but from which it is, nevertheless, possible to pick them out, possible not only, but absolutely necessary, if business is ever again to be moralized. . . .

You will say that in many instances it is not fair to pick out for punishment the particular officer who ordered a thing done, because he really had no freedom in the matter; that he is himself under orders, is a dummy manipulated from without. I reply that society should permit no man to carry out orders which are against law and public policy, and that if you will but put one or two conspicuous dummies in the penitentiary there will be no more dummies for hire. You can stop traffic in dummies, and then, when the idea has taken root in the corporate mind that dummies will be confiscated, pardon the one or two innocent men who may happen to have got into jail.

HAS ENGLAND MISGOVERNED EGYPT?

DR. A. J. BUTLER writes in the *Nineteenth Century* on the misgovernment of Egypt. A year ago it was supposed that Egypt was one of the best witnesses to British good government. The writer is grateful to Mr. Roosevelt for having drawn attention to the condemnatory facts.

He declares that there was probably less brigandage and fewer crimes of violence under Ismail's sway than now. The sense of insecurity is increasing. English officials are ready to send home their women and children at a moment's notice. The peril is not of a successful revolt, but of a sudden riot or massacre. Such a peril never arose in the days of Ismail, when all foreigners could dwell in equal security. Now, after twenty-six years of British rule, British subjects are in the greatest danger.

In Ismail's time Copts and Muslims were on excellent terms. Gradually they have drawn apart. The Nationalist, or anti-English, movement owes its strength to the errors of the British Government. The first great error was to give preferential instead of impartial treatment to the Mohammedans. This began with Lord Cromer. It has led the Muslims to believe that they are a kind of superior caste. Their cry, "Egypt for the Egyptians," means Egypt for the Muslims and oppression for the Christians.

When the British occupation began many if not most of the subordinate offices in government service were held by Copts. Since then the number of Christian civil servants has steadily diminished, the vacant places being filled by Muslims, and the higher offices in the interior are entirely closed to Christians. The expense of religious teaching in the primary government schools for the Copts has to be borne by the Coptic Patriarchate, while the Koran is taught in all the primary schools at the expense of the government. Training colleges for teachers in these primary schools require examinations in the Koran, which makes it impossible for any Copt to qualify as teacher. Yet the Copts pay, it is said, one-fifth of the taxes necessary to maintain the government schools while paying for religious teaching in their own schools.

Then the British Government has reduced the number and impaired the influence of British officials. When Boutros Pasha was murdered, a Nationalist was made Prime Minister in his place. The Ministers of Justice in the interior are Nationalists, and they reward and promote Nationalists. It pays to be a Nationalist, and the profession grows. Thoughtful Muslims say of the English, "Either they are gods, or they are fools."

The prevailing belief in Cairo was that England was preparing to hand over the country to the Nationalists. The agents of disloyalty among the Hindus of India, and among the Nationalists in Egypt, as also the extreme Irish Nationalists, are in touch. The writer summarily declares:

> The aim of the Nationalists is the expulsion of the English from Egypt; and English policy under the present government has suffered and encouraged the ascendency of the Nationalists, till they have come to believe that Britain is half weak and half willing and under pressure can be forced, to abandon the country.

Sir Edward Grey's declaration is said to have shaken, but not shattered, this dangerous delusion. But the writer goes on to say that no permanent improvement is possible while Sir Eldon Gorst is British Agent in Egypt. He has forfeited the confidence of his British subordinates; he has never won the confidence or even respect of the natives. Apart from a strong British Minister, what is wanted in Egypt is, says the writer, to put an end to England's present anomalous and illogical position.

"To get rid of the capitulations, and to declare a formal protectorate, would be the best thing, and it certainly was at one time feasible. If it be now impossible, let us declare that self-government for Egypt is beyond the horizon of practical politics."

WELFARE WORK FOR CHILDREN IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA

PERHAPS the most gratifying sign of the times to all social reformers is the practical admission—long in coming, it is true—by the leading nations that the most valuable asset that a state can have is healthy, well-bred children. Germany has taken the most comprehensive and scientific view of the child problem; France was startled into action with regard to it by her alarming decrease of population; and England and America are now showing in their welfare work for children that they are determined to wipe out what has been, to speak plainly, nothing less than a national disgrace. A really valuable contribution to the study of the child question is made in the October *Chautauquan*, in the two articles entitled, respectively, "The Child and the State" and "Social Work for Children in the United States." The former, describing the work now being done in England, is from the pen of Mr. Percy Alden, M. P.; and the latter has been compiled from the reports of numerous social service organizations. Mr. Alden states that England is just beginning to reap the fruit of the many committees and inquiries which brought the importance of the child problem into prominence. He continues:

> At the time of the accession of Queen Victoria, not one single act of Parliament represented the parental interest which the state ought to take in the welfare of the young. The child was a chattel; it had no rights and liberties. . . . The last thirty or forty years have witnessed a great improvement. We have grown more humane and more thoughtful.

According to Mr. Alden, the number of infants who die annually in England and Wales is about 120,000; the average infant mortality being nearly twice as high as it ought to be, and highest of all in industrial towns where there is a large proportion of married women's labor. It was against this abnormal infantile death-rate that the Notification of Births Act (1907) was directed. This useful act requires notice of the birth to be given to the local Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours of the birth. The Medical Officer then directs the woman Health Visitor to call upon the mother and see if she needs advice or assistance, and to pay regular visits to the house during the first few months after the child's arrival. The result of this act was a drop in the deaths of children under one year from 132 in 1000 in 1906, to 109 in 1000 in 1909. The Local Government Board sanctions the establishment of municipal milk depots in districts where a pure milk supply is not easily obtainable.

Another very important piece of health legislation is the Children's Act of Mr. Herbert Samuel (1908).

> This deals with practically every form of infant and child life, the protection of infants and little children, the treatment of children in reformatories and industrial schools, the question of juvenile crime, children's courts, and probation officers.

The Board of Education sanctions special infant schools limited to children under five years of age, where there need be no formal instruction; also play centers for children attending elementary schools. Under the Provision of Meals Act (1906) every local authority may feed poor children attending school, collecting the cost from the parents whenever these are able to pay it. For weak and debilitated children, open-air schools are being established.

Although the disgrace of child labor has not been entirely obliterated in England, Mr. Alden tells us that an immense change has come over the country with regard to it. Even under the most recent acts, there are three sections of child workers: half-timers, 12 to 14 years of age; children between 13 and 14 who have qualified as "young persons" and are allowed to work full time; "young persons" in the ordinary sense, from 14 to 18. Children under 16 must obtain a medical certificate before they can be employed in a factory. Of these, nearly 400,000 are engaged in this way. Of half-timers proper there are about 40,000, boys and girls.

With regard to juvenile crime, children's courts have been largely adopted; and Mr. Alden pays a high tribute to Judge Lindsey in this connection. Special homes are provided in which boys and girls can be detained until their trial. The duty of probation officers is "to keep in touch with the child; to see that the conditions of recognizance are observed; to advise and befriend him; and, when necessary, to find him suitable employment." Mr. Alden claims that the child question cannot be successfully treated apart from larger questions of social reform. The housing problem, the problem of unemployment, the evil conditions of slum life, must all be attacked.

Turning to our own country, the new American Association for Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality will hold its first annual meeting at Baltimore on November 9–11. The Association issues a leaflet for the guidance of nurses' associations, social workers, and other organizations which deal either with the mother or the baby.

> The discussion of every phase of infant mortality returns sooner or later to the necessity for education. Necessity teaching is done in various ways, through the press and by circulation; by lessons to young girls in school and to fathers by a city committee on hygiene; by the house-to-house visits of trained women to expectant and young mothers; by lectures in settlements; by clinics at hospitals; and by a combination of all these methods employed by the managements of infants' milk depots, of day nurseries, and of summer floating or outdoor hospitals.

Day nurseries, public playgrounds, the feeding of underfed children in the public schools, the development of schools for exceptional children, as the over-precocious and those who are retarded in development—these are some of the agencies actively at work.

As regards child labor, there is now but one state in New England, Maine, which permits children to be employed without regard to educational qualifications. A new law in Kentucky requires the issuance of employment certificates by superintendents of schools. In connection with the children's courts we learn that

> the methods which have proven of especial success in juvenile courts are the holding of the courts in rooms apart from the ordinary courtrooms, the confinement of the children not in jails but in detention houses; and the use of the probation officer, through whose influence the child in most instances is guided into a worthy career.

Both in Europe and in America public opinion is awakening on the child question, and "the methods of the various organizations are all directed toward the elimination of basic troubles whose removal will prevent the growth of the surface evils."

THE POWERS AND THE OPIUM QUESTION

THERE seems but little doubt that slowly but surely the powers of the world are coming to realize that the use of opium, otherwise than for medicinal purposes, is detrimental to a nation's welfare. With a few notable exceptions, the powers have decreed the prohibition of the sale and consumption of the drug; and in the course of another generation or two it is to be hoped that the opium habit will altogether have ceased to enslave. These optimistic views derive support from an article, in the *American Journal of Sociology*, by Mr. J. F. Scheltema, M.A., of Edinburgh, Scotland, in which the present status of the opium question is set forth as follows:

> Consequent to the policy which aims at the extinction of the trade within ten years, the government of British India is steadily curtailing the manufacture of the drug. In Hongkong all the opium divans were closed on Feb. 28 last. In most of the other European concessions in Chinese ports efforts have been made for the suppression of the opium dens. In Shantung the Germans have reduced the opium revenue from about one-seventh of the total revenue until to-day it is only about 1%. The king of Siam has declared that measures will be taken for the administration of the monopoly with the object of lessening and eventually suppressing entirely the sale of the drug. In Macao and Indo-China, legislation with the same object is promised. With regard to the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States, the government is about to set up a state monopoly of opium. In Ceylon, the mission on the question was sitting at the time the article under notice was written, and the present policy, if continued, will lead to suppression. All the self-governing British colonies which contain any considerable Chinese population have limited the sale and use of opium to medical requirements. Persia, emulous of China, has issued stringent regulations with a view to the ultimate suppression of smoking the drug.

In China, the famous Anti-Opium Decree was promulgated on September 20, 1906; and the Chinese Government has since shown that it is really in earnest in its desire to stamp out the opium evil. When it is remembered that the revenue from the drug is about $30,800,000 yearly, which sum has to be balanced by development of income from other sources, it will be admitted that China is entitled to the highest praise for her action. China's curse, says Mr. Scheltema, was Japan's warning—a warning that was heeded. The prohibition of the drug, except for medicinal purposes, has been rigorously enforced; and even in Formosa, where one-third of the whole income was derived from opium, the government has continually waged war upon it.

In the Philippines, since March, 1905, the sale and use of the drug, save for medicinal purposes, has been prohibited, except in the case of the Chinese population, numbering about 70,000, who were allowed three years

to break with the habit; and under the law of October 10, 1907, these Chinese consumers have to be registered.

In the Dutch East Indies alone is there exhibited an indifferent attitude on the question. Although the speech from the Dutch throne on Sept. 21, 1909, intimated a desire to check the abuse of opium in the Dutch East Indies, the new governor-general during his first term of office opened vast new areas to the drug. At the meeting of the Opium Commission which was held at Shanghai in February, 1909, one of the Dutch delegates even went so far as to propose a resolution to the effect that "the total eradication of the use of opium within a few years is to be considered a high but, at present, an unattainable ideal." With this one exception, the war on opium seems to be successfully waged; and if the nations concerned will only face resolutely the financial issue there seems to be every reason to hope that within a reasonable lapse of time the opium question will have become a thing of the past.

THE FABLE OF THE "THINKING" HORSE

A YOUNG German psychologist, Otto Pfungst—a pupil of Prof. Stumpf, the director of the Psychological Institute at the Berlin University—has carried out a series of observations and experimentations of far-reaching importance to the farther development of human as well as animal psychology. His methods and results are interestingly reviewed by Edgar Rubin in a recent issue of the *Tilskueren* (Copenhagen).

As the principal object of his experiments, Pfungst used the famous horse of Herr von Osten, Clever Hans, which a few years ago was introduced to the world by a group of acknowledged scientists as having actually been caught in the act of "thinking." The wonderful feats performed by the horse in order to provoke such conclusions on the part of such men were described in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS during the time when they were still startling both the learned and the unlearned world.

Such men as Möbius, the zoölogist, Schillings, the naturalist, Schweinfurth, the African explorer, Schäff, the director of the Zoölogical Garden at Hanover, and General Zobel, a renowned expert on equine nature, were betrayed into signing a statement to the effect that the exhibitions given by von Osten to prove the wonderful gifts of his horse were free from any and every form of deceit. And so convincing were their testimony and the animal's own performance, that even a man like Prof. Stumpf was brought to the verge of revising his entire conception of the animal "soul" by accepting the possibility that training might develop true "mentality" in an animal fairly well advanced in the subhuman evolutionary scale.

The work done by Pfungst has reduced all those surmises of a few years ago to so many fairy tales. By a patience, a power of acute observation, and an ingenuity that rank uncommonly high in the rich annals of modern scientific research, he has succeeded in proving first, that the sensatory impressions and muscular reactions of animals have a keenness and exactness not even dreamt of by man; and secondly, that the connection between man's own thoughts and his muscular reactions is much closer than has so far been admitted, or even suggested.

Incidentally, this talented German experimentist has shed a new and highly useful light on telepathy, many forms of so-called clairvoyance, and most sorts of alleged occult phenomena. It would be more than premature to declare that he has disposed of them all, in so far as they have been supposed to reveal forces and forms of energy not included in those known and analyzed by science. But he has done much to prove that the greater part of the phenomena just indicated derive their seemingly "supernatural" element merely from man's ignorance of his own psychology.

It may be recalled that Clever Hans knew figures and letters, colors and tones, the calendar and the dial; that he could count and read, deal with decimals and fractions, spell out answers to questions with his right hoof, and recognize people from merely having seen their photographs. In every case, his "replies" were given in the form of scrapings with his right forehoof. Whether the questioner was von Osten, who had worked with him for seven years, or a man like Schillings, who was a complete stranger, seemed immaterial—and this went farthest, perhaps, in disposing of all talk of "collusion" between master and beast.

But it was soon discovered that the horse had to see his questioner in order to answer correctly. Schillings found also that the an-

ticipatory faith of the questioner in the correctness of the answer went far to assure that correctness, while hesitancy or doubt put Clever Hans to dismay. Finally Schillings was startled one day by the discovery that Clever Hans understood equally well *any* language in which the questioner was able to express himself with some ease. So far things had gone when Pfungst took up his quest, concerning which Mr. Rubin says:

> To try the horse's ability to recognize figures, a series of large tablets with figures printed or written on them were held up in front of it. In about one-half of the cases the questioner knew nothing about the sums on the tablet; in the rest of the cases, he knew those sums. Then the remarkable result ensued, that when the questioner knew the figures, 98 per cent. of the answers were correct. When he did not know them, about 8 per cent. of the answers were correct. Similar attempts with the reading of words brought, respectively, 100 per cent. and 0 per cent. of correct replies. What it all amounted to in the end was that, if none of those present knew the correct answer, and especially if the questioner did not know it, then the outcome was just as regularly faulty as it was correct in the reversed case.

The next thing Pfungst tried to do was to discover how Clever Hans read the answers out of the miens or movements of the questioner, and in this part of his inquiry he was very much hampered by the fact that the position of the horse's eyes make their close observation very hard. But he conquered all difficulties and proved in the end that the signs that guided the animal were "minute motions of the head on the part of the questioner." From this new starting point, he passed on to a novel analysis of human psychology. He found that almost every person, in making a question of some kind, accompanies it by instinctive and unconscious movements of the head foreshadowing the expected answer. But to make these movements perceptible enough to serve as a guide for the horse, or to be observed by other people, they had to be strengthened by a forcible "expective tension"—there must be "faith" in the question.

> One had, so to speak, to tell the horse: you must. The feeling connected with this state of mind evidenced itself by a sense of tension in the skin of the head and in the muscles of the neck, as well as in some inner organs. Simultaneously there was to be noticed a steadily increasing sense of discomfort. But at the moment when the expected figure or word was reached, the tension suddenly ceased, and at the same time a strange sense of relief and relaxation made itself felt.

It is of great interest to note that the state of mind which Pfungst found prerequisite to the abstraction of correct results from Clever Hans proved identical with the one described by one of the older French Spiritists as conditional to successful production of the phenomena known as "table rapping" or "table dancing." He verified his conclusions by a series of highly successful experiments, having for their object to produce new and artificial movements in the place of those generally accompanying a thought or a question—for he had proved that even a "mere" thought frequently, if not always, has its motional accompaniment. As far as "Clever Hans" was concerned, he reduced the processes by which the horse's fame for cleverness and "almost human intellect" was won to these two elements alone: simple associations and sensatory impressions.

THE CENTENARY OF MRS. GASKELL

ON Michaelmas Day, a hundred years ago, Elizabeth Cleghorn Stevenson (afterwards Mrs. Gaskell) was born at Chelsea in a house now numbered 93, Cheyne Walk, and several of the September magazines have not allowed the centenary to pass unnoticed.

The *Bookman*, a special number, gives in addition to two articles illustrations of a great many of the homes and haunts of the novelist and the places she has immortalized in her works. Mr. Thomas Seccombe, who writes on the novels, states it as his deliberate belief that Mrs. Gaskell has no absolute rival in the measure of complete success which she was enabled to achieve. When a terrible sorrow befell her she began to write to divert her mind from brooding upon the loss of her only son. Her first notable performance, "Mary Barton," appeared in 1848, and in the history of ideas, says Mr. Seccombe, it will always occupy a noble place as the starting-point and rallying cry of a new generation of humanitarians, following that of the slave-emancipators. Written under strong pressure of emotion, it is impregnated by profound human sympathy, tender and true, and it struck home as a revelation as well as a plea for the down-trodden. And how did it achieve such a result? Largely by a subordination both of purpose and of personality

to a virtually new conception of the novel as a harmonious work of art. Light and shadow are skilfully arranged, thought and emotion alternate; nothing is exaggerated, no side taken, no sermon preached, no personality obtruded. The capitalists and the mill-owners cried out, though in reality they were not hurt till "North and South" appeared some seven years later.

The Life of Charlotte Brontë

But the thorns especial to authors were not lacking from Mrs. Gaskell's lot, writes K. L. Montgomery in the *Fortnightly*. The gauntlet of the *Edinburgh* reviewers had to be run, and the author of "Mary Barton" could not hope to escape the condemnation of certain critics meted out to breakers of their unwritten commandment: "Thou shalt not make unto thyself anything that is new." The keenest storm of criticism, however, was called forth by "The Life of Charlotte Brontë," with the result that Mrs. Gaskell resolved there should be no detailed record of herself given to the world, and at her express wish her letters were destroyed, and thus a niche has been left empty among the world's letter-writers. Whether the justice of some of her conclusions be still disputed or not, no one will deny that Mrs. Gaskell's sympathy enabled her to fulfil her purpose of making Charlotte Brontë known and valued "as one who had gone through a terrible life with a brave and faithful heart."

Mr. Seccombe is very enthusiastic over "Wives and Daughters," Mrs. Gaskell's last and unfinished story, characterizing it as her finest and most finished performance. In his opinion, not only does the book surpass anything which the author had done before, but its merit is progressive, and the last chapters are the best. Unlike "Edwin Drood" and "Denis Duval," the completion of the story makes no undue strain upon the imagination of the reader. Roger returns and marries Molly. How well Mrs. Gaskell would have carried out the *rapprochement!* Mr. Seccombe believes the scene would have been her *chef-d'œuvre*. As a literary meteorologist he also stakes his credit on the prediction that the mercury of her fame will have risen considerably by 2010.

The Knutsford Stories

It has been left to Mr. Conrad S. Sargisson, in another article in the *Bookman*, to deal with "Cranford" and the other Knutsford books. It is significant, he says, that Mrs. Gaskell's Knutsford stories were not her earliest, and that her unfinished novel was based on recollections and later observations of the place. As to her own experiences in Knutsford, Miss Stevenson was not as happy as Mrs. Gaskell was, and one learns of departures of the girl from the house of her aunt, with whom she lived, and of hours of solitary misery in the sand-pits and among the whin-bushes of the heath. Her marriage and her domestic life were exceedingly happy. Her husband was a literary man, and her literary work met with every encouragement.

From Charlotte Brontë to Mrs. Gaskell

In an article in the *Cornhill* Mrs. Sarah A. Tooley has been permitted by Miss Gaskell to quote unpublished portions from Charlotte Brontë's letters in which reference is made to some of Mrs. Gaskell's books. Of "The Moorland Cottage," Charlotte Brontë wrote: "The little story is fresh, natural, religious." Recording her impressions of a chapter in "Cranford," she wished the paper had been twice as long. She thought Thackeray ought to retire to his chamber with a series of articles such as these, and remain there till he had learnt by vigilant study how to be satirical without being exquisitely bitter. "Ruth," she thought, excelled "Mary Barton" for beauty. "Your style never rose higher, nor, I think, have you ever equaled the power of certain passages," she wrote.

Her Love of the Poor

The Master of Peterhouse writes also in *Cornhill* a centenary tribute to the memory of Mrs. Gaskell. He says:

> Mrs. Gaskell's greatness of soul led her to love the poor—"the poor" in that widest sense of the term with which the English version of the Psalms of David has familiarized us: those who are oppressed and suffer from no fault of their own, but because no compassion for them has pierced the minds of the proud. It was thus that, as a dweller in a great manufacturing city, and as one who could in no case have passed sickness and suffering by on the other side, she had come to divine as the sovereign cure for the evils of the times the operation of sympathy between class and class. She was by no means the discoverer of this remedy, though she had not, we may be sure, waited to learn it from Disraeli, any more than it was she who taught its secret spring to Dickens, whose "Hard Times" coincided so notably with her second industrial story in date of production. But she stood at the height of the movement to whose force her literary efforts materially added, in which some of the noblest spirits of her own generation shared.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE OPENING OF KOREA

IN the newspaper notices and the various public discussions of the recent annexation of Korea by Japan, little mention has been made of the important part borne by the United States in opening the "Hermit Kingdom" to civilization. Indeed to such an extent has it been lost sight of, that probably few Americans under sixty years of age—taking the average run of citizens—could give even the name of the commodore who successfully negotiated the first treaty made by Korea with a Western nation. Perry and

THE LATE ADMIRAL ROBERT W. SHUFELDT

Japan are remembered; but Shufeldt and Korea have found no abiding-place in the list of historic events to which this country is wont to point with pride. And yet, when Shufeldt's work in Korea was done, a fellow officer wrote to him: "The making of the treaty will place you in history beside Perry; and when your detractors will have long been forgotten your name will still shine brighter than ever." In the *Political Science Quarterly* Mr. Charles Oscar Paullin gives an exhaustive account of the events that led up to and the incidents immediately attending the execution of the treaty, which is well worth reading both by the student of history and the private citizen.

This writer relates that in November, 1866, word was received in this country that the American schooner, *General Sherman*, which in the preceding August had sailed from Chi-Fu to trade on the west shore of Korea, had been wrecked on the Korean coast and that subsequently she and all her people had been burned by order of the king regent of Korea. Commander Robert W. Shufeldt was sent with a warship to investigate the loss; but this expedition as well as a subsequent one proved unsuccessful in obtaining any reliable information. In 1871 the United States sent Mr. F. F. Low, the American minister to China, with an imposing naval escort to Korea in the hope of negotiating a treaty; but an attack on a flotilla of the fleet and the retaliatory measures which followed were the net results, the local officials refusing to send our minister's letters to the king. In 1876 the Japanese secured a treaty with the new Korean dynasty; and this success inspired the United States Government with the desire to renew its attempts in the same direction. In the fall of 1878, Shufeldt, who, Mr. Paullin states, had "come to be regarded as one of the most eminent diplomatists of the navy," was entrusted with an important mission to certain Eastern countries, his orders from the Navy Department requiring him to "visit some port of the Corea with the endeavor to reopen by peaceful measures negotiations with that government." Shufeldt in due course reached Fusan; but the governor of that district refused to forward his letter to the king. A similar result attended his attempt to forward a letter through the Japanese Foreign Office; but in the summer of 1880 he managed to obtain an interview with Viceroy Li Hung Chang, to whom he made known his desire to conclude a treaty with Korea, and who invited him to his summer palace to talk over matters. Li promised to use his influence with Korea to bring about a treaty, and shortly afterward, the time allotted to his cruise having expired, Shufeldt returned to San Francisco. In the following year he was sent to Peking as naval attaché, "for the purpose of aiding Li in organizing the Chinese navy and of making a treaty with Korea by means of Li's assistance." Here he experienced varied treatment at the hands of Li, who at one time was all eager for the

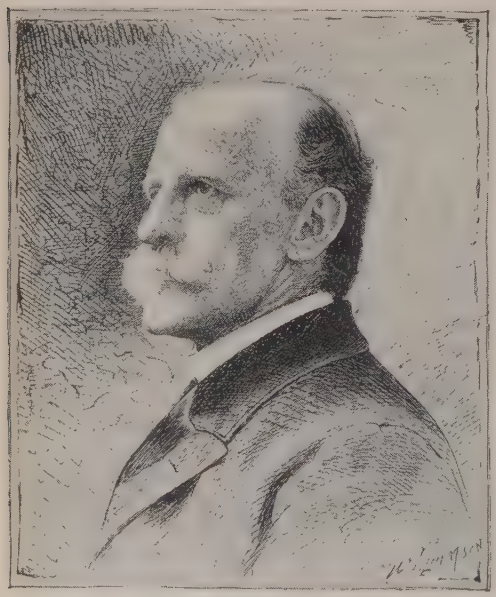
treaty and at another equally indifferent about it. At length the Korean Government intimated through Li that it was willing and desirous to make a treaty, and in the following March Shufeldt went to the viceroy's summer palace again to arrange the terms, it being evident that "the viceroy was to represent both his own government and that at Seoul." The only important differences between the first drafts of the treaty made by Li and by Shufeldt, respectively, turned upon the inclusion by the former of a sentence admitting Korea's vassalage to China. Ultimately Li waived this; and on May 22, 1882, at a spot on the Korean coast within sight of the U. S. S. *Swatara*, detailed for Korean service, the sealing, signing, and delivering of the treaty took place. Of the scope of this document Mr. Paullin observes:

> The treaty was much more comprehensive than the initial treaties of either our own government or other Occidental governments with China and Japan. . . . Among its important provisions are those permitting American citizens to trade at the open ports of Korea and to erect residences and warehouses therein . . . establishing diplomatic and consular representation, prohibiting traffiic in opium . . . and granting to the United States the privileges obtained from Korea by the most favored nation.

But, as Mr. Paullin remarks further, the success of Shufeldt's mission attracted little attention in America. Our people were not yet interested in the politics of the Far East; and the commodore was out of favor with the ruling powers at Washington. As a consequence of this disfavor and of the indifference of the people, the commodore never received the recognition in America that was legitimately his.

KOREA AND JAPAN'S CONSISTENCY

IN another article reviewed in this section an account is given of the treaty made with Korea by the United States under which important trade privileges were granted to this country. In the *North American Review* Dr. William Elliot Griffis, the well-known



DR. WILLIAM ELLIOT GRIFFIS
(Leading American authority on Korea)

author of "Korea the Hermit Nation," who has had forty-five years' experience with and study of the Japanese, writes:

> As for American interests, they are safe. Japan has a genius for disappointing the croakers and silencing the prophets of calamity. . . . I believe that Japan, the unquailing exponent of modern civilization in Asia, and the true middle term between Orient and Occident, will keep faith and do justice, not only with the nations at large, but with that country which she has ever recognized as her first, her best and truest friend—the United States of America.

Dr. Griffis asserts that at the beginning of her modern life Japan stood first for peace and the open door. When she made her treaty with Korea, that country received for the first time recognition as a sovereign state. Japan then attempted to redeem it from medievalism with all its cruelties and horrors and to coax it into modern national life. For years Japan lavished her money and lent her best statesmen to aid Korea into freedom and modern life. This was not altruistic benevolence. It was for her own safety that Japan lifted up the cowed and hermit vassal of China. "Great as were Japan's perils from predatory Western nations, the existence of a next-door neighbor bigotedly attached to the ideals of the ancient world was greater. To-day, outweighing all other things necessary for Japan's safety and future progress, is the necessity of a reformed China. In this view we have the key which unlocks the complicated situation in the Far East. It shows Japan consistent throughout."

Dr. Griffis gives an admirably condensed history of the Korean nation, in the course of which he pays a warm tribute to the influence of Buddhism on the "Issachar of nations."

In 1392 the new dynasty banished Buddhism from Korea, and its priests were forbidden to enter walled cities. Chinese ritual and dogmas were then installed; and from this date till the nineteenth century Korea "possessed no system of public law or apparatus of justice, permitted a system of cruelty and punishment worse even than China's, and neglected the development of the country's resources." To quote Dr. Griffis:

> Public hygiene was unknown. Until the missionaries came in 1832 the diseased, the aged, and the lying-in women were in large numbers put out in the fields or on the grassy slopes of the city walls, with a glass of water and a bowl of rice, to take their chances. . . . Hence when Japan definitely turned her face away from China to accept Western civilization, Korean official wrath was aroused, and the Japanese of 1868 were stung to madness by an insulting letter calling them traitors to Eastern culture.

Japan, in breaking away from the ancient life, naturally incurred the enmity of China. "No love has ever been lost between them, nor apparently is likely to be. Alliance between them is a dream."

In all their constructive work the Japanese have studied conditions rather than enforced theories. To-day Terauchi is to build a superstructure on foundations already laid by Ito. Of some of the things Japan has done for Korea Dr. Griffis mentions the following:

> Where there was no public provision for education, a system of manual training, common and high schools, and colleges, having already appropriated over $250,000. Where public hygiene was unknown, one half of the people dying of smallpox and syphilis being almost omnipresent, Japan has introduced waterworks, hospitals, and other means of preserving life, her appropriation to date rising above $6,000,000. Besides a railroad traversing the whole country, wagon-roads are built or contracted for at a cost thus far of $750,000. The center of graft and rottenness, the Imperial court, made up largely of eunuchs, sorceresses, geomancers, and fortune-tellers, has been cleansed.

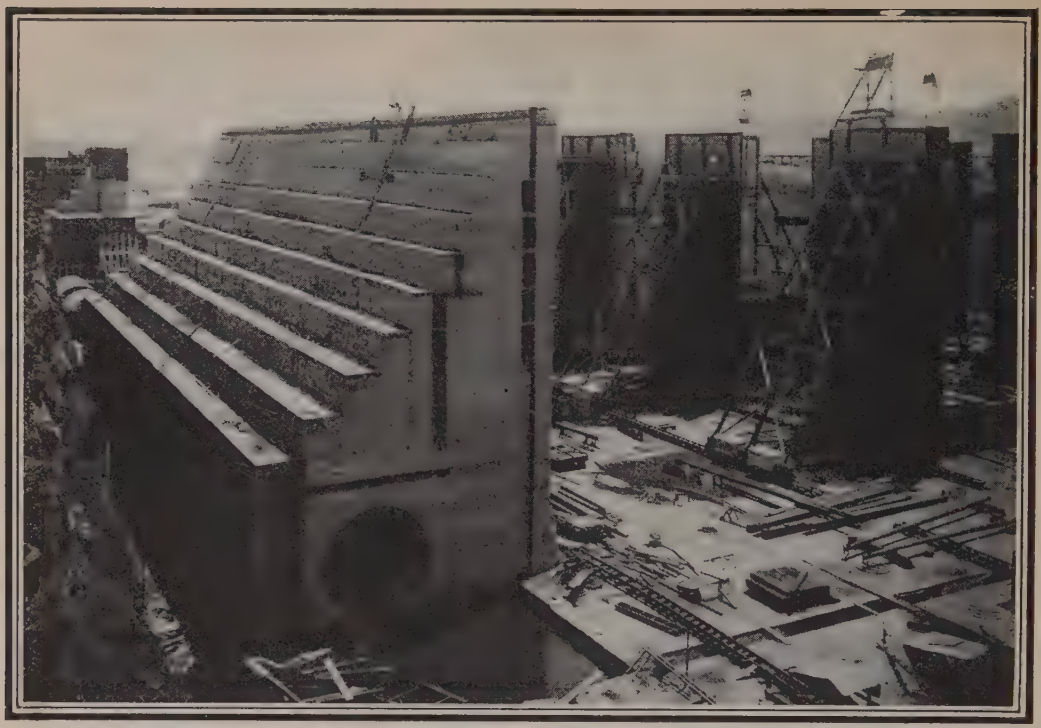
Dr. Griffis considers that Japan's problem in Korea is much like ours in the Philippines; that with altruism, justice, and sympathy she will give the world even greater surprises than thus far enjoyed. But she must expect to spend at least $15,000,000 annually for years to come. The influence of 250,144 professed Christians in Korea must also be counted for not a little. There are signs that the union of the two nations in heart and hand will, in spite of obstacles, be accomplished. Dr. Griffis utters his faith in the success of the Japanese in their attempt to amalgamate the peoples of the two countries—an attempt which, if realized, will eclipse all known peace victories.

PROGRESS ON THE PANAMA CANAL

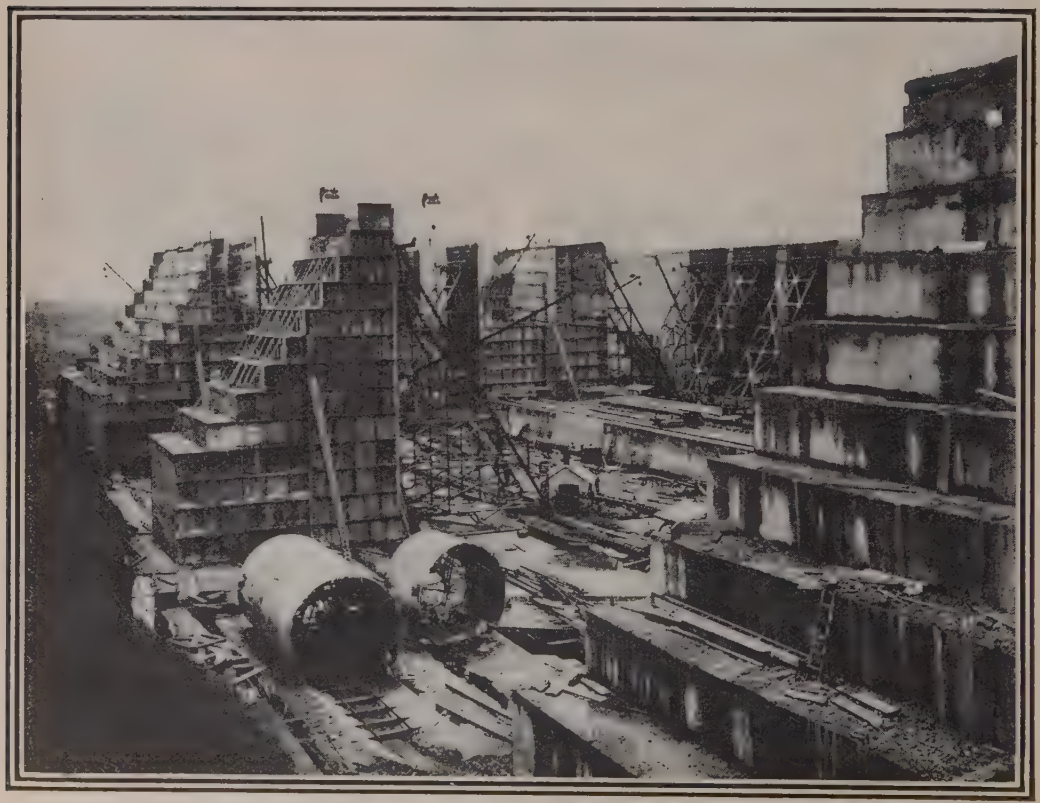
RECENT discussion as to the desirability or non-desirabilty of fortifying the Isthmian Canal renders particularly timely an article by Mr. Fullerton L. Waldo, F.R.G.S., in the *Engineering Magazine*, on the progress that has been made at Panama. The editors of that periodical, in a prefatory note, state that "Mr. Waldo's report of personal observations lately made on the Isthmus is welcomed because it expresses the verdict of a normal, healthy, well-informed and open mind free from commitment to any special or preconceived opinions." Mr. Waldo's account is additionally valuable by reason of the fact that he was at Panama in 1907, at which time the army administration was about to take hold of the work. He pays a tribute to the splendid service of Engineers Wallace and Stevens, whose work, he says, made possible the work that is going on now. The men of the army have "made good," and Colonel Gorgas, by showing white men how they can live in the tropics, has rendered inestimable service to humanity at large.

When Mr. Waldo was at the Isthmus in 1907, there was "one lonely little steam shovel courageously butting into the hillside at Gatum"; and on his return he was frequently asked: "Do you really believe they are going to be able to put the canal through?" The conditions he found existing in 1910 he describes as follows:

> We ran all over the premises at Gatun in the division engineer's track-automobile; we climbed into and around the huge lock-chambers, breathed the choking dust of the concrete-mixers, and risked the third-rail system animated by the magnificent new power-house. It was hard to believe it was the same place as the site of the furtive operations of the single shovel in 1907. The Chagres now rioted seaward through a 300-foot spillway channeled through a mound in the middle of the dam-site. . . . The great terraced lock-walls instantly challenged comparison with the work of the builders of the mausoleum of Cheops. The masonry work for the first pair of locks will be completed by November. The floor of the second pair is already prepared to receive the superstructure. The shovels are now grubbing 40 feet below sea-level to complete the necessary excavation for the third pair of locks—and this, it is expected, will be done



UPPER LOCKS, GATUN, SHOWING 208½ FEET OF EAST WALL COMPLETED



GATUN UPPER LOCKS, LOOKING NORTH FROM WEST BANK

by January. . . . The dam itself is to be a mile and a half long, 100 feet wide at the top, and 400 feet in thickness at the water-line.

Besides the Gatun dam and locks, there is another great factor on which the completion of the canal by 1915 depends—and that is the Culebra Cut. Mr. Waldo characterizes as nonsense most of what has been published in the United States about the slides at the Cut. The 1909 Report of the Canal Commission shows that the engineers expected them. As to the work actually done, the following figures are given: Excavation to August 1, 1910, including the allowance for the slides at Culebra shows 113,135,206 cubic yards excavated since May 4, 1904, when the Americans began work. Cubic yards remaining to be taken out, 69,402,560. The mere reports of the work of the shovels, however, is not, in Mr. Waldo's opinion, the best assurance that the canal will be built by 1915. To give his own words:

The most convincing exhibit at Panama is the character of the working population itself. . . . In 1910 the laborers in all particulars worthy of their hire are excessively in the majority, where formerly they were merely numerous. They have brought their families to the Isthmus, secure in the knowledge of healthful surroundings, good schools, a generally moral environment, social diversions, and a thoroughly satisfactory commissariat. The number of gardens in three years has increased greatly. The people really seem to care to make their dooryards beautiful. Panama begins to appear like home to them.

And what is, perhaps, the most favorable sign of all—the baseball rivalry is as fast and furious as that of the steam shovels.

FRANCE'S NON-SUCCESS IN MADAGASCAR

SINCE France, fifteen years ago, added Madagascar to her colonial possessions much has been written concerning the possibilities, the riches in natural resources, the glorious future of that remarkable island—an island comprising a territory as vast as Belgium, France, and Holland combined. Many writers, official and non-official, have spoken of Madagascar as a Promised Land, as an "Eastern France," whose inhabitants were to be recruited with emigrants from the French metropolis, as a colony whose successful development and phenomenal growth were to equal those of Canada. These rosy anticipations have not, it seems, been realized. On the contrary, according to an article by M. Emile Faguet, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the present state of the island is in many respects not far short of deplorable. This eminent writer says:

After the difficult times that followed the campaign of 1895, after the application of the principles of General Galliéni, and their transformation by M. Augagneur, after the hesitation, the uncertainty, the hopes and disillusions, the boisterous success of the one and the discouragements of the other, the conflicts of theories and interests of which the Residence at Antananarivo was the theater, one may ask whether the great island is a profitable conquest and whether the criticisms and recriminations of to-day are not signs of a reaction against the enthusiasm of past years.

One of the chief hindrances to the development of the colony has been the number and diversity of the races of which the population is composed. The natives number something like 2,500,000; and this total is made up of components almost as varied as those of our own Philippine possessions. The Hovas are foes of the Sakalavas; the Mahafali are always hostile; the Comoriens are sly and undependable; and several others, as the Antanosi, Sihanaka, and Tanala, are still savages. M. Faguet describes large tracts of territory in traversing which "one is sadly surprised by the deserted aspect of the country." Excepting the wood cut for fuel for locomotives and steam launches, the forest resources are almost unexploited. On large areas, where Chinese, Siamese, or Burmese would find the elements of a profitable commerce, the scattered Betsileos and Betsimisarakas vegetate apathetically. This "gloom of dismal spaces, this impression of solitude," are accentuated in the zone of the high denuded tablelands. Here, in the valleys that separate the vast ridges, "the rich land awaits vainly rice-plantations, fields of vegetables, and ponds of fish"; but the indifferent natives neglect to plant mangoes, peaches, guavas, oranges, eucalyptus, and Japan lilies, all of which would flourish in this region.

At the beginning of the French occupation, the island was said to be rich in gold and other minerals; but, though gold has been mined, the results have not been such as to lead to the acquisition of fortunes. In certain districts tourmalines, rock crystals, amethyst, turquoises, and emeralds are found; in other regions cattle have been raised and brought to market at a profit; in still others the cul-

tivation of rice is encouraged by the French Government; but development of trade and commerce as a whole is retarded by the insufficiency of transportation routes. The reports published at home of the "execution of great works of public utility" are not justified by the state of the ports and the roads. Of the towns, Antananarivo alone merits the name of city; the others—even Diego-Suarez—are less important than the little chief town of a French canton. Of all the native races the Hovas are the most interesting. At the capital they are seen at their best.

On the courts of the tennis-clubs they handle the racket with grace; their equipages dispute the palm with those of Europeans; a Hova medallist is director of music for the Government; and Hova amateurs are in the majority in the Philharmonic Society.

Of the Malagasy generally, however, M. Faguet draws a melancholy picture. He says:

The number of inhabitants either diminishes or remains stationary. This is easily explained. The Malagasy of the tablelands is ill protected against the variations of temperature. Summer and winter he is clothed in a shirt, vague drawers, and a lamba of cloth or cotton. In his house of wood, straw, or clay, open to all weathers, he is unable to keep himself warm from May to September; for fuel, when it is procurable, is both scarce and dear. . . . His hygiene is deplorable and tuberculosis is prevalent. Generally, the Malagasy is improvident or prodigal. If he hoards at all, it is to build a monumental mausoleum in which he may sleep his last sleep in a precious shroud. Manual labor is paid for at the rate of 20 centimes a day; and miners are satisfied with 60 centimes for 12 hours' work. In the country districts the sorcerer is still all-powerful; arts and handicrafts remain in a primitive condition. In his agriculture the Malagasy neglects fertilization, rotation-cropping, and the selection of stock; and he obstinately refuses to use the ordinary agricultural machines.

Alluding to the reported discovery of petroleum and coal in the western part of the island, M. Faguet says, that whatever may be the natural possibilities of expansion, capitalists and colonists will be unable without the aid of the Government to transform them into practical and profitable realizations. Good roads must be built; infanticide, now enormous, owing to the influence of the native sorcerers, must be stopped; foreign immigration should be solicited. A thousand Annamite families would in a few years transform the marshes of the island into rich rice-plantations; Malays would help the Hovas to raise cattle; and Chinese, Hindus, and negroes would furnish the labor indispensable for the public works. But for all this millions of francs would be necessary; and, the colony being too poor to provide them, a loan should be guaranteed by France for the purpose. Otherwise, the future of the colony will render fruitless the sacrifices already made for the conquest and pacification of the island.

LOUIS BOTHA FROM A GERMAN VIEWPOINT

THE achievements of General Botha, the famous Boer statesman and soldier, in the service of his country, may justly be called inspiring. In the face of a thousand odds—the grievances of English rule, the mistrust of him by his own countrymen aroused by his patient attitude to the governing power, he, by his sagacity and quiet, indomitable endurance has wrought wonders for his people.

The *Gartenlaube* (Leipzig) gives an interesting and highly appreciative account of the marvels accomplished by this heroic figure. The writer of the article, A. Schowalter, says in part:

If our well-informed journals and political wiseacres discuss the conditions in South Africa, they exhaust themselves in panegyrics upon England's magnanimous policy of conciliation. Never have panegyrics been more unjustly bestowed. The credit of restoring the country desolated by war, and the position of power occupied by the Boers, is due solely to Botha and his followers. Botha is an exemplar of the old Boer virtue of patient endurance. The English Commissioners often turned him down sharply when he made his unceasing demands and protests; he never grew tired of repeating them. As a party to the treaty, he was responsible to his people that it should be observed, and England did not observe it. Efforts were made to undermine his prestige; and the Boers, seeing his unfailing affability in negotiating with the government, grew mistrustful. They became weary of waiting, but Botha still ever counselled patience! He felt that steady persistence must finally conquer, and to this consciousness was added his confidence in the innate strength of his people. The man could not be killed off: that soon became the general feeling of the dominant powers. He is the strongest among us in patient endurance: that was the feeling of the oppressed.

Without indulging in inflammatory speeches, such as conditions gave ample occasion for, he steadily pointed to the evils of the English rule, until the people lost all confidence in it. Quietly, and without any spirit of revenge, he proceeded with the work of organization, and when the first political campaign took place, his ranks were in order and they gained the first victory.

The suffrage was so carefully distributed that the English calculated upon the election turning in their favor; it was thought impossible that the Boers could reap success in the industrial centers. That Botha put the economic interests in the foreground did not disturb the unity of his people, since their economic interests are not divided, while he gained adherents from the opposing camp where such is not the case. Thus could the Boers achieve a victory in the Transvaal; and thus could the Transvaal take the lead in the restoration of the Boer nationality, until union with Cape Colony and the former Orange Free State permanently secured the predominance of the Boer element, which will doubtless be likewise politically assured by a new suffrage law. How strong Botha feels himself, and how highly he rates the cultural significance of the Boers of South Africa, he showed most clearly when, on being entrusted with the formation of the first Ministry of the Federated States, he refused to summon men from different parties in order to form a coalition ministry.

The honor of his people hangs upon his name; and Botha has a strong feeling for that. Under the influence of the English press the Boer has long been generally regarded as the inferior of the Englishman in culture and statesmanship. English dominion was, indeed, sought to be justified on that ground. Men proud of their nationality, like Botha, suffer under such ignorant judgments. To eradicate that prejudice is a life-object with them.

And this saving of their name signifies at the same time the destruction of the nimbus that surrounded the English. For England is always held up as the model colonial power. Such catchwords are inherited like diseases. Never has a country laid bare its weak points more awfully than did England in its colonial policy in South Africa—above all, in the Transvaal. What did England make of it in five years? A country in debt, groaning under inner and outer oppression, torn by mistrust and hatred. Not alone the issue of the first elections, but absolute helplessness in face of the economic collapse, forced the rulers to transfer the administration to the Boers. It was theirs to right the ship of state, and they have done it brilliantly. There was no money for pensions, for railroads, for keeping up for a time the bankrupt English settlements; the peasants had lost their hopeful persistence, capital on a great scale remained aloof, and the state itself could secure loans under decent conditions only if guaranteed by the "mother country."

Then Botha became Premier. What he has accomplished in three years reads like a fairy tale. He paid interest on the huge debt with which English misrule had saddled the country, besides satisfying the claims of the dismissed officials of the former republic; completed the network of railways, gave aid to the peasants in their efforts to engage in corporate activity, created opportunities of work for his impoverished countrymen. And with all this the state treasury presented an abundant surplus every year. He dismissed the Chinese from the country and provided industry with African laborers, so that the money remained in the land. He has raised confidence within the country and to the country, so that gold flowed into it. Never has mining stood upon a firmer basis than now, and never has the credit of the state been higher. The mutual distrust, too, has given place to peaceful collaboration since the question of school and language has been solved and every element of the population knows that it is getting its due. One class alone has Botha antagonized—the English officials. He sent home the idlers and parasites—

GEN. LOUIS BOTHA
(Premier of United South Africa)

whole shiploads of them—whose only object was to serve long enough to obtain a pension.

Before the Boer war the people of the Transvaal had the greatest name among all the Boers of South Africa; in that conflict they forfeited much of their renown. It was generally expected after that event that Cape Colony would take the lead in the development of the Boer nationality. Botha has, in peace, restored the glory of their name; he has made his shattered country financially the strongest of the South African colonies, the provider of money of its brother states. And now that he has secured to his land the leadership of South Africa, it is the goal of his ambition to demonstrate that it is the mission of the Boer people alone—under the guidance of the Transvaal—to develop and govern South Africa. Not that he contemplates a forcible breaking away. He does not hate the English; he gazes down upon them with smiling superiority. He esteems their system of government, even though not the men who administer it. He cannot hope for support from any nation, as he has bitterly learned; he needs the "mother country" as a protecting wall until his people shall be great and strong enough to venture safely among the world-powers. Every nerve is meanwhile strained to hasten the time when it would appear an absurdity for the "mother" to keep its big daughter in leading-strings. Then the maintenance of English rule will become an impossibility, and no English minister will contend for it.

THE MILLENNIUM OF THE ABBEY OF CLUNY

FOR three days in September the little town of Cluny, near Macon in Burgundy, celebrated, with fêtes which the French journals describe as "magnifiques" and "fort belles," the one-thousandth anniversary of the founding of its celebrated abbey. Cluny is perhaps the greatest name in monastic history. In 910, Duke William of Aquitaine gave the village and valley of Cluny (or Clugny) to Bernon, abbot of Balme, to found there a branch of the Order of Benedictines. So rapidly, from the very outset, did the influence of Cluny spread, that in the eleventh century more than 2000 convents acknowledged its authority. Its abbey church, begun in 1089, and having five naves and seven towers, was the largest in Europe, and later served as the model for many a noted monastery. The Cluniacs even invaded England, their houses in that country numbering thirty-two when the monasteries were suppressed. Indeed, for three centuries—the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth—Cluny was the greatest religious power of the world: it made popes

THE GRAND HISTORICAL PARADE AT CLUNY

and aided the papacy in its struggles with the Empire; and kings and princes made pilgrimages to the famous abbey and granted it all sorts of privileges.

From accounts in *Illustration* and the *Monde Illustré*, we learn that the millennial celebration, which was arranged by the Academy of Macon, was carried out with great success and enthusiasm.

The Academy succeeded in the difficult feat of grouping the Government, the clergy, and the savants, and of establishing for the time being a truce of parties. One saw at Cluny, in a department the elect of which are Radical-Socialists, the crowd salute with respect the bishops as, cross in hand and mitre on head, they traversed the streets; one witnessed in the historic cortège side by side the sons of the oldest and most aristocratic families of Burgundy and the children of M. Simyan, deputy and former under-secretary of state.

The proceedings began with a congress of archæology and history, to which M. Réné Bazin delivered an eloquent address. He reminded his hearers that although the first aim of Cluny was to make saints, the abbey was also a great school of art and artists.

At Cluny, as at Monte Cassino, we know that besides the brothers devoted exclusively to psalmody and the study of the Gospel and to the clearing of forests, there were others who were calligraphers and illuminators, statuaries, mosaists, goldsmiths, bookbinders, and musicians. Many of their masterpieces have survived revolutions and are preserved in our libraries and museums. These artists, whose names have perished, asked neither the reward of gold nor that of glory. And among them were masters of the art that is the most perfect and eloquent of all—architecture. The architects of Cluny have constructed thousands of churches and cloisters; they have created a style; and to-day, quite often, when one asks, whether in France, Spain, England, or the Holy Land, what is the origin of a particular famous monument, the guide is obliged to reply: "The Burgundian abbey of Cluny."

In 1245 Louis IX (Saint Louis) visited Cluny and had there an interview with Pope Innocent IV. This notable event formed the subject of a historic pageant at the anniversary celebrations. We read:

The pious monarch, accompanied by his brothers, his mother, and his sister, Blanche and Isabella of Castile, and a numerous suite of nobles and gentlemen at arms, proceeded to the abbey, where the Pope, surrounded by monks, awaited him. The costumes and the caparisons of the horses were magnificent. . . . The velvet, silk, cloth-of-gold, the armor, coats-of-mail, the great swords of the Crusaders—all these defiling in the narrow medieval streets under a glorious sun, restored to us for an instant a dazzling feodality with its villeins, its aldermen, and its fools, who followed on foot.

The same writer observes with regret that of all the grandeur of Cluny only some ruins are now to be seen. In 1790, when the Constituent Assembly dissolved the Cluniac congregation, the town of Cluny purchased the famous abbey and pulled it down,—an act of vandalism denounced by Napoleon.

TRIBUTES TO HOLMAN-HUNT

THE opening article in the October *Contemporary Review*, by Mr. W. M. Rossetti, is devoted to Holman-Hunt. Hunt and the writer were contemporaries, and for most, though not all, of the painter's life, Mr. W. M. Rossetti saw much of him. After Hunt's second marriage (in 1874 or 1875 he had married his deceased wife's sister) Mr. Rossetti saw but little of him for a time, especially as Hunt was often out of England. In 1905, however, when his book on "The Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood" was published, the two old friends came together again, in spite of there having been various statements in the volume with regard to D. G. Rossetti which his brother thought not altogether correct. During the last year of the painter's life Mr. Rossetti seems to have visited him fairly often, and even stayed with him; and he was asked by the widow to be one of Hunt's pall-bearers. The article under review was written after returning from the funeral in St. Paul's.

Writing of Holman-Hunt about 1847, Mr. Rossetti describes him as

> a young man of sturdy and rather fleshy physique, somewhat above the middle height. His face was pale, his eyes light grayish blue, his hair abundant, straight, and of a rather pale yellow or sandy tint: it continued abundant till his death. His forehead was always remarkable—large, strong, and from an early date scored with a few horizontal lines. To see and hear him once or twice was to be satisfied that there was "something in him beyond the common." His nose was of full thickness, with an observably projecting tip: in his concluding years this peculiarity had almost disappeared. His talk —not wholly free from evidences of a scanty education, but these also disappeared as the years went on —was full of character and point and observation; thoughtful, and often humorous and diverting.

It was in 1848 that the "P.R.B.," as it is generally called, was formed, and that the association of Hunt and Dante Gabriel Rossetti became so close. At this time Hunt, says the writer, was very poor, and had to live with extreme economy. While sharing a studio in Cleveland Street, Fitzroy Square, with D. G. Rossetti, he had often to be content with a single herring, or something similar, for his day's meal, though he frequently dined at the Rossettis' table.

In 1852 one of the rare occasions arose when the writer spent several days together in Hunt's company. This was at a farmhouse at Fairlight, Hastings, to which Hunt went in order to paint his famous picture of stray sheep. Another inmate of this farmhouse at the time was Edward Lear, who had even then, before Hunt had won his fame, a very high opinion of the painter's merits.

Holman-Hunt might truly be cited as an instance of a cracked vessel lasting longest. He must have been tough—that is, made of good physical material—for he lived to be eighty-three; but, as the writer says, he

> was often and gravely out of health; indeed, since he returned from the East in 1856 I have seldom known him to be in good condition for long. At one time, some twenty-five years ago, typhoid fever drove him to the very door of death; and after that he became a victim to asthma, of which he at times gave me details so painful as to be almost harrowing. But nothing daunted him. Courageous in an eminent degree, physically and morally courageous, he fought his maladies as if they had been so many desert wolves or hyenas: he grappled with them and rebelled against them, and would not be beaten.

Hunt was essentially religious, "an earnest Protestant Christian in the full sense of the word"; but apparently not altogether widely tolerant. He was "a thorough and downright Englishman, and little disposed to admit that such outlandish personages as Chinamen, Japanese, Indians, Egyptians, or even Frenchmen, had any great *raison d'être* when brought front to front with the Briton."

Mr. Ford Madox Hueffer contributes to the *Fortnightly Review* for October an interesting appreciation of Holman-Hunt, the father of the Pre-Raphaelites. This is Mr. Hueffer's account of the message of the man:

> Inspired with the intense, unreasoning faith of the ascetic for the mysteries of revealed religion—inspired, too, with the intense and unreasoning desire of the ascetic for the rendering of truth, since he believed that truth and revealed religion were as much identical as are the one in three of the Trinity, so Mr. Holman-Hunt supported the fiery suns of the desert, the thirsts of the day, the rigors of the night, the contempt of his compatriots, and the scorn of his time, in the endeavor to prove that Our Lord was a Semitic boy or an adult Jew inspired with the ecstasy of a modern French anarchist; that His mother was a Bedouin woman of no particular distinction, or that the elders in the temple were a set of Semitic sheiks dressed in aniline dyed burnouses, packed together in wooden tabernacles, beneath a remorseless sun. This was the message of Mr. Holman-Hunt to his generation, a message surely very salutary and very useful. For of its kind, and as far as it went, it meant clearness of thought, and clearness of thought in any department of life is the most valuable thing that a man can give to his day.

The artist was declared an atheist and an effort was made to have him imprisoned!

CENTENARY OF THE AUTHOR OF "RAB AND HIS FRIENDS"

DR. JOHN BROWN

AT the time of his death (May 11, 1882) there was perhaps no more honored and beloved citizen of Edinburgh than Dr. John Brown. Visiting that city shortly after his decease, Mrs. Sarah A. Tooley, who contributes an interesting centenary sketch of him to the *Cornhill Magazine* (London), found it given up to reminiscences of "the kindly old physician, than whom even the great Sir Walter [Scott] had not rooted himself more deeply in the social life of 'Auld Reekie,'" we read:

> People recalled his familiar figure, with the benign face and the silver hair walking along Prince's Street on sunny days. . . . He loved Edinburgh, he rejoiced in her beauty, and he knew almost everybody in the place. . . . He did not often raise his hat. "My nods," he said, "are on the principle that my hat is chronically lifted, at least to women." . . . His acquaintances included all ranks and conditions of people, and one might say horses and dogs also. . . . He respected and sympathized with dog nature much as he did with human beings. . . . Once, when his terrier leapt from the seat opposite to him in the carriage through the open window, he merely remarked, "I expect he has recognized an acquaintance"; and on another occasion he said: "I have just met a deeply conscientious dog; he was carrying his own muzzle."

Born September 22, 1810, fourth of his line and name, in the old Secession Manse at Biggar, the first twelve years of his life were passed in that picturesque village. His father then became minister of Broughton Place Church, Edinburgh, and John entered the high school of the city. His grandfather and uncle were surgeons in Glasgow, and, after passing through the University of Edinburgh, John also decided to enter the medical profession. According to the custom of the time, he was articled as an apprentice to Professor Syme, the eminent surgeon. "One day into the Minto House hospital, where young Brown was, walked the dog Rab; and the incidents that followed afforded the young medical apprentice a theme which rendered him more famous than did his clinical studies." Even at this time, while yet an unformed youth, his "sweetness of face and charm of manner endeared him to all with whom he came in contact."

These were pre-anesthetic days; and young Brown found the operating table a trial to his sensitive nature. He therefore decided to become a physician. He spent two years at Chatham, where on the occasion of an epidemic of cholera he acquitted himself to the admiration of all the town. Years afterward, at a private dinner-party at which he and Dickens were present, the novelist, unaware of the identity of the hero with his fellow guest, spoke of the impression made on his mind by the fearless conduct of "a young Scottish doctor" during the cholera epidemic at Chatham.

It was his fellow student, afterward Sir Theodore Martin, who first urged Dr. Brown to undertake literary work, but he resisted the suggestion. Only when Hugh Miller sent him a commission with a check for £20 in advance, and his practical wife "grabbed the money," did he publish anything. Otherwise, as he told one of his biographers, he would probably never have written a word. The first series of his "Horæ Subsecivæ" was issued in 1858. It included his famous story "Rab and his Friends." Concerning this gem, the *Cornhill* writer relates:

> The immortal story was written "on the quick," to use one of Dr. John's favorite expressions. His uncle, the Rev. Dr. Smith, of Biggar, asked him to give a lecture in his native village. He had

never lectured before, but was anxious to say something to the "strong-brained primitive people" of his youth, and in a rare moment of inspiration he decided to tell them Ailie's story, the memory of which had never left him since his days in the Minto House hospital. . . . At twelve one midsummer night he sat down to tell the tale, and by four o'clock he had finished it.

When asked to write a novel, he used to say that manufactured conversation was beyond his powers. His "Marjorie Fleming" was a fit companion to "Rab and His Friends." Marjorie was the wonderful little maidie whom Scott used to carry off in his plaidie to his house, so that her quaint talk might freshen his weary brain. Swinburne linked the Doctor's two most popular characters in the lines

> Some happier island in the Elysian sea
> Where Rab may lick the hand of Marjorie.

As shown in his letters, the Doctor had strong likes and dislikes in his estimates of other writers. For him Scott and Wordsworth stood first of modern authors. Thackeray, he prophesied, would live when Dickens and Bulwer were no more. Carlyle and Ruskin were revered masters. His antagonism to George Eliot was pronounced: he found her "too disagreeably knowing; her books were made, not born." The second and third series of his "Horæ Subsecivæ" were published in 1861 and 1882; and a few weeks after the appearance of the latter volume the author died (May 11) in the city he loved so well.

> How long before our Northern Athens know
> Spirit so blameless, heart so rare, as thou?

asks Richardson in his lines to the memory of the deceased writer.

THE GROWTH OF LIVERPOOL

THIS is the subject of a paper in the *Nautical Magazine* by A. G. M'Lellan. The name of Liverpool, he says, does not appear in the Doomsday Book. But Henry II. made a grant of a portion of the South Lancashire Estate, as it was then called, which includes Liverpool, to Warren, Constable of Lancaster Castle. The deed by which the grant was made is lost, but another deed survives, dating from 1191, in which King John confirmed to Warren's son the grant made to his father. This document is the oldest in which the name of Liverpool is mentioned.

Liverpool is said to owe more to King John than to any other person. In his desire to complete the conquest of Ireland, and seeing how easily troops could be transported across from the Mersey, he exchanged certain other lands with Henry, Lord of Liverpool, for the Lancashire Estate, in August, 1207. After taking possession, he invited settlers to come to his new port, offering them liberal privileges if they came. So Liverpool began as a borough and trading center. In the Scottish and Irish wars of Edward III. Liverpool played a considerable part, and was regarded as one of the principal ports on the West Coast. During the Wars of the Roses the shipping belonging to the port was advancing but slowly. "In 1557 Liverpool owned thirteen vessels—the largest being 100 tons—and 200 sailors; eight years later the number rose to fifteen, and toward the end of the century the number increased to twenty."

In the year of the Armada Francis Bacon represented Liverpool in Parliament for four months. In 1555 a Spanish merchant complained that he had been robbed by pirates of Liverpool and Chester. Piracy raged in the English Channel and the Irish Sea. In 1633 two Liverpool vessels were captured by a Spanish pirate, who took up his station outside Dublin Bay. In 1699 Liverpool was the third port of the kingdom, her customs dues amounting to £50,000 per annum. About that time only 102 vessels, representing 8,000 tons, were registered as belonging to Liverpool.

To Liverpool belongs the honor of building the first wet dock in the world. This "old dock" was commenced about 1708 and was finished in 1720. It covered five acres and cost £15,000. The building of canals and the deepening of the small rivers adjacent to the Mersey raised Liverpool to the second place among the kingdom's ports. In 1750 the port owned 220 vessels. The main trade was with America and the West Indies.

Then Liverpool followed the lead of her old rival, Bristol, in the slave trade:

> The slave trade at this time was the glory of Liverpool. It was by far the most lucrative that the world has ever seen, and it was that which made the fortunes of the forefathers of many of her present-day merchant princes. Up to the year 1730 the slave trade was controlled by a company, to which all traders had to pay a commission of 10 per cent. for the upkeep of forts on the West African coast; but, by an act of Parliament, it was thrown open to all persons

willing to pay a registration fee of £2. Encouraged by the government, Liverpool merchants entered the trade with great willingness.

Between 1790 and 1792 the slave trade reached its zenith, Liverpool enjoying five-eighths of the English and three-sevenths of the whole European trade in slaves. Half of the wealth thus earned enriched Liverpool pockets. Liverpool vessels in eleven years carried 303,000 negroes from Africa to the West Indies, and sold them for over fifteen millions sterling. It was a Liverpool man, William Roscoe, who fought successfully for the abolition of the slave trade.

RECIPROCITY WITH OUR CANADIAN NEIGHBOR

IN the October issue of the REVIEW we noticed an article on reciprocity with Canada, setting forth an American view of the proposal. In the *National Review* (London) for the same month is an article by Mr. J. Castell Hopkins purporting to analyze the feeling of the Dominion on the subject. After giving a historical résumé of the tariff relations of the States and the Provinces, Mr. Hopkins reminds his readers that more than ten years have elapsed since an effort to rearrange the tariff question between the two countries has been made or seriously discussed in Canada. In the meantime Canadian effort has lain in the direction of expanding east and west, rather than north and south, upon developing British, Australian, and South African rather than American trade. Further, "the preferential tariff has come to be a permanent factor; the German dispute and surtax policy has steadied the public mind; a vigorous desire to protect and conserve natural products has replaced the almost wild wish of a decade or two ago to sell and get rid of them."

Mr. Hopkins believes that two specific interests in Canada would be greatly concerned in any reciprocity treaty with the United States, namely, agriculture and manufactures. He says:

> During the old reciprocity days . . . in the years before Western progress made a name for the greater Canada of to-day, the American market meant much to the Canadian farmer. It spelled prosperity in the fifties and sixties, and its partial loss meant temporary disaster. . . . To-day the farmer has met the threat of retaliation and tariff war with unconcern, and Canada has been almost strangely indifferent to the issue of the recent dispute. The chief reason is that Canadian export trade, which is mainly agricultural, has found the direct route for its natural market in Great Britain. Where, in 1873, we [Canada] sent to Britain $38,000,000, we shipped in 1909 $133,000,000. This was, in the main, an export of wheat and cheese and cattle and pork, and the various products from which a farmer can most readily see and feel results. Exports to the United States have also increased. They were $42,000,000 in 1873, and $92,000,000 in 1909.

The industrial interests of the Dominion will be a more vital point in the discussion, and will really prove to be the pivotal consideration.

> Canadians have not forgotten the period from 1873 to 1878 when United States manufactured goods were "slaughtered" here over a tariff wall of 17½ per cent., until home production was absolutely discouraged, revenues stagnant, trade at a standstill. . . . In recent years the importation of manufactured goods from the United States has totaled between $75,000,000 and $100,000,000 as compared with about $50,000,000 from Great Britain.

Canada's industrial advance since confederation—much of it due to moderate protection—has been remarkable. In 1871 her 41,259 industrial establishments represented $77,961,020 invested capital, and the value of manufactured products was $221,617,773; in 1906, under the new system, the figures for the respective items were: 15,796; $846,585,023; $718,352,603. To-day the capital invested and also the value of the yearly output may be estimated at 1,000 millions of dollars; and this is an interest to be reckoned with in any fiscal negotiations or tariff adjustments. And powerful as were the manufacturers in the old days before Laurier, they had not a tithe of the influence they have to-day. It must not be forgotten, however, that whereas prior to 1896 protection was regarded by one great political party as robbery, to-day moderate protection is the accepted policy of all parties.

In Mr. Hopkins' judgment much depends on England's approaching fiscal decision. Tariff reform in England would make reciprocity between Canada and the United States impossible. Reciprocity, if established before British tariff reform is introduced, will render difficult of realization, as regards any trade and tariff issues, a united British Empire of the future.

OUR TRADE SITUATION: A WARNING

IN the issue of the REVIEW for April of the present year we called attention to our waning trade balance and to the unpleasant fact that, in the previous February, for the first time in fifteen years, our commerce showed an actual excess of imports over exports. In the *North American Review* for October, Mr. Thomas A. Thacher, writing on the changing position of our trade, treats of the same subject; and the figures he presents—those for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910—are such as to call for very serious consideration. How poor is our trade balance for the last fiscal year, compared with the records for several preceding years, he shows by the following table:

Fiscal year ending June 30.	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.
1910..	$1,744,900,000	$1,557,800,000	$187,100,000
1909..	1,663,000,000	1,311,900,000	351,000,000
1908..	1,860,700,000	1,194,300,000	666,400,000
1907..	1,880,800,000	1,434,400,000	446,400,000
1906..	1,743,800,000	1,226,500,000	517,300,000
1905..	1,518,500,000	1,117,500,000	401,000,000
1900..	1,394,400,000	849,900,000	544,500,000

Though, at first sight, the decline appears to be almost entirely due to the increase in our imports, further examination discloses the fact that, while the exports of manufactured products has increased, our exports of foodstuffs have been steadily decreasing. As Mr. Thacher remarks:

> With a wheat harvest, in 1909, of 737,000,000 bushels, exceeded only once in our history, we find the abnormally small exports in the fiscal year just ended of only 88,100,000 bushels of wheat and flour, valued at $95,481,000. Except during 1904–05, when the 1904 crop was only 552,000,000 bushels, the wheat exports of 1909–1910 were smaller than in any year since 1876–1877.

It might reasonably be thought that the corn was being sent abroad indirectly through feeding to hogs and cattle, afterward shipped; but the erroneousness of this view is shown by the steady decline in our meat exports, which fell from $192,802,000 in 1908, and from $166,521,000 for 1909, to $130,632,000 in the year ending June last. This diminution is giving our business men cause for very grave apprehension; and the question naturally arises: Will the cereal surplus continue to decrease; and, if so, what effect will it have on the business of the country? Mr. Thacher's view is that the chief reason for the decline of our grain exports is that we are consuming at home an increasing amount of breadstuffs.

> The increased production of wheat brought about by larger acreage has not kept pace with the growth of population. . . . The average annual production of wheat from 1906 to 1910 was only 4.8% greater than from 1900 to 1904, while the estimated population was 8% greater in the second than in the first period. In addition to this, a recent investigation made by the United States Department of Agriculture, showed an increase in domestic consumption of wheat annually of from 5.11 bushels per capita, in 1900, to 6.34 in 1908.

The decrease in wheat production per capita was naturally accompanied by a rise in prices in the United States; but these high prices for American wheat have not been followed by the world's market price in Liverpool. The wheat-importing countries that once looked mainly to America are now relying to a great extent upon other nations. For example, whereas the imports of wheat to the United Kingdom for the three years 1900–1902 averaged 62%, from the United States, those for the seven years 1903–1909 averaged only 27 %.

Similar changing conditions have affected corn and such other exports as depended upon the former state of agriculture in America. Mr. Thacher cites Mr. J. Ogden Armour as saying of the shipping of cattle abroad:

> The meat export business from the United States to Europe is dead. South America is furnishing the meat that Europe consumes, and this country cannot compete with advantage with South America. Cattle conditions there are as they were in the West twenty-five years ago.

As to the remedy for the present state of things, Mr. Thacher does not think much is to be expected from increased acreage in wheat. Rather must we increase our exports in another direction. Increasing exports of manufactures must take the place of the declining shipments of grain. And the problem of the United States is to keep the prices of manufactured articles down to an export basis. They must be kept at a price that will ensure their being taken for foreign markets. To this end, the cost of production must be cut down; and to do this high wages must be brought down. The present system of high wages and high cost of living must be supplanted by lower wages and lower cost of living. The whole scale of prices in America must work down toward a European basis. Such a readjustment of prices, says Mr. Thacher, may take place easily or it may be a slow process, accompanied by distressing industrial times and, it may be, political chaos. But it has to come; for our present price level blocks our progress.

KING GEORGE ON HIS TRAVELS

IN the *Revue de Paris* of September 15 there is an article on the travels of King George, by Mr. Joseph Watson, who, as Reuter's correspondent, accompanied the King on his Colonial and Indian tours.

As Prince of Wales, King Edward was well known all over the Continent, especially in France. Very few people on the Continent can claim to know the present King. But his alert and genial presence, his sympathetic and sincere voice, and his cordial handshake have long been familiar to hundreds of thousands of his subjects in the most distant portions of his vast empire. The European public are now asking whether he will display in international policy the same intuition, the same tact as his father. Will he not rather be occupied with the exigencies and the interests of the empire to the exclusion of problems of European diplomacy? Will he not be the Sailor King, impregnated with the traditions of the navy, and anxious for the glory of his fleet to the point of being tempted at some critical moment to throw into the balance the weight of that formidable engine of war, instead of working indefatigably, like Edward the Peacemaker, for the maintenance of peace? The best reply has been given by King George himself when he declared, after King Edward's death, that he had lost not only a father, but a dear friend and counselor, and that he would make it his care to walk in the steps of his father and continue his efforts to consolidate the peace of the world.

The writer gives an account of the early naval training of the Prince, of the cruise of the *Bacchante*, and of the other years passed in the service in the Mediterranean and elsewhere. The death of his brother in 1892 modified his entire future, and compelled him to devote himself to the affairs of the nation. But the two imperial missions to Australia, etc., and to India have been the apotheosis of his life as Prince. The court of the Duke and Duchess in the Britains beyond the seas was essentially democratic in character, and the receptions brought the heir to the throne in close relations with the masses of the colonial populations, who were enabled to approach their future sovereign with an ease unknown to their brothers in the mother country. They could shake hands with him, listen to his voice, and even enter freely into conversation with him. In the course of a single morning at Melbourne the Duke shook hands with 4,000 citizens of Victoria—vigorous handshakes, sometimes indiscreetly prolonged. Only once did he pause for an instant to rub his hand. It was suggested that the presentations should be suspended for a little time that he might rest. "Oh, no; I'll see it through," he said. Next day he only complained of his left arm being quite benumbed.

To see everything, to study everything, to understand everything—that was the object which King George has always had in view, both while traveling and at home. Nothing escapes him. This visit to the colonies brought him face to face with all the problems, all the interests, political, social, commercial, naval and military, of what is now his empire, and he did not miss a single opportunity of informing himself. He was as much interested in men as in institutions. He had preserved the methodical and laborious habits of his youth. He has his private journal in which he registers daily his acts and his impressions. It would be difficult to exaggerate the influence on him and on his subjects of these travels.

The King certainly possesses the faculty for taking pains. He has, besides, the broad mind, free from prejudices, of the traveler who knows men and who knows how to appreciate them. Above all, he has common sense. One evening he related that in a certain colonial city there was a gutter journal which had published a series of articles anything but complimentary to him, or rather to his ancestors, that he had read all of them, and had even preserved them. The ministers proposed to suppress the paper, but the Prince would not hear of it. "It would only give the beggars the advertisement they want." To his subjects beyond the seas King George is a real personality, known and loved.

But it was in his speeches to his distant subjects that King George revealed himself most of all. He speaks admirably. He has a clear, sonorous, and sympathetic voice. He speaks in a manner at once frank, direct, and convincing, without the least affectation. His colonial audiences listened enchanted. His eloquence owes nothing to the arts of the demagogic rhetorician; it commands by its vigor, sincerity, and simplicity. He always uses the right word in the right place. The note is never forced. He attaches too much importance to his public declarations to improvize them. His "Wake up, England!" speech in London is the most

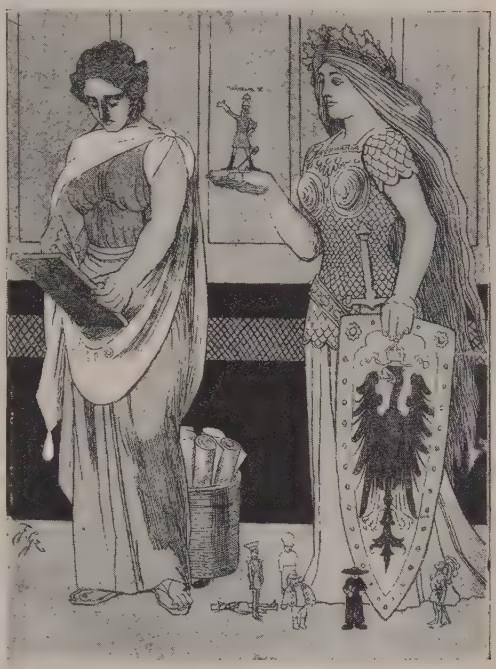
remarkable he has yet uttered. There was truly only one speech at the Guildhall banquet that day. His appeal produced an electrical effect. The entire nation recognized that the traveling Prince had observed and chronicled, and that his deductions were those of one who had seen with his eyes and heard with his ears.

THE KAISER AND SOCIAL DEMOCRACY

IN the September number of the *Preussische Jahrbücher* "D." offers a few remarks on the Kaiser's recent speeches.

He does not see why the Kaiser's words should have caused so much irritation. Social Democrats and Liberals are always demanding the parliamentary system of government for Germany, and it is only right and fair, he thinks, that the principle of the hereditary monarchy should also be powerfully upheld. In no wise has any harm been done to the constitutional rights of the Reichstag. In fact, it is the duty and the right of the Kaiser, maintains the writer, to defend the nature and the functions of the Crown against the pretensions of those who believe in the blessings of the parliamentary *régime*, and least of all should the Kaiser be reproached for announcing that he intends to go his own way without regard to the opinions of others. The Reichstag is not a unity but a countergame of a hundred different and opposed forces on which outside influences may be brought to bear, and does not experience show that it is often greatly influenced by the Kaiser? Would Germany, for instance, ever have acquired a Colonial policy or a fleet if the Reichstag had followed its own natural instinct?

But, adds the writer, the moment chosen for the imperial declaration at Königsberg was unfavorable and "previous." Social Democracy will have many victories, and will celebrate a great triumph at the next General Election. Nothing can prevent that, and it is best to let things take their course. The time to strike is the moment when Social Democracy has proved incapable of practical politics and when public opinion feels outraged. Then will be the opportunity to proclaim the monarchy as the instrument of God, and then, though not without many crises and a great struggle, will this banner finally have the victory.



THE VERDICT OF HISTORY

GERMANIA (to the muse of history): "Just look at this bright youth."

CLIO: "I've no time for short stories; I'm writing serious history."

From *Floh* (Vienna)

Growth of Social Democracy

The *Sozialistische Monatshefte* for September is again a special number, *à propos* of the great meeting of the Social Democratic Party at Magdeburg. Writing of the party in 1910, Wilhelm Schröder informs us that the organized membership amounts to 722,830, against 633,309 in 1909. These figures include 82,645 women members, against 62,259 in 1909. During the past year the party has held 29,826 meetings of members and 13,184 public meetings, and has distributed 23,000,000 leaflets and 2,500,000 pamphlets, etc. An important event causing a good deal of commotion in the party is the recent action of the Baden representatives. On July 14 the seventeen members of the party in Baden voted for the local budget contrary to the party's principles. Eduard Bernstein, who deals with the case, rather defends than blames

their action in the matter. He says that the vote of the Baden representatives can only be regarded as a breach of discipline in form against the party as a whole. No matter how much noise is made over the action of the rebels, the fact remains that their formal error was the observance of a right which should never have been taken away from them. The principle, "equal rights, equal duties," cannot possibly be brought into harmony with the equal conduct in unequal circumstances.

THE SPIRITUAL ORIGINS OF AMERICAN LITERATURE

TO read the voluminous literature placed upon the American market to-day, and to judge it by its preponderant specimens, would appear to disprove the conclusion that its beginnings were either religious or spiritual. This is, nevertheless, the conclusion reached by M. Firmin Roz, a French literary critic, whose fame is sufficiently well established in Europe to assure him a large circle of readers. He voices his opinion concerning the American mind and its literature in an article contributed to the *Correspondant* (Paris). He says in part:

> The process of building up a vast country involves the most arduous labors which are known to the sons of man. Cultivating the soil, settling, moving and removing the frontier, fighting the savage, exploring vast territories, tearing up huge forests, exploiting natural wealth, organizing society and preparing new regions for immigration—all these herculean labors were known to the first American settlers. . . . There was a certain amount of spiritual activity to spare, and, unlike old communities, it took the direction of religion, not cultivation of the mental graces. Christianity, as we know, has assumed strange enough shapes and forms in America, but simply because it was the only form of spirituality that could appeal to a pioneer community carving out civilization under the most heroic hardships. Their Christianity was all they possessed, and consequently their religion alone took the place religion usually shares with poetry, metaphysics, science and art.

Consequently, during the Colonial period, continues this writer, literature was practised only as an isolated art; and it confined itself, at that, to chronicling, without any attempt at literary grace or form, the toils, strivings and anxieties of the puritan fathers and people, in the social life, in the exploration areas, and in the domain of political organization.

> Hence three types of writings: the theological, like the "Day of Doom," 1662, the most popular work in America before the Revolution; the adventurous, like the "History of the Plymouth Plantation"; or the political, like Captain Smith's "True Relation of Virginia" (1608), which may be considered the first work of Anglo-American literature. . . . One great literary characteristic of importance, in these works, is their power of observation. The writers are struck with what they see; they feel its grandeur and are penetrated with its force of mystery and novelty.

M. Roz will not admit that this puritanism did or can inspire anything but a very mediocre kind of ideal. The puritan temperament developed, he says, a very forceful but, at the same time, a very narrow type of mind. If the puritanical idea has been a great force in America's practical history, he is not willing to allow that it has proved itself anything but a "forceful weakness" in literary endeavor. It was the saving of normal classic American literature, says M. Roz, in effect, that there appeared on the scene a type between the hard Puritan of New England and the bright Cavalier of the South, namely, the rich citizen from New York or Philadelphia, fond of joyous living, not over-educated, but sociable and frank, with a certain degree of polish. With his arrival came the real *début* in America of a national literature that typified the essential Americans, not unmindful of religious duties and the call of conscience, but also attached to the good things of the world. Says M. Roz:

> New England was the center from which the intellectual life of the United States radiated. Religion had concentrated in that region all its most prolific energies; these energies transformed themselves into thought, and thence into literature of various types—philosophical, poetical, historical. A moral aristocracy, refined by generations of culture and puritanism, came out of these states and gave the best of their intellectual worth to the growing nation. It may be said that till the middle of the nineteenth century only New England made its voice heard in literature and New England was the incarnation of the spirituality of puritanism in religion. Its effect has persisted in the salient characteristics of the spirit of Americanism, and must, with its undercurrents, ever continue to mark its best type of literary worth.

THE POLICY OF KING EDWARD

LORD ESHER has contributed to the *Deutsche Revue* for September an article entitled "King Edward VII and Germany," in which he endeavors to explain to German readers the real character and policy of the King.

He says the view so widespread outside the British Isles that King Edward initiated the foreign policy of his country is quite imaginary. The King was much too sensible, and the *rôle* which he had to play as constitutional ruler was too clearly prescribed to permit such an idea to gain access to his mind. At all times he recognized that the determination of the policy of Great Britain was the affair of the ministers in office, and that it was for him to approve or disapprove, and then carry it out emphatically. It was the latter function which he exercised with such clearness of vision and in such a tactful manner as to win for himself not only the gratitude of his people, but the admiration of all competent judges in the whole civilized world.

The leaders in both political parties found in him not only a powerful ally, but an invincible champion of their foreign policy. The foreign policy of the ministry in office was in his eyes—what under a constitutional government should be regarded as a matter of course—the policy of the nation, and consequently the policy sanctioned by the sovereign. He never hesitated or looked back. His mental attitude greatly resembled that of Queen Victoria. If ever the complete correspondence of Lord Beaconsfield should come to light it will be evident that in the eventful years 1876–78 the attitude of Great Britain to the Eastern Question was due in a great measure to the influence of the Queen who, however, had nothing to do with the choice of the policy adopted towards Russia at this time. But as soon as she and her people were committed to it by the action of the ministry she never hesitated to put into practice what in principle had been accepted.

Moral and physical courage have always been characteristics of this royal house, and both qualities were highly developed in King Edward. When the Queen died it was said her death had been hastened by the anxieties of the Black Week in the winter of 1899–1900, and the notion has also been prevalent that the political crisis hastened the death of the King. Both statements are untrue. The Queen always believed that her army would be victorious in South Africa, and the King never doubted that he could surmount the political crisis in a peaceful manner and without harm to his prestige. In all things the fundamental trait in his character was courage. At the same time he did not like conflict. He was not only a promoter of peace, but a friend of peace.

Above all, he was a patriot and a king, and in both capacities he deemed it his duty to watch over the honor and safety of the people whose ruler he was. He was in agreement with the majority of his people in the desire that the sea-power of Great Britain should be maintained on the high scale necessary for the defence of the country. But never would it have occurred to him to regard with feelings of envy, or irritation, or uneasiness the growing power of the German Empire. In this respect he shared the sound conviction of the large majority of the British nation, that within the four quarters of the world there is room enough for Great Britain and for Germany. His mind was free from insular prejudices, and he remained uninfluenced by the resounding words of those who saw nothing but harm in the endeavors of the other great powers to increase their fighting forces. On the other hand, he was determined that nothing should be left undone to strengthen the defensive forces of Great Britain, for he was convinced that the security of his own country against hostile invasion was the best guarantee for the peace of Europe. He was too sensible and had too great a knowledge of the world and of the commercial rivalry of the European states not to appreciate the efforts of Germany to increase her sea-power and extend her colonial enterprise.

He regarded war between Germany and England as a disaster to both nations; at the same time he was unable to regard disarmament or limitation of armaments under existing circumstances as anything but a bad dream. No one could be long in the *entourage* of the King without noticing how much he loved Germany. No one could have seen the Kaiser and the King together without remarking that the two men, notwithstanding their different temperaments and the divergence of their ideals, bore an extraordinary likeness to one another, that blood was thicker than water, and that not only mutual esteem, but genuine affection, underlay their intercourse.

Again, it is ridiculous to say that the

King even suggested the *entente* with France. What he did was to accept enthusiastically the policy of the Secretaries of State, not from any hostility to Germany or any other great power, but because France now, as always, gives the keynote for European peace. Also there is no English patriot worthy of the name who does not look forward to the day when the mighty German Empire will be included in the bond of friendship which now unites England and France. The main object of such a combination would be a guarantee of the *status quo* in northern and central Europe.

MARIE NESSELRODE: AN INSPIRER OF POETS

IN her "Wagner Memoirs," published about a year ago in the *Revue de Paris*, Madame Judith Gautier makes mention of Marie Nesselrode (Countess Kalergis-Muchanoff), the inspirer of the poem "La Symphonie en Blanc Majeur," written by her father, Théophile Gautier. Writing in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of August 1, M. Ernest Seillière has an interesting article on this lady, based on various volumes of "Memoirs" and the "Letters" of the Countess to her daughter in particular.

Born in 1823, Marie Nesselrode was the daughter of Count Frederick Nesselrode and his wife, a Polish lady. When the Count and his wife separated after a few years of married life, Marie was brought up and educated by her uncle, Count Charles Nesselrode, the Russian Chancellor, with his two daughters, who were about the same age. She was not quite sixteen when Jean Kalergis, a Greek, living at St. Petersburg, proposed to marry her, and her aunt, the Countess Charles, announced his wishes with the words: "M. Kalergis has asked for your hand; he is a good man with a large fortune, and I think you will be happy with him!" Not many months after their union, in 1839, Marie and her husband parted, and in another two or three months, their daughter was born. In 1863 M. Kalergis died, and in 1864 Marie married Sergius Muchanoff, retaining her title of Countess.

After such a *début* in the world life promised to be difficult and tempestuous for Marie, but she nevertheless came out of the trial victorious, and, as she said to her daughter with legitimate pride, she won friends. The writer points out that we must recognize that she also possessed efficacious weapons to assure this triumph. Undoubtedly, her distinguished birth and the eminent position of her uncle—who regarded her as his adopted child and never deserted her at the most difficult periods of her life—played no small part. Count Charles was a second father to her, and in her the Chancellor had a true friend of superior intelligence and virile character. She was his *confidante*, and often his inspirer in matters of diplomacy. A more powerful weapon was her imposing beauty. She was very fair, and altogether a very big woman, but admirably proportioned. Resembling a Valkyrie much more than a Parisian, she received a great deal of homage, while poets like Gautier, Heine, Alfred de Musset sang her praises. Another exceptional advantage was that she was an excellent pianist, and conscious of her artistic worth, she would say when she was going to play, "When I am at the piano even kings remain silent." She was closely associated with Liszt, Wagner, Rubinstein, and Madame Viardot, and finally became a passionate apostle of Wagnerianism, calling herself Wagner-Plenipotentiary to the Slav countries. To her musical genius must be added a remarkable intelligence, wide culture, and tremendous energy.

Thus endowed by nature and favored by circumstances, she rapidly created for herself a European position. She made a sort of speciality of friendships with sovereigns, and on one occasion her *salon* at Baden was a veritable reunion of kings and other royalties. At Warsaw, her native place, where she often went to stay with her father, she was quite a queen among her compatriots. What she needed, said her father, was the great world, a diplomatic corps, many strangers. In the insurrection of 1863 her heart was cruelly divided between her obligations to Russia and her sympathy for Poland. In vain she preached mutual tolerance to both parties. Her second husband, Colonel Sergius Muchanoff, was prefect of Police at Warsaw, and it was on the powerful recommendation of his wife he was nominated Director of the Imperial Theatres in the Polish capital.

The writer, naturally, has a good deal to say of the Countess' French sympathies, alienated again by the Crimean War, the

war with Italy, and especially the events of 1866. In the summer of 1870 she was at Weimar at the musical fêtes organized in honor of Liszt and Wagner, when war was declared. Napoleon, once in her eyes "the greatest man of modern times," now seemed to her the greatest criminal of history. She uttered the most violent diatribes against the French, but after Sedan she was filled with pity. Returning to Warsaw, she organized the raising of a fund on behalf of the French prisoners, she was moved by the prolongation of the siege of Paris, and she was angry against the government of the National Defense for prolonging a useless struggle. Even German unity as cemented at Versailles had not the privilege of satisfying her. The haste of King William to assume the title of Emperor, which in justice should not have been for his personal glorification or for the glorification of Prussia, but as a symbol of national fusion, made an unfavorable impression upon her. The victorious monarch should have "waited for the conclusion of the Bavarian question and have summoned men in frock-coats; deputies and not militaries!" The new era of liberty and German loyalty of which she had been dreaming was now only to be looked for from the Crown Prince (the future Emperor Frederick) and the thinkers of the nation. Finally, she showed some sympathy with Napoleon, the victim of the ignorance of the lower classes in France, an ignorance exploited against him by the lies, the hatred, and the envy of the parties of disorder!—after which she applauded the triumphal entry of the Prussian troops into Berlin.

THE LITERARY MOVEMENT IN SWITZERLAND

WRITING in *La Revue* (Paris) on the literary movement in the Romance districts of Switzerland, M. Horace Choisy remarks that, in contradistinction to the Genevese the Vaudois have a naturally poetic and picturesque turn of mind which is favorable to flights of the imagination. They have, in fact, a very fine literary past of which the present is worthy, even if it does not surpass it. For example, M. Edouard Rod has gained a reputation that has spread beyond the frontiers of the French language; of another quality but with remarkable gifts are MM. Morax and Ramuz; while in a field entirely local M. Benjamin Vallotton also has become known beyond the confines of Switzerland, the French Academy having crowned his work *La Famille Profit.* In the course of a short critique of this work M. Choisy observes:

> To write of simple things is somewhat difficult; for with such subjects it is easy to fall into the monotonous and insipid. M. Vallotton has escaped this snare: he has made of the family life of the petty tradesman of Lausanne a tableau varied, sparkling, true, and very amusing. On a smaller scale, he reminds one of Daudet.

Of one of M. Vallotton's characters in the book, the critic says:

> Already in *Torgnoluz* he has depicted with emotion the martyrdoms of the humble and the disinherited. He strikes the same note in the portrayal of César, the son of M. Profit. To this poor boy nature has denied legs. After many delays the doctor at length puts him on crutches. But what his body lacks is more than made up to him in mind. Obliged by his infirmity to be much alone, he acquires in intuition that which boys of his age expend in games and sports. He, however, forms the center of the family. His chamber is the rendezvous of all who seek to escape from the bustle of the daily life. . . . By the cultivation of his internal faculties César possesses a keen perspicacity. He is able to read men. . . . Unable to enjoy physical pleasures, César receives from the flowers and from nature impressions sweet and exquisite. In this poor unfortunate one M. Vallotton has embodied a delicious poem, which gives to his book a note of tenderness.

M. J. Ramuz, also, is to the fore with his *Jean Luc persécuté.* Of this work M. Choisy says:

> While less characterized by powers of observation than the work of M. Vallotton, M. Ramuz's book evidences distinctly literary style. The fluidity of language, the discreet and just expression in the descriptions, denote the true scholar. *Jean Luc persécuté* is the recital of the events which beset a poor distracted mountaineer. One of the effects of his infirmity is to level the horizons of life. For him there is neither good nor evil. His life runs on monotonous and implacable as the torrent that carries along the fallen leaves and branches. After having been cruelly deceived by his wife and having lost his only child, madness seizes him. For a time his malady partly leaves him, and he becomes joyous. He believes he has his son again, and rocks in his empty arms an imaginary object which he thinks is a little child. Then seeing his faithless wife nursing the child of his rival, a terrible fury seizes him. He sets fire to the farm of the faithless woman, and flees to the mountains, pursued by the enraged peasants. Soon he is cornered like a stag at bay. He makes a gesture with his arms to throw something into the abyss: it is his child that he thinks to kill and

save from the angry leader. He himself seeks death over the precipice. Nothing could be more dramatic than this narrative. M. Ramuz does not analyze: he shows the thing as it is.

The literary movement in Romance Switzerland is a vigorous one. In addition to the works above cited, M. Choisy names the *Nos Mensonges* of Noélle Roger, the *Beaux Dimanches* of Dr. Bourget, the *Anne Sentéri* of Virgile Rossel and the *Poésies* of Aloys Blondel. Of these authors the critic remarks generally that, combined with the faculty of scrupulously exact observation, one finds distinctly artistic form. This he considers to be an indication of great intellectual vitality.

HUMAN ADAPTATION TO GEOGRAPHIC CONDITIONS

THE influence of man on nature, and the influence of nature on man, might be given as a terse description of an unusually interesting article contributed to the *Correspondant* (Paris) by M. Jean Brunhes, rector of the University of Fribourg. This writer shows how man surmounts seemingly insuperable obstacles in establishing places of human habitation, and, on the other hand, how nature's forces determine the location of many a city. Earthquakes at Lisbon, San Francisco and Messina; cyclones at Bengal, Madagascar, and Tahiti; volcanic eruptions at Guatemala and Martinique; deadly explosions of gas in the deep galleries of Courrières—all of these bear witness to the all-powerful forces of nature vis-à-vis with human life; but even here man is found adapting himself to the new conditions: if men perish in the ruins, other men build new houses, work the soil, and replant the vines on the scarcely cold ashes. A new Messina arises on the ruins of the old.

Man, says M. Brunhes, is bound to his particular locality by his work, by the house he builds, by the field he cultivates, by the career he chooses, etc. In this way are explained the destiny of human groups and the interests which divide them. In this connection we cite the following extract from the article under notice:

> In traveling through Palestine, I have been struck with the new features that certain events in the lives of the Apostles take on when considered in the light of their geographic setting. Christ does not find disciples among the peasants of his own town, Nazareth; on the contrary, he is followed by fishermen from the Lake of Tiberias. Now, the inhabitants of Nazareth are small and patient cultivators of the gardens which one sees on the flanks of the slopes, enclosed with walls of white stones; they are obliged to remain on the land that they cultivate; and their ambition has no further horizon than the walls which border their corner of earth. They are by nature rebels against new ideas and things; and their very work prevents them from undertaking adventures, even to follow the most captivating leader of men. The fishermen of the Lake, on the contrary, are rowers and nomads by the very necessities of their calling. After a day's successful fishing they could rest tranquilly anywhere. . . . We do not say that the fishers of Tiberias were fatally bound to follow Christ; but the geographic conditions of their environment and of their work predisposed them better than the gardeners of Nazareth to be attracted by the Galilean, and helps us to understand better the facts of history.

It is essential that men should know exactly the real natural conditions that encompass their life and the precise geographic facts from which they are derived. With a rare and ingenious suppleness the human mind accommodates itself to conditions the most diverse. What paralyzes man is the abnormal and the unexpected. Says M. Brunhes:

> Five degrees below zero are more terrible for the Neapolitans, who dwell in unheated houses, than −20 for the Swiss, who are fully prepared for winter's cold. New York is in the same latitude as Naples; but it is colder there than at St. Petersburg, and at the lowest temperature the men of New York suffer but little, if at all, while the cold claims numerous victims among the populations of the south of Italy, who are ill nourished, ill clothed, and indifferently lodged.

Life in Egypt has been from all time regulated, even to the smallest detail, not solely *in spite of* the rise of the Nile, but *in view of* it. The inundation is always a real inundation, with its violence and its dangers; but it is there so closely associated with every creative and cultural economy of Egypt, that the natives not only count upon it, but they discount it.

Of all the geographic conditions, distance is the one obstacle to be conquered, and it is an obstacle to be measured by time. Recalling the contemporaneous struggles between Spain and the United States, between England and the Transvaal, between Russia and Japan, one sees that mere superiority of numbers of fighting men could not compensate the greater distances which for the Span-

iards, as for the English and the Russians, separated the theater of war from the base of operations. Thus space, distance, difference of altitude, become in fact geographic values, because man adapts them to his needs and subdues them. In themselves they are but pure natural geography: they exert influence only when they are animated by the mind of man and are brought into his life. This intelligent coöperation is necessary in all the events of life; for what is space without men? Power does not result from space alone, from empty space: space itself has value only by its connection with life.

A SUPREME COURT OF SCIENCE

JUST as technical questions require technical experts, technical issues require a technical court. The administration at Washington favors the establishment of a court of commerce. Why should there not be a court of science to determine questions of scientific truth, the application and the feasibility of issues based on scientific knowledge?"

This question is propounded in the *Popular Science Monthly* by Prof. J. Pease Norton, of Yale, who points to the great waste of effort in the present slow methods of political parties and elections by which national policies are determined. In response to certain conditions appearing to call for legislation, movements are started; these movements are incorporated in the platforms of the parties; a certain party comes into power; and, when in power, it places laws upon the statute-books after due consideration by the committees having them in charge. The waste of effort lies in the fact that small minorities can modify results by bringing at tactical points immense pressure to bear on individuals. In this manner the will of the people is often thwarted.

Professor Norton presents, as a suitable question for decision by a supreme court of science, compulsory vaccination, concerning which he remarks:

> We find there exists a powerful society for carrying on a campaign against vaccination, which is a scientific issue. Many States have compulsory vaccination laws. School children are being vaccinated on a wholesale scale as a precaution against a danger which is probably little greater than the danger of being struck by lightning. How these laws came upon the statute-books, anti-vaccinationists explain by citing illustrations of activity on the part of the lobbyists maintained by the virus makers. They say school children are being vaccinated to sell virus. This society feels that pressure must be brought to bear on legislatures throughout the United States in order to modify the laws. These laws rest on the implied scientific knowledge that vaccination is efficacious in a degree sufficient to justify a wholesale application of the remedy to the people, and that the danger of smallpox is sufficient to justify the application, and that no other remedy is available against the danger so desirable as the remedy called for by the compulsory vaccination laws.

It is to be remembered that State legislatures passed these laws on the recommendation of committees who could not have had scientific knowledge of the issue without expert testimony; and it is doubtful whether this scientific knowledge has been sufficiently determined. The Professor says further, that were a case against compulsory vaccination argued in a supreme court of science before a grand jury of 25 scientific and engineering experts, in a comparatively short time and at a relatively small cost, society would soon know whether

> the evidence justified the position that vaccination is clearly efficacious to a degree sufficient to justify a wholesale vaccination of little children in the schools throughout the country, and, even if efficacious in such degree, whether the danger of smallpox is sufficient to justify the application of the precaution. In such a way, this question, which has disturbed us for forty years or more, could be settled once for all.

The finding of such a court would be of immense service to lawmakers; for if all laws which were based on implied scientific knowledge which is false or not proven could be declared void, a vast number of undesirable laws could be erased. Take vivisection as a further subject suitable for discussion by a supreme court of science. The court might decide that the practice was defensible and desirable within certain limits. Here another costly movement would be disposed of.

FINANCE AND BUSINESS

NOTES ON APPLIED ECONOMICS OF THE MONTH

Exposing Irresponsible Insurance Schemes

ONE hopes the professional "muck-rakers" have been studying last month's bulletins from the New York State Insurance Department. Certainly, the literature of "exposure" would gain in effectiveness through following the models laid down by Superintendent William H. Hotchkiss in his investigations of irresponsible companies that purport to finance or to "hold" insurance companies. He is making it so hot for them that they can do no such damage in New York as Middle Western, South Western and Pacific states have suffered during the last three or four years.

Readers of this magazine may remember in the "Investment Bureau" questions and answers some account of the dangerous misrepresentations under which these insurance-financiers sail (See No. 244 in September, and No. 247 in October). Their trick is to state that *insurance* companies are extravagantly successful things, and that through purchasing some of this *holding* company's stock, one is really investing in insurance.

Now comes Superintendent Hotchkiss, with evidence, dug up from actual account books, of how little is behind the glittering front. The promoter and his agents "almost immediately take *from twenty to sixty per cent* of the money subscribed by the investor." By the laws of New York state a company actually "insuring" must have cash in hand equal to its capital stock, and to fifty per cent in addition as surplus. Hence, it is misleading to have a "holding" company which takes in money with similar name to the company which is to do the real insuring.

Thus precious little of the investor's money ever gets into the insurance business; and he has no such control over it as he would if he had invested direct.

Mr. Hotchkiss announces that the Department has since July 1st barred out of his state any company promoted by means of a separate stock selling-concern, boomed by expensive literature promising future profits, together with a horde of soliciting salesmen, and controlled by the promoting company itself as an agency corporation.

For some time past, this magazine has been hearing from readers in every section of the country who were temporarily deceived by such "tainted organizations" as Mr. Hotchkiss calls them. One frequently mentioned was a "Holding Company" of New York State. These readers were told of certain obvious misrepresentations. Now Mr. Hotchkiss has reported on this same company. He finds that its original prospectus assures the public that one of the directors was a former deputy superintendent of insurance of the State of New York, whereas the fact is that such director once held for a brief time a minor clerical position in the department!

Further, this prospectus gave the investor to understand "that all of the money paid by him for stock purchased, both capital and surplus, was to be put at work in the [actual] Fire Insurance Company. The truth was that from 20 to 25 per cent of it was immediately dissipated in the promotion expenses of the holding company."

These promoters alone collected in cash, and promises to pay, the sum of $213,500.

Collapses of such schemes have been frequent, particularly around St. Louis and Kansas City. The public would benefit by more of the Hotchkiss brand of activity. Loss to investors is the smallest part of the damage. As long as hopelessly "optimistic" promoters are left free to sell their misrepresented wares, American citizens will never accumulate the savings or experience to render their body politic the aid it needs.

Money Power Versus War

SO swiftly was Paris cut off from the rest of the world last month—within a couple of days after the French railway men's strike began—that no one could doubt the seriousness of the Republic's domestic troubles.

By the same token, paradoxically, Americans can learn much from the achievements and system of the French government. Not only has it protected its body politic,—

though internally so torn,—from interference by its republic-hating monarchical neighbors —it has actually created France the arbiter of peace and war between those Powers. And all through the greater power of money wisely guided. It was instructively exercised only a couple of weeks before the strike.

Leading bankers of Paris, it seems, had refused to buy a big issue of bonds that the Turkish Government had authorized, and wanted to sell.

French banks had the money; French people save billions of francs every year more than they need in their industries at home. Nor were the great underwriting houses adverse to making handsome commissions out of the new *Turques*. Nor were the speculators on the Paris Bourse at all averse to another "listing" that they could "go long" and "short" of on a tremendous scale.

It was a greater than these that objected—the Republic itself. Before a new foreign government security can be "listed" on the Bourse, the Minister of Foreign Affairs has some say, and the Minister of Finance has some more.

And they said No, on the ground that an influential party of "Young Turks" had been openly advocating war, as a good thing to unify the new national sentiment of Turkey.

But the French Republic doesn't consider war a good thing. It has "enlightened self-interest," to the extent of many billions of francs, put by French institutions and investors into bonds of other countries. Some of these bonds would suffer in price should the martial Turk begin upsetting the international balance, so delicate in the Balkans especially.

A loan to Hungary had been declined in Paris not long before for similar reasons—making the first such refusal on record to a government of high credit. Whether France has an eye primarily on politics rather than on world-peace, or not, matters little. The nations have the peace.

Government in Aid of Savings

WHY should the French "Money Power" play so beneficent a part in France, yet take so opposite a character in the daily news-drama of America? Here it never appears as the friend of the people. A cartoonist has only to introduce side whiskers, silk hat and money-bag to let everybody recognize the villain of his picture.

The differences between money in France and money in America can be described in terms of government. This study is immensely interesting to the investor and the employer and the banker, as well as the man and woman just working along, trying to put surplus earnings where they will be safe, and trying to have votes cast so they will be safer.

The very ground-work is the savings of the people. In France they are encouraged officially, as frequently described in these columns. A hundred francs ($20), ten francs or even three francs can be invested in a *rente* or French Government bond. The rate of interest is attractive to the investor.

It is a reproach to find, in last month's circular of the National City Bank of New York, the largest one on the continent, this puzzle over the natural rate of interest on United States Government bonds:

> It is admitted that the old artificial basis resulting from special circulation tax privileges can no longer be applied. *What, therefore, is the true investment basis* which will find a ready and satisfactory market for Government bonds? Efforts have been made during the past year by Treasury authorities to obtain some understanding as to what this rate should be. There are many opinions on the subject, and it is not possible to determine the matter actually in advance of a sale of bonds. There is only one method by which an investment basis in the market can be established, and that is by fixing an arbitrary rate which the bonds shall bear, say 3 per cent or 4 per cent. If bonds of this character are offered in the open market to the highest bidder, the market itself will determine the true investment basis. In other words, a bond bearing 3 per cent or 4 per cent would sell at a premium, and the amount of such premium would determine with absolute certainty the rate of interest the Government would be obliged to pay. It can be ascertained in no other way.

On December 1st, the Postal Savings Bank is to begin operation in fifty cities. It is to bring an entering wedge of Government encouragement to American investors. As soon as a depositor in the new bank shall accumulate twenty dollars, he may exchange it for a $20 Government bond. This will bear 2½ per cent interest. It also comes in $40, $60, $80 and $100.

Learning from the French

THE French Government does not rest after encouraging citizens to save. It takes a hand in the disposition of those savings. It is a court of final appeal between such of the people as want to borrow their fellow citizens' money and the bankers who make a business of handling it. It has the final say on loaning rates. Its methods are extraordinarily successful. Some of them might be adapted to America.

Nearly every speaker at the American Bankers' Association convention, held in Los Angeles the first week of last month, admitted the necessity of some sort of a central institution, a "People's Bank" in aid of American undertakings within limits set by the Government itself—not varying at the whim of corporations organized for private gain alone, as the big banks now do.

The French example is reviewed often in the monographs now proceeding from the National Monetary Commission. They are available at most newspaper or board-of-trade offices, or the larger libraries.

The best thing to read first is the section on "France" in the "Interview On The Banking and Currency Systems" of different nations—Document Number 405. More detailed first hand information comes in "The History of Methods of the Paris Bourse," "The Bank of France and Its Relation to National and International Credit" and "The Evolution of Credit and Banks in France."

It is the taxpayers who are publishing these books. They can more than get their money's worth by reading them. Or any private publisher will furnish a list of standard works by authorities like Theodore E. Burton, Charles A. Conant, Henry White, Maurice Muhleman that contain brief comment on foreign experience as applied to American questions.

Such reading is fascinating just now to all who can separate themselves from political and sectional feelings. There is a popular understanding that banking, especially "central" banking, is a mystery to all but the favored few. But the average bright school boy, after a day or two with plain records of facts like those above mentioned, could write a very suggestive answer to this question: Why cannot American bankers manage the money of American citizens so there will be enough to go around at all times—so there will be no money panics—they way they do it in France?

Afraid of the Dark

"I HAVE some fears," remarked last month the vice-president of a three million dollar financial institution: "But I can't tell you what I am afraid of."

"Maybe you are afraid because you suspect other people's fears, which exist because the other people suspect yours."

"You may be right," he assented.

This man's 3,000 salesmen were reporting steady increases of business as compared with last year. But the increase wasn't as high in percentage; besides he sensed something difficult for him to illustrate. Other business men will comprehend more readily than the folks they employ, though the latter are even more dependent for happiness upon a clearing up of the doubts.

Take the puzzle of the latest bank figures. Previous surface signs had indicated that the country's borrowings were growing lighter. The total face value of checks "cleared" through the banks in September had been 16.3 per cent less than the year before. Merchants, both wholesale and retail, and manufacturers too, know well enough that business has been far from active. Money is "easy" for this time of the year.

Yet after the figures of the September first "call" had been compiled and issued toward the last of the month they showed that loans had increased from June 30 no less than 37 million dollars, making a total of $5,467,160,637—a new high record in the history of American national banks. Not only that—as compared with September 1st the year before the loans had increased more than one-third of a billion dollars; the actual cash held by the banks against these unprecedented credits being $2,200,000 less.

Who has been borrowing? The public's first suspicion is always of the folks who trade in stocks and bonds in "Wall Street," but these can answer "not guilty" this time. There are two ways of measuring Stock Exchange activities—through the number of shares dealt in, and through the bank clearings of New York City:

	1910	1909
Transactions Jan. 1–Oct. 7 (shares)	132,000,000	163,000,000
Sept. Bank clearings in N.Y. C.	$5,048,495,596	$8,478,376,947

In the financial center there was only three-fourths as much "September clearings" as last year, whereas the rest of the country broke nearly even.

The Political Factor

"WHAT use are figures?" complained a prominent citizen of an "interior" town. "I had been studying one of these 'business barometers.' It looked mighty sensible. There were fewer idle cars, and higher railroad earnings and a three-billion-dollar corn crop for the first time in history. We are, indeed, four or five hundred millions behind in our trade with Europe. But that seems to be just a question of lower prices

over here—so those fellows will fall to buying from us instead of selling to us. The fall in stock prices seems to have anticipated plenty of drop in prices of our exports.

"So I figured that the low prices had discounted more trouble than we were likely to have. At the bank I have been lending borrowers the money they wanted. I told the boys to go ahead and stock up at the store. I changed some of my bonds to stocks.

"But now—all these unusual elections and speeches and attitudes of public men look to me as if the movement to regulate corporations might go too far. My business barometer does print a line it calls 'Political Factor' down at the bottom—but it does not supply any percentages for me to estimate the tendency!"

Such victims of their own statistics are not rare nowadays. To their caution a good deal of the business dullness is due. It is not exactly accurate, however, to say that the student of business conditions cannot use figures for the "Political Factor" at all.

In the second decade back there were the Populists; in the fourth, the Grangers. An interesting table can be constructed of what they asked for, what they got, and what happened to business—as compared with the present time.

Plenty of bankers, trustees, presidents of companies and such guardians of other people's money feel conservatism a duty. It is a good thing for their associates that they do. But their fear of "insurgency" or Democracy—anything that might upset the enterprises, to which they have confided money in trust—would vanish in most cases if a comparison as suggested above were made.

Here is one of the most influential Democratic leaders laying down what he believes the proper punishment for corporation offences (italics our own):

> "It is not necessary that the corporation should be broken up. It is not fair that the stockholders should be mulcted in damages. If there are damages to be paid, they should be *paid out of the private means of the persons who are really guilty.* An analysis of the guilt is perfectly feasible."

This is quoted from a recent speech by Woodrow Wilson in his campaign for the governorship of New Jersey. Could anything be juster?

Insurgency, or progressiveness, calls for more accounts from great corporations, and more accountability. So does the solid center of the investment world—typified by the *Wall Street Journal* and the people who sympathize with its policy.

"It cannot hurt the investor to know what is being done with his money" is the motto of the banking interests that are in the real sense of the word "conservative," meaning that they can show a record over a period of years of careful "conservation" of their clients' money. One old-fashioned banking house after another can be found absolutely opposed to the conventional attitude of financiers—the decrying of innovations. One quotes from a recent letter of such a firm: "Because of Wall Street's fear of legislation we are likely to have sharp declines at times in the prices of securities, and as we are firm in our belief that *all such legislation will ultimately be beneficial to holders of securities*, we advise that you have your orders in the market at prices you are willing to pay for stocks and bonds."

The Weightiest Problem

WHEN the Interstate Commerce Commission held its first meeting October 3rd, following its summer recess, it took up the proposed increase in freight rates as not only the most important question before it, but as the most important question it has ever been called upon to decide.

The investor agrees thoroughly with this opinion. If the transportation business of this great nation is not a proper and productive use for money, what is?

Two charges were made by the shippers who had appeared against the railroads a month before: first that a railroad is run so much more economically to-day that its "higher cost of living" in wages, supplies, etc., form no excuse for higher rates; secondly, that many roads pay in effect much more than the 6 or 7 per cent "regular" dividends; they present old stockholders with opportunities to subscribe to new stock issues at a rate lower than the public price.

Railroad defenders have little trouble in making out a pretty good case against both these charges.

First, it is admitted that earnings have swollen immensely during the last ten or twelve years; that the slightly lower freight rate "per ton per mile" is more than offset by longer trains made possible by heavier tracks. Between '97 and '09, for instance about 140 per cent more passengers and 132 per cent more freight was hauled—but to handle that increase the passenger trains traveled only 52 per cent more miles, and the freight trains only 17.8 more. In other words, every train carried a larger and more incomc-

productive load. Here the railroad defender asks us to go a step further. How did the railroad get the money to improve road-bed, put in heavier rails and buy stronger engines and larger cars and more of them? Of course, by added borrowing—which means added interest payments.

However, the figures show increases in net earnings of 148 per cent in the twelve years, whereas the bonded debt per mile meanwhile increased only 11 per cent, and the stock debt less than 28 per cent. It looks as if the money had been invested to pretty good advantage.

Stock Dividends

THE railroad defence of the second charge looks stronger—that "special dividends" by issuing new stock at low prices to stockholders, have increased the latters' profits unreasonably.

One item of the indictment will not down—that some highly valuable privileges have been received by stockholders in the past over and above the modest "regular" dividends whose smallness is so much emphasized. Dig through the records of the Great Northern, for instance:

Year	New stock issued (usually at par)	Value of Privilege per "old" share
1893	$ 5,000,000	$ 5
1898	25,000,000	108
1899	15,000,000	14
1900	9,000,000	60
1901	25,000,000	24
1905	25,000,000	38
1907	60,000,000	22
		$271

Here was 271 per cent within fifteen years, —an average of about 18 per cent for that period, over and above the "regular" 5 to 7 per cent.

Raising Money for a Railroad

EXTREMELY few railroads have any such "special dividend" record as the Great Northern. Indeed, one-third of the railroad stock is not paying any dividends at all at the present time. Next one must sympathize with the fact that it is not the Government, after all, that is furnishing the railroads with money. It is private investors, and they have got to be attracted. Try it on yourself!

As Mr. Harriman used to say, "It's a practical problem." Stockholders must be kept happy. The control must (from the managers' point of view) be kept where it is. Thirdly, "we must get the money." Nowadays it comes slower than ever; insurance companies may no longer buy stocks; savings-bank laws are tightening in different states to include high grade bonds but to exclude stocks.

Any railroad of good credit can sell 10 or 20 million dollars' worth of bonds at any time that money is fairly easy. But when "counsel for the shippers" becomes indignant because Illinois Central stockholders were allowed to buy more stock at 100 of the same kind that was selling on the market at 150—he neglected to consider a number of intensely practical factors. One is that he could produce few cases where the stock market has stood the "weight" of a block of stocks well up in the millions dumped all at once—the way the railroad needs the money. Secondly, it must be recalled that when you increase your stock issue by one quarter, for example, each of the old shares immediately becomes worth *one-fifth less* than it was before, until such time as the new money shall be actually showing returns—maybe years, or maybe never.

The other side of the "special" dividend was well illustrated by a financial note in the New York *Evening Post* last month. The instance was the offer of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul new stock to holders of old stock at 100, during 1906, when the old stock sold at nearly 200:

> The proceeds of the new stock were to build the Pacific Coast extension, now called the Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound. The owners of St. Paul, therefore, were advancing capital for a new undertaking which entailed great risks. Several things might happen. In the first place, the increase in the amount of St. Paul stock by the creation of new shares would tend to pull down the market value of the old stock. Then, the Pacific Coast extension might prove a less profitable undertaking than was hoped for, and its cost might so far exceed the estimates as to call for more capital. *It might become necessary, as it finally was, to put bonds ahead of the stock which the owners bought at par to provide the first funds.* It has been necessary, on account of the extension, to put $40,000,000 of more bonds ahead of the stock which the owners took at par in 1906, and *the fixed charge on such bonds comes before not only the new stock, but all of the old stock as well.* There was from the beginning the risk that the St. Paul would be unable to continue paying 7 per cent. on the old and new stock together, during the period of construction.
>
> The "rights" were worth at first about $35 per share, so that the price of 199⅜ for old St. Paul stock was a quotation actually of 164⅜ for the old stock plus 35 to represent the privilege of buying the new stock at par. Then gradually, after the new stock was issued, the whole leveled down to a quotation in 1907 of 93½.

Even the "special dividend" rose has its thorns.

JOHN BROWN FIFTY YEARS AFTER[1]

A REVIEW BY WILLIAM P. TRENT

FULLY to estimate the value of Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard's "John Brown, 1800–1859, A Biography Fifty Years After" (Houghton, Mifflin Co.), must be the task of specialists, but even a single rapid reading suffices, I think, to convince one that we have in the thick volume an unusually thorough and scholarly and—what is more important—a remarkably impartial work. That the book will make certain Americans see in John Brown a spiritual hero, or cause other Americans to desist from seeing in him a sort of demigod is too much to hope; but it is surely permissible to expect that many Americans will find in this biography a gratifying proof of the ameliorating effects of time upon political passions, and that they will ungrudgingly express their gratitude to the author for his eminent services in behalf of the truth of history, that greatest of reconcilers.

OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD

(Author of the most complete biography of John Brown)

The text of the book consists of 589 large pages. Then follow 66 pages of notes, an appendix of documents, a careful bibliography, and a good index. This would not furnish what is known as light reading, even if the author sacrificed in a second edition some of that wealth of details which will constitute in the eyes of students not a small part of the book's value. I am inclined to doubt whether he would have been wise had he compressed his narrative even in its more gruesome and homely details, and I have nothing but praise for his firm and skilful handling of his material, much of which is new. The record is voluminous, but the subject is worthy of the pains that have been bestowed upon it; and I suspect that Mr. Villard's spirit of impartiality, to which again all praise, is inextricably bound up with his spirit of thoroughness.

The narrative proper is divided into fifteen chapters, the first two of which cover Brown's checkered and interesting life before he went to Kansas in 1855. His unsatisfactory, not to say shiftless, career in business is told without the least effort to minimize his faults, but Mr. Villard properly makes use of an important letter from Brown to an opponent, Amos Chamberlain, which seems to go far toward relieving the former of any real odium in connection with his business misfortunes. Of the five chapters devoted to the struggle in Kansas throughout 1856 the crucial one is that entitled "Murder on the Pottawatomie." Mr. Villard's resolute handling of Brown's terrible crime is to me the most impressive feature of the book. "For John Brown," he writes, "no pleas can be made that will enable him to escape coming before the bar of historical judgment. There his wealth of self-sacrifice and the nobility of his aims do not avail to prevent a complete condemnation of his bloody crime at Pottawatomie, or a just penalty for his taking human life without warrant or authority. If he deserves to live in history, it is not because of his cruel, gruesome, reprehensible acts on the Pottawatomie, but despite them." These words suffice to prove that Mr. Villard is a biographer and not a partisan. The reading of hisentire chapter may be recommended to such analytically minded persons as may wish to determine the precise thinness of the veneer of civilization that keeps under whatever of the primitive barbarian survives within them.

Four more chapters bring us to one entitled "The Eve of the Tragedy," that is to say, bring us in sight of Harper's Ferry. These chapters may flag in interest, but they do not flag in merit. Perhaps, as a Southern-born man, I may be permitted, without offense, to wish that in his carefully detailed account of Brown's relations with his Northern sympathizers Mr. Villard had thought it well to put some searching questions with regard to the extent of the intercourse citizens may allow themselves to have with persons for whose capture the chief executive of the nation has offered a reward; but, after all, I am not sure that such questions would have done any more good than a set of questions I could easily frame with regard to the conduct of some eminent Southerners of Brown's period, and I let the point pass, especially as no one could ask Mr. Villard to be more impartial than he

[1] John Brown: A Biography Fifty Years After. By Oswald Garrison Villard. Houghton, Mifflin Company. 738 pp., ill. $5.

is in his discussion of the effects of the capture and trial at Harper's Ferry upon some of Brown's stanchest upholders.

As for the five chapters that discuss the heroic but forlorn sally, the capture of the engine-house, the trial of Brown, his noble bearing, the public tension, the execution and its dire consequences, there is scarcely a touch in them that seems out of place, and they constitute an impressive close of an impressive book. "It was the weapon of the spirit by which he finally conquered," writes Mr. Villard. "In its power lies not only the secret of his influence, and his immortality, but the finest ethical teachings of a life which, for all its faults, inculcates many an enduring lesson, and will forever make its appeal to the imagination." True words surely, yet one is left wondering how far, in making our heroes, we ought to dissociate the aims of the spirit from the deeds of the body, and how in a jarring world we can continue to make all our deeds square in all men's eyes with the Golden Rule. One man is inspired by seeing in his imagination "the Charlestown gallows that became a cross"; another is saddened by beholding a somber specter standing by that gallows extending a threatening finger over a doomed land. In the half century that has elapsed most men have rubbed their eyes energetically, and no specter now disturbs their vision; but some still see it. A truce, however, to such remarks. It is the truth that frees us from specters and most other evils, and it is books like Mr. Villard's that help on the cause of truth. Its dispassioned readers are not likely to agree with Emerson that its subject was "the rarest of heroes," but they will sympathize the more with unselfish aspirations, and they will have a clearer insight into the complexities of life and character.

THE NEW BOOKS

EXPLORATION, ADVENTURE, AND TRAVEL

ONE year ago the newspapers were filled with accounts of Commander Peary's journey to the North Pole, with its attendant hardships, and it doubtless seemed to most readers at that time as if little could be added to the story as then published. But newspaper accounts by no means exhausted the subject. Peary's own detailed narrative was eagerly awaited and, now that it appears in book form,[1] will take its place among the few great classics of exploration that have enriched the English language. A great part of the record is necessarily devoted to a description of the habits and daily life of the Eskimos who so materially assisted in the work and of whom surprisingly little was known by Americans prior to Peary's own voyages of discovery. One gets from his pages a far more vivid conception of the immense difficulties under which Polar discovery is conducted than was possible from the inadequate newspaper reports that reached this country with the news of the great achievement of 1909. There are also good descriptions of the big game of the Arctic, and the summaries of observations, printed in appendix form, enhance our respect for the highly scientific methods that were unfailingly prosecuted by the expedition in the face of all sorts of hazards and

[1] The North Pole. By Robert E. Peary. Frederick A. Stokes Company. 373 pp., ill. $5.

Copyright by The Century Company

MUSK OX AT BAY

(Illustration from Harry Whitney's "Hunting with the Eskimos")

physical obstacles. The volume as a whole, like the achievement which it commemorates, is entirely creditable to American science and American enterprise.

Now that the explorers have had their say about the Arctic, an American sportsman, Mr. Harry Whitney, brings us a narrative of Arctic adventure and travel quite different in some respects from any of the literature of that region that preceded it. Almost all of those who have written in the past about the Arctic have been explorers whose sole aim was scientific research. They have made important contributions to our knowledge of Northern latitudes, but so far as personal adventure is concerned Mr. Whitney has kept pace with them all. He tells his story with great modesty, however, and along with the thrilling incidents and hair-breadth escapes that fell to his lot he imparts much new and useful information regarding the life of the Eskimos, with whom he came in close touch, since he was compelled to share their privations and dangers in order to win even a moderate degree of success in the hunt. Mr. Whitney's book[1] has a peculiar charm for the naturalist. In the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for October allusion was made to the remarkable collection of Arctic animals brought back by Mr. Whitney for the New York Zoological Gardens. His book contains many illustrations of big game made from photographs.

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VIEW FROM PLATEAU 1300 FEET ABOVE THE COLORADO RIVER

(Illustration from "The Grand Canyon of Arizona")

Mr. Charles W. Townsend, author of "Along the Labrador Coast," puts forth some additional studies and impressions in the volume entitled "A Labrador Spring."[2] In this book the author records a naturalist's observations of Labrador birds and trees, giving at the same time an interesting description of an Acadian village with its atmosphere of fur-traders, fishermen, and Indians.

Copyright by Frederick A Stokes Company

ROBERT E. PEARY IN HIS NORTH POLE FURS

A new book of Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell's Labrador sketches is entitled "Down to the Sea."[3] Those American readers who are familiar with Dr. Grenfell's writings and lectures do not need to be told that none of his "yarns from the Labrador," as he calls them, is lacking in the quality of human interest. The story of his day's work is full of adventure and combat with the elements.

"The Grand Canyon of Arizona,"[4] by George Wharton James, is an extremely useful handbook for the tourist and sightseer. The completion of the railroad to the canyon and the erection of a modern hotel at Bright Angel, with the opening of new roads and trails and further provision for the entertainment of travelers, make it important that complete information regarding the canyon should be embodied in a convenient handbook of this kind. Numerous half-tone illustrations accompany the text.

Ignoring the long-standing dispute about the name of the mountain which has a place on the atlas as Rainier, in the State of Washington, Mr. John H. Williams has written and published an

[1] Hunting with the Eskimos. By Harry Whitney. Century Company. 453 pp., ill. $3.50.

[2] A Labrador Spring. By Charles W. Townsend. Boston: Dana, Estes & Co. 262 pp., ill. $1.50.

[3] Down to the Sea. By Wilfred T. Grenfell. Fleming H. Revell Company. 226 pp., ill. $1.

[4] The Grand Canyon of Arizona. By George Wharton James. Little, Brown & Co. 265 pp., ill. $1.50.

elaborately illustrated description of the peak, which he entitles "The Mountain That Was 'God.'"[1] In selecting the illustrations several thousand negatives and photographs were examined, and among those chosen for publication are several that were never before reproduced. It is a truly remarkable collection of scenic photographs, and pictures and text together form a unique souvenir of one of the most distinctive examples of American mountain scenery.

A woman traveler's impressions of modern Persia are given in "Persia and Its People,"[2] by Ella C. Sykes. This book is the result of two visits to Persia extending over a period of about three years, during which the writer had considerable opportunities of travel and of mixing with the inhabitants. The book is illustrated from photographs.

In a volume entitled "The Sea Kings of Crete,"[3] the Rev. James Baikie attempts to make intelligible and interesting to the general reader the results of recent archeological exploration in ancient Greece. The book has been kept as far as possible from technicalities and the discussion of controverted points.

Students and travelers who are at all interested in ecclesiastical architecture will find the handbook entitled "The Cathedral Churches of England,"[4] by Helen Marshall Pratt, especially helpful. In the compass of 600 pages Miss Pratt has assembled an immense amount of information concerning the architecture, history, and antiquities of the thirty-two cathedrals of England. The book represents eight years of study and digests not merely the well-known facts concerning the cathedrals but gives so far as possible some hint of the meaning of each, of the reason why it was built and the particular time, and also some of the personalities whose names are inseparably connected with the structure.

A pleasant, suggestive description of modern Switzerland, the land and the people, comes to us from the pen of Professor Oscar Kuhns (Wesleyan University).[5] It is appropriately illustrated, and while minutely descriptive does not show in the least the guide-book flavor.

English military officers have very often shown cleverness with the pen in the description of travels while abroad in their national service. Lieutenant D. C. E. Comyn, late of the famous Black Watch Regiment of Highlanders and now a member of the Egyptian army, gives us in "Service and Sport in the Sudan,"[6] a record of administration in that vast African region with some "intervals of sport and travel." The volume is illustrated.

The ancient universities of Oxford and Cambridge, in England, seem to be inexhaustible themes for the student of architecture. A recent and authoritative description of the university buildings is entitled "Oxford and Cambridge Delineated by Hanslip Fletcher."[7] An interesting introduction is contributed by J. Willis Clark, registrary of the University of Cambridge, and there are notes on historical or architectural points by various writers. The buildings are pictured in a series of sixty full-page plates, most of which are reproductions of drawings made expressly for this work or never before published.

"In and Out of Florence,"[8] by Max Vernon, is described in the sub-title as "a new introduction to a well-known city." It is intended as a sort of guide-book to Florence, "both for those who actually are coming or have come to it, and for those who can come only in the spirit." The author's account of how he became temporarily a Florentine is suggestive to all travelers, and the list of books about Florence at the end of the volume is up-to-date and useful. The illustrations are from photographs and from drawings by Maud Lanktree.

Many as are the travel books of the current season, descriptions of modern Spain are not so numerous that American readers can afford to overlook the latest accession to the list: "Rambles in Spain,"[9] by John D. Fitz-Gerald. The author, who is a professor in the University of Illinois, passed two years in study at the University of Madrid and during his vacations visited the different portions of the peninsula which he describes in this book. There are ten chapters, treating first of the whole country and the people in general and continuing with descriptions of the Basque provinces, Old Castile, Salamanca, New Castile, Andalusia, Granada, Saragossa, Catalonia, and Valencia. The illustrations consist of reproductions of a great number of excellent photographs, some of which were taken by the author and others were selected from the collections of the Hispanic Society of America. Altogether the book is an excellent presentation of the Spain of to-day from an American traveler's viewpoint.

Traces of Spain's former régime in the New World are pointed out in Mr. Ernest Peixotto's volume on "Romantic California."[10] It is Mr. Peixotto's conviction, indeed, that apart from the endowments of nature his native State possesses many of the charms that we are accustomed to associate only with certain parts of the Old World, namely: "a romantic, historic background revealed in unfrequented spots unknown to the general tourist; an appeal to the lover of the picturesque unfamiliar as yet but, when more generally realized, calculated to make the State a Mecca for our able landscape painters." The author points out some of these less-known attractions of California, making his appeal the more vivid by a series of striking sketches.

So little unexplored territory remains in the Dark Continent that the word "unknown" will soon cease to have application in accounts of African journeys. It is still appropriate, however,

[1] The Mountain that Was "God." By John H. Williams. Tacoma, Wash. Published by the author. 111. pp., ill. $1.
[2] Persia and Its People. By Ella C. Sykes. Macmillan. 356 pp., ill. $2.50.
[3] The Sea Kings of Crete. By James Baikie. Macmillan. 274 pp., ill. $2.
[4] The Cathedral Churches of England. By Helen Marshall Pratt. Duffield & Co. 593 pp., ill. $2.50.
[5] Switzerland. By Oscar Kuhns. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 290 pp., ill. $2.00.
[6] Service and Sport in the Sudan. By D. C. E. Comyn. New York: John Lane Company, 322 pp., ill., $4.00.
[7] Oxford and Cambridge, Delineated by Hanslip Fletcher. New York: Wessels & Bissell Company. 290 pp., ill. $6.
[8] In and Out of Florence. By Max Vernon. Henry Holt & Co. 370 pp., ill. $2.50.
[9] Rambles in Spain. By John D. Fitz-Gerald. T. Y. Crowell & Co. 291 pp., ill. $3.
[10] Romantic California. By Ernest Peixotto. Scribners. 219 pp., ill. $2.50.

when applied to those regions of British East Africa through which Captain Stigand has recently traveled and which he describes in his interesting volume, "To Abyssinia Through an Unknown Land."[1] Mr. Roosevelt's book has made Americans acquainted with many of the general features of British East African scenery, and Captain Stigand's intimate account of the land and its inhabitants will be the more readily understood after a reading of Mr. Roosevelt's pages. A large part of the region traversed by Captain Stigand is desert land. The difficulties encountered in crossing this waterless and foodless belt, where native guides were unobtainable, may therefore be imagined. Captain Stigand and his men are entitled to great credit for the resolute manner in which they accomplished the journey. Numerous photographs taken by the Captain himself accompany the text.

Mr. Herbert Ward's "Voice from the Congo"[2] records a new series of impressions of that much-discussed country. The sculptor disclaims any high motive in making his journey to Africa. He says that he went there simply and solely to gratify his desire of adventure. In this volume he relates many stories and anecdotes which reveal a sympathetic attitude toward the natives. He says: "They appealed strongly to me by reason of their simplicity and directness, their lack of scheming and plotting, and by the spontaneity of everything they did." No more sympathetic treatment of the native African has come from the press. All the illustrations of the volume are from photographs, sculpture, and drawings by the author.

In "Queer Things About Egypt,"[3] Douglas Sladen, the traveler, relates numerous anecdotes illustrating the Egyptian character and describes many striking scenes on the Nile from Alexandria to Assouan. The book is unconventional and in no sense systematic, but presents a considerable amount of information about modern Egypt. The pictures are from photographs by the author and illustrate country life in Upper Egypt.

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS

Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, the well-known alienist of New York, has written "The Intimate Life of Alexander Hamilton,"[4] a work based chiefly upon original family letters and other documents, many of which have never before been published. The present biographer's uncle, John C. Hamilton, failed, it appears, to publish the letters of his father in their entirety, thus leaving unsettled certain questions regarding his origin and parentage. The present publication dispels much of the mystery that has always surrounded Hamilton's early life and at the same time supplements the information contained in the earlier biographies. Dr. Hamilton tells us nothing new about his grandfather's Revolutionary career, but devotes the greater part of his book to Hamilton's domestic life, his professional career, and his relations with Burr culminating in the duel. Dr. Hamilton is the son of Philip, who was Alexander's youngest son.

[1] To Abyssinia Through an Unknown Land. By Captain C. H. Stigand. J. B. Lippincott Company. 352 pp., ill. $3.50.

[2] A Voice from the Congo. By Herbert Ward. Scribners. 330 pp., ill. $2.50.

[3] Queer Things About Egypt. By Douglas Sladen. J. B. Lippincott Company. 428 pp., ill. $5.

[4] Life of Alexander Hamilton. By Allan McLane Hamilton. Scribners. 483 pp., ill. $3.50.

Louise Chandler Moulton[5] is the subject of a biography by her friend, Lilian Whiting. Mrs. Moulton's long life in Boston and her friendships with the leading writers and literary personages of

LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON
(Whose biography by Lilian Whiting has just appeared)

the period, both at home and abroad, lend unusual interest to this record of her life and letters.

A new life of the "Black Prince" has been written by Mr. R. P. Dunn-Pattison,[6] the author of "Napoleon's Marshals." In his endeavor to present a sketch of the Black Prince's character his biographer has read through both the English and French chroniclers of the fourteenth century and most of the modern works dealing with that period. His book represents no original research but is a compilation of the labors of others. The lack of a comprehensive life of the Black Prince in English seems to justify the author in his attempt, and those readers who are left in doubt on disputed points in the Prince's career are referred to the original authorities.

For almost forty years Professor Brander Matthews (Columbia University) has been "hoping that he might one day be able to write a life of Molière."[7] He has finally achieved his aim and given us a very sympathetic biography of the famous French dramatist who has been called "the first great modern." The volume is illustrated.

Among the recently published books of reminiscences reflecting the European life and manners of nearly half a century is a volume entitled "Memoirs of the Duchesse de Dino 1841–1850."[8] This lady was afterward the Duchesse de Tally-

[5] Louise Chandler Moulton: Poet and Friend. By Lilian Whiting. Little, Brown & Co. 294 pp., ill. $1.50.

[6] The Black Prince. By R. P. Dunn-Pattison. Dutton. 320 pp., ill. $2.50.

[7] Molière. By Brander Matthews. Scribners. 375 pp., ill., $3.00.

[8] Memoirs of the Duchesse de Dino 1841-1850. Edited by the Princesse Radziwill. Scribners, 409 pp. $2.50.

A BOY'S MODEL AEROPLANE

rand, and herself witnessed much that took place in general European history during her time, and herself was an actor in many of the scenes described.

AVIATION FOR BEGINNERS

A novel handbook of what might be termed "toy aeronautics" is "The Boys' Book of Model Aeroplanes,"[1] by Francis A. Collins. In this volume,—which the author dedicates to his ten-year-old son, who collaborated enthusiastically in its preparation,—the boy is told how to build and fly a model aeroplane and at the same time is made acquainted with the story of the evolution of the flying machine to the present moment. The illustrations, from photographs and diagrams made by the author, are especially effective and interesting. The boy who studies them in connection with the text can hardly fail to have a very good working knowledge of modern aviation. He will at the same time be provided with an inexhaustible source of amusement and recreation.

BOOKS RELATING TO RAILROADS AND FINANCE

Until Mr. Ray Morris undertook the task, it is probably safe to say that no one ever attempted to supply the general reader with an intelligible statement of the problems of actual railroad management as they present themselves to the railroad executive. This, however, is what Mr. Morris undertakes to do in his book entitled "Railroad Administration,"[2] which, as he interprets the title, covers the executive work involved in building and operating railroads. Mr. Morris does not attempt in this book a complete description of the routine duties in railroad work, but he attempts to show how the railroad executive so organizes his affairs as to apply to the best advantage the knowledge which a dozen kinds of specialists possess.

[1] The Boys' Book of Model Aeroplanes. By Francis A. Collins. Century Company. 308 pp., ill. $1.20.

[2] Railroad Administration. By Ray Morris. D. Appleton & Co. 309 pp., ill. $2.

When a railroad president writes a book on American finance, one might expect to find that the agitating economic question of the day—How is money to be raised for the railroad improvement and extension essential to this country's development?—has received some light. But it is a veritable calcium that streams from the pages of Mr. Arthur Stilwell's eloquent appeal[3] for a different sort of "Wall Street"—one that will encourage the flow of individual savings into railroad securities, without the evils of speculation so much in the public eye of late, and so frightening to investors. As the actual builder of a line from Kansas City to the Gulf, and at present constructor of the daring "Kansas City, Mexico and Orient," penetrating to the Pacific port of Topolobampo, Mexico, Mr. Stilwell has learned whereof he speaks at first hand. The causes that drove him to English and Dutch sources to secure capital for the creation of great transportation enterprises benefiting Americans primarily, are described with a personality and vigor that is surprising and effective—even to the conservatives who will not agree with all his "Remedies." The book is an unusual human document of our weightiest financial problem.

MR. ARTHUR E. STILWELL

[3] Confidence or National Suicide. By Arthur E. Stilwell. Bankers Publishing Company, N. Y. 120 pp. $1.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

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TOLSTOY AND HIS WIFE AT YASNAYA POLYANA

(Leo Nikolayevitch Tolstoy, Born August 28, 1828—Died November 20, 1910)

The determination of Count Leo Tolstoy to end his days in seclusion away from his home, and his subsequent illness and death formed the topic of world interest last month. We have some things to say on another page (669) about the man and his career. The end came peacefully on November 20. Tolstoy's last words were characteristic: "Now comes death. That's all." Too little has been written of the devoted wife of the reformer. For forty-eight years she has been heroine as well as wife. It has been said that she has always managed "to slip a piece of velvet under her husband's crown of thorns just where he wished it to press most heavily."

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THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

The Swing of the Political Pendulum

In England the changes of sentiment that cause the oscillations of the political pendulum, putting one great party in power only to dispossess it and restore the other, are under constant study and observation. As members of the House of Commons from time to time either die or resign, so-called "by-elections," or special elections, are held in their constituencies to fill the vacancies. And as a number of these occur in every year, it is possible for experienced political statisticians to note rather accurately the changing trend of public opinion. Although in our larger country, with our party questions complicated by many State and local issues, it is not quite so easy as in England to keep accurate measurement of the changing tides of party strength, it is not difficult in a general way to follow the larger oscillations of politics. We have had a series of Republican Congresses, and the last two—including the one which will begin its short session December 5 and expire on the 4th of March—have had decisive Republican majorities. Yet it has been quite plain to keen and impartial observers that if a Congressional election were to be held at any time since July, 1909, the Republican majority would practically vanish and the Democrats would probably control the House.

Causes of Republican Defeat

The country was profoundly dissatisfied with the Payne-Aldrich tariff, and was shocked to have that tariff praised by those who were expected to do nothing more than to explain it or give reasonable excuses for its faults. The special election in Massachusetts caused by the death of Congressman Lovering, which resulted in the election of a Democrat in a strong Republican district, showed plainly that Massachusetts and New England were in a state of revulsion against the Republican party. Mr. Foss had made the tariff the principal issue. A Democratic victory in the Rochester, N. Y., district, following the death of Congressman Perkins, again resulted in a striking Democratic victory, the issues being twofold—namely, the Payne-Aldrich tariff and the misdemeanors of certain Republican leaders in New York. This reaction against the Republican party was so evident throughout the entire country that as the time began to approach, last June, for primary elections, conventions, platform-making, and the choice of candidates, there were very few politicians in the Republican ranks who had the slightest notion that the party in power could hold Congress or could carry either New York or Ohio. It would be

THE LANDSLIDE OF NOVEMBER 8.
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis)

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idle to deny the fact that the merits of the Taft administration were at that time overlooked, and that it was intensely unpopular.

Prospects in the Early Summer

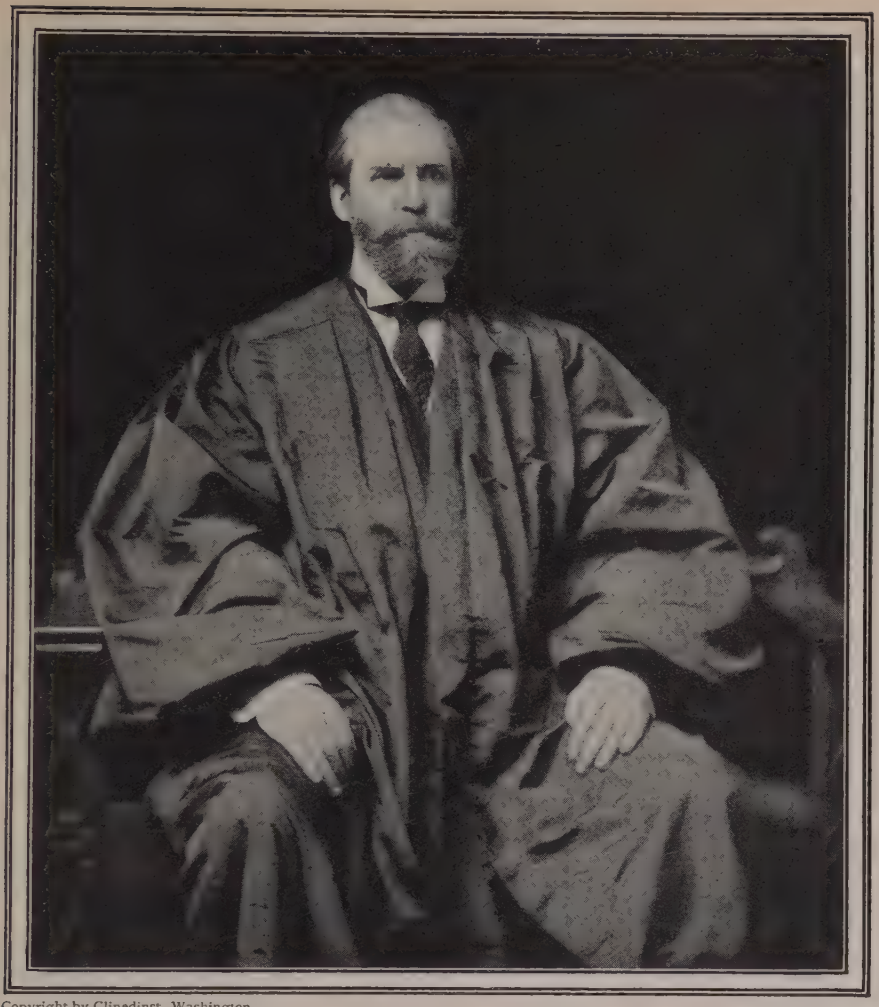
It was freely predicted by Republican politicians noting affairs in Mr. Taft's own State that Governor Harmon and the Democratic ticket would easily sweep Ohio by more than 100,000 plurality. It looked as if the Democrats might nominate in New York either Mayor Gaynor, Mr. Edward M. Shepard, or Mr. Osborne, and carry the State, as against the ticket promulgated by the regular Republican organization, by a plurality of not less than 200,000. It was admitted that the next Congress would be decisively Democratic. Such was the state of political opinion when Mr. Roosevelt arrived, on June 18, after his long absence in Africa and Europe. The voters of the country had very definitely made up their minds what they were going to do at the polls in November. There was, indeed, ample time to secure a modification of conditions and results in one State or in another, but nothing could have changed the general movement toward the Democratic camp. It was not so much that the Democrats were in favor as that the Republicans were out of favor. Month after month, for a year past, this magazine has made that situation entirely clear. It is not that one need claim any special gift of political prophecy, but that the state of public opinion has been unmistakable to all those who have had the training and the opportunities to make due observation. A situation, for example, had arisen in Ohio which, for this year at least, was adverse to the President and his friends.

WHAT SOMETIMES HAPPENS TO THOSE WHO HUNT BIG GAME
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis)

REPUBLICAN PROGRESSIVE: "Never touched ME!"
From the *Press* (New York)

Roosevelt's Part in the Affair

The appearance of Mr. Roosevelt as an energetic and conspicuous figure in the campaign diverted attention somewhat from conditions that were fundamental and inevitable. It had not been his intention to take any part in the politics of 1910. Issues had shaped themselves in his absence which were to be tried out at the polls, and, generally speaking, the case had been fully made up before he had come home. The first step in his entry into the campaign was his declaration, made at the earnest request of Governor Hughes, in favor of direct nominations. He was charged with having tried to influence unduly the special session of the Legislature, merely by having expressed his opinion as a citizen. The special session declined to pass a direct-nominations bill and adjourned. The friends of Governor Hughes and of political reform naturally desired to control the State convention. The appointment of Governor Hughes to the Supreme bench removed him from the leadership of his own cause. It was widely proposed that Mr. Roosevelt should be made temporary chairman of the Saratoga convention. On his return home leaders in New York of all wings and factions of the Republican party had overwhelmed Mr. Roosevelt with compliments, and there was every reason to think that there would be a unanimous



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CHARLES E. HUGHES, OF NEW YORK, AS HE APPEARED LAST MONTH IN HIS ROBES AS A JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT AT WASHINGTON

desire to have him make a speech at the Saratoga convention. But, quite to the public's surprise, opposition arose and certain organization leaders who wished to keep control of the party machine hastened to associate themselves with Mr. Taft's friends and to make it appear that Roosevelt's going to Saratoga would be equivalent to bringing him out as a Presidential candidate for 1912. In order to exclude Colonel Roosevelt, Vice-President Sherman was selected for temporary chairman, and Mr. Taft consented to this program on the express condition that Roosevelt's agreement to it should be secured in advance. Mr. Roosevelt, however, was not consulted in advance, and a majority of the State Committee selected Sherman in the face of protests from the minority. Mr. Taft promptly repudiated the use that had been made of his name, and what would otherwise have been a needless fight for the control of the Saratoga convention was at once precipitated.

The New York Fight

It was not Mr. Roosevelt's fight, but he had been drawn into it and there was no way by which he could withdraw without sacrificing the views of those who believed that the progressive or reform wing of the party ought to control the convention. Never in a long time had a State convention in New York been so untrammeled. Both sides worked openly and fairly. Every delegate arose in his place and named his choice for temporary chairman. It was in no sense a personal victory for Theodore Roosevelt that he was chosen over

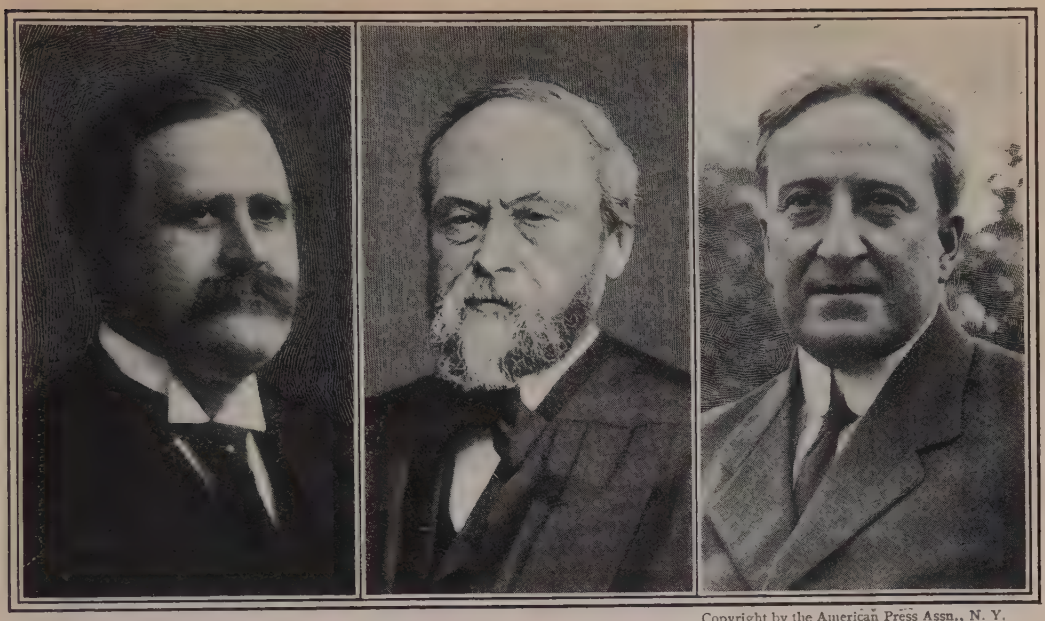
James S. Sherman. It was not a contest between men, but one between groups of Republicans who had different views about the organization and control of the party. Only incidentally and in a minor sense did the fight in the Saratoga convention have any bearing upon larger questions of national policy. It is true that Vice-President Sherman had for many weeks been going about the country praising the Payne-Aldrich tariff as if that new law were a *summum bonum* and a happy solution of the tariff question for many years to come. And it is true that Mr. Roosevelt, and a good many of his supporters in the convention, felt that the Payne-Aldrich tariff would have to be revised in the near future, schedule by schedule, on the plan of a preliminary study by the Tariff Board, this being also President Taft's position. But it must be remembered that the entire Republican membership of New York's Congressional delegation had voted for the Payne-Aldrich tariff, and that most of these men were not only sitting in the Saratoga convention, but were supporting Mr. Roosevelt as against Mr. Sherman. Senator Root, Senator Depew, Mr. Payne, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, Mr. Dwight, Republican whip of the House, Mr. Fassett, the distinguished member from the Elmira district, and other well-known men who had supported the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill, were all in this convention and gave their votes for Roosevelt as temporary chairman, Mr. Root himself being made permanent chairman. The convention belonged to these gentlemen and their colleagues. It would be ridiculous to think for a moment that they were bossed by Theodore Roosevelt.

An Untrammeled Party

The thing that happened was good for both wings of the Republican party in New York, because it showed that the Republican voters of the State, through their chosen delegates, could go into a State convention and have their way on the principle of majority rule: The nomination of Mr. Stimson for Governor was regarded as an excellent one, the platform was reasonable and progressive, and the result of it all was a campaign in which the Republican ticket had a good fighting chance, whereas nobody had believed such a thing to be possible this year. It was to have been expected that there would be some evidences of serious disaffection. Certain of the local bosses and their friends resented at heart the loss of their control over party machinery, and this to some extent was reflected in the vote last month. Yet veteran party leaders, like Mr. Ward, the national committeeman, and Mr. Barnes of Albany, seem to have worked with entire loyalty for the success of the Stimson ticket, the same being true of Speaker Wadsworth of the Assembly. It was natural enough that so vigorous a man as Mr. Roosevelt should have been drawn very actively into the campaign for Mr. Stimson's election, although he had not originally intended to make more than two or three speeches. His work in the campaign was at great sacrifice of his own interests and was due to a generous friendship for Mr. Stimson and a firm belief that the Republicans had a right to strive for victory. When one considers the result in relation to the antecedent conditions, it is remarkable that in so great a State as New York, in a Democratic year, with many local causes coöperating with national ones, the Republicans should have come so near a victory that a change of about 2 per cent. in the total vote would have elected Stimson. There was no gain in the Democratic vote as compared with former elections, but, on the contrary, a marked falling off. Mr. Dix did not receive nearly as many votes for Governor as had been cast for the losing Democratic candidates in several recent gubernatorial elections. Mr. Stimson's defeat was caused by the abstention of Republican voters in the country districts. The voters of New York State outside of New York City two years ago cast almost 500,000 votes for Governor Hughes, while this year they cast considerably less than 400,000 for Mr. Stimson. In short, the Republicans of New York, as of other States, had made up their minds to discipline their own party. They would have disciplined it far worse but for those recuperative activities in which Mr. Roosevelt took a leading part.

Certain Personal Bearings

Thus those persons who have been eager to make it appear that the loss of New York State was a blow to Mr. Roosevelt have either deluded themselves or else have underestimated the political keenness of the American public. Certainly Mr. Roosevelt had nothing to do with the marked Democratic victories in Ohio and Massachusetts. Several members of Mr. Taft's cabinet had gone into Ohio in the closing days of the campaign and had said, with entire frankness and with official authority, that a Democratic victory this year in President Taft's own State would have to be construed as a vote of censure against the Republican administration. As we



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HON. EUGENE N. FOSS, OF MASSACHUSETTS | HON. SIMEON E. BALDWIN, OF CONNECTICUT | HON. JOHN A. DIX, OF NEW YORK

THREE DISTINGUISHED DEMOCRATS ELECTED GOVERNORS OF EASTERN STATES

have already remarked, there was an intense disapproval of the Taft administration, early in the season, due in part to the very unfortunate efforts of the President in supporting the Payne tariff and in trying to discipline distinguished Republicans by using public patronage as a political club. In his proper duties as President Mr. Taft, with the coöperation of an able cabinet, is doing so many things of remarkable interest and value that his blunders as a politician can easily be forgotten and forgiven by those whom they do not happen to have injured. But many things had been done by the administration which added momentum to the movement against the Republican party. It was a surprising thing that whereas Harmon received a plurality of about 100,000 in Ohio, Dix should have won by less than 70,000 in New York. And this figure would have been far less but for one or two practical difficulties.

Two Important Details

Election Day over most of the area of New York was exceedingly stormy—rain, snow, and sleet making the country roads almost impassable, and this fact kept thousands of Republican voters away from the polls. Furthermore, the Republicans this year had almost no campaign funds at all when compared with what they have been accustomed to use. Heretofore they have had large sums for use on Election Day in "getting out the vote." This does not mean bribery, but it does mean the hiring of carriages and the employment of many helpers who exert themselves to see that reluctant or indifferent or half-invalid people are persuaded to take the trouble to vote their party ticket. If only one in three of those up-State voters who cast their ballots for Hughes in 1908, but who abstained from voting this year, could have been brought to the polls, Mr. Stimson would have been elected. The fact is not to be blinked that in times past the Republican party in New York has been able to collect a great deal of campaign money from large corporations or else from individuals identified with such enterprises. This year those sources of supply were shut off from the Republican State Committee. In the long run it will be a very fortunate thing that the Republican party can find out how to do its work without the assistance of corporations that expect in turn to seek legislative or other favors. But the lack of a campaign fund for the time being makes it very difficult to get out the vote. There was certainly no lack of money at the disposal of Tammany Hall and the Democratic State Committee this year. Wall Street and the corporation leaders were almost to a man bitterly opposing

Stimson and loudly supporting Dix. Their money was probably of some use to the Democrats, although their extreme and ill-considered utterances must have made many votes for Stimson. Wall Street was worked up to such a state of mind that it actually believed Mr. Roosevelt to be seeking a perpetual dictatorship of the country, or something of that kind, whereas the ex-President as a simple matter of fact was throwing himself so breathlessly into the hurly-burly of campaign politics that he was getting his halo very much bespattered and quite imperiling his political future, if, indeed, he had schemes or aspirations. To all reflecting people it is quite obvious that Mr. Roosevelt has political sagacity enough to know that his taking part in this year's campaign was not the way to win future nominations for himself. This is a topic that will take care of itself and needs no elaboration.

New York's Tariff Attitude

Upon one point Mr. Roosevelt is entitled to be more perfectly understood. It is not in the least true that he blew hot and blew cold on the tariff question. Nobody asked him to formulate precisely for the Republican party of the State of New York a tariff plank to be accepted at Saratoga. As it stood, however, that Saratoga plank, unanimously adopted, showed a most amazing change in Republican sentiment. Considering all the circumstances, the New York State tariff plank was more radical than that of Indiana or Iowa. More than half of the plank was devoted to a deliberate demand for a revision of the tariff, schedule by schedule, on the basis of scientific information to be secured by a non-partisan tariff board under the direction of the President. This was a position that Mr. Payne and his friends had opposed with all their might while they were making the Payne-Aldrich tariff early last year. And this is all that is of any consequence. That part of the plank which mildly defends the Payne-Aldrich tariff is of no consequence in view of the fact that the Republicans of New York do not ask to have the tariff let alone, but on the contrary demand an industrious and thorough tariff revision by an entirely new and revolutionary method. This magazine has been for several years demanding tariff revision on this new plan and has been supporting those business men and public leaders who have worked and plead for a tariff commission. Mr. Roosevelt has been upon the whole in years past an opportunist on the tariff question, rather than a strenuous tariff reformer. He is, nevertheless, in hearty sympathy with gradual revision and non-partisan tariff study. For our Western tariff reformers to attack Mr. Roosevelt on account of the Saratoga tariff plank is to show them extreme and rigid rather than open-minded and sagacious. The wonderful thing is that New York and Ohio have come squarely around to this new view of tariff revision, and that there is a basis of practical working agreement between the Republicans of these States and those of Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM FOR WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT
From the *Pioneer Press* (St. Paul)

The Working Basis of Republican Harmony

This for the Republicans has been the great gain of the year. Mr. Taft deserves especial credit for having seen, at last, that there was no sense in wrangling over the question whether or not the Payne-Aldrich tariff was quite as good as it could have been made under the circumstances, but that there was great good sense in setting about to create a method for revising the tariff in a way that would not harm business while getting rid of the worst abuses. It would seem that we are to have a chance in the near future to try the revision of one or two schedules. It is rumored that some attempt to do this may be made at the present short session. This will be the only chance that the Republicans will have before 1913 to show their sincerity. If the Tariff Board could give them sufficient data for attempting a reasonable revision of some one

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HON. WOODROW WILSON, OF NEW JERSEY | HON. JUDSON HARMON, OF OHIO | HON. OSWALD WEST, OF OREGON

THREE DISTINGUISHED DEMOCRATS ELECTED LAST MONTH

schedule before the present Congress expires on the 4th of March, the gain would be very great to the Republican cause. The Democrats seem to be committed to the doctrine of a complete and immediate tariff revision all along the line on the principle of a tariff for revenue only. There are two great obstacles in the way of any such program. In the first place, nobody possesses information authoritative enough to justify a complete and sweeping change of the tariff. In the second place, Democratic practice is totally different from Democratic theory, and Democratic members of Congress, behind the scenes, were just as active and successful in the log-rolling that made the Payne-Aldrich tariff as were their Republican colleagues. The next House of Representatives is to have a Democratic majority of fifty or sixty, but the chief object of many of these Democratic members, in case of tariff revision, will be the salvage of all those favors for their localities that were so successfully worked into the tariff law of 1909.

New England Sentiment

There is a widespread feeling, in which thousands of Republicans share, that the Democratic victories of last month are an excellent thing for the country. The striking victory of Mr. Foss, as Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, was not a merely personal affair. Governor Draper had made an excellent executive, and the voters were not expressing disapproval of him. New England desires tariff reciprocity with Canada and policies more progressive than those that the Republican party at Washington has made its own in recent years. The earlier Democratic victory in Maine was merely a foreshadowing of what Massachusetts did last month. Republican success in New Hampshire, where Mr. Bass was elected Governor by a good majority, can be attributed to the fact that this progressive young Republican was nominated as the result of a preliminary party house-cleaning. Although Rhode Island was carried by the Republicans, it should not be overlooked that the moral victory was with the Democrats. This is readily seen when one remembers that last year Governor Pothier carried the State by a majority of about 12,000, while this year his majority is less than 1000. When one further keeps in mind the total population of the State, it will be seen that the shrinkage of the Republican vote in Rhode Island is incomparably greater than that in New York. Thus the people who have been so eager to say that Roosevelt was rebuked by the Democratic victory in New York should be candid enough to admit that Senator Hale was far more decisively rebuked by the Democratic victory in Maine, that Senator Aldrich was

likewise rebuked by the falling off in Rhode Island's plurality, that Senator Lodge, by inference, was repudiated in Massachusetts, and that Senator Bulkeley was unsparingly condemned in Connecticut. Owing to the peculiar system of representation in New England, the Republicans of the Massachusetts legislature will be in sufficient majority to give Senator Lodge another term. But a number of them are opposed to Mr. Lodge, and if they should combine with the Democrats it is possible, though unlikely, that Mr. Lodge may lose his seat.

Baldwin and Roosevelt

The election of Judge Baldwin to the Governorship in Connecticut was by a plurality small but sufficient. Questions were raised during the campaign about certain labor decisions of Judge Baldwin when he was on the Supreme bench of his State. Mr. Roosevelt repeated on the stump certain statements that had been made to him to the effect that Judge Baldwin had favored the view that working men ought to be permitted by contract with their employers to waive rights of compensation in case of accident. Within a few years past it has come to be the more prevalent opinion that it is bad public policy to allow working men to sign away their rights. Judge Baldwin took the ground that Mr. Roosevelt had misunderstood, and therefore misstated, the decisions rendered by him in the cases which had been brought into the discussion. Mr. Roosevelt could have had no possible desire to misrepresent Judge Baldwin, while on the other hand Judge Baldwin, as an incorruptible authority on the bench, a famous teacher of the law, and a citizen of model qualities, could not have rendered a decision that did not seem to him to lie in the line of his exact judicial duty. Is it not possible that in this controversy of a heated campaign some third person or persons may have been guilty of causing each of these distinguished citizens to misunderstand the other? Certainly Connecticut honors herself in electing Judge Baldwin to her chief office.

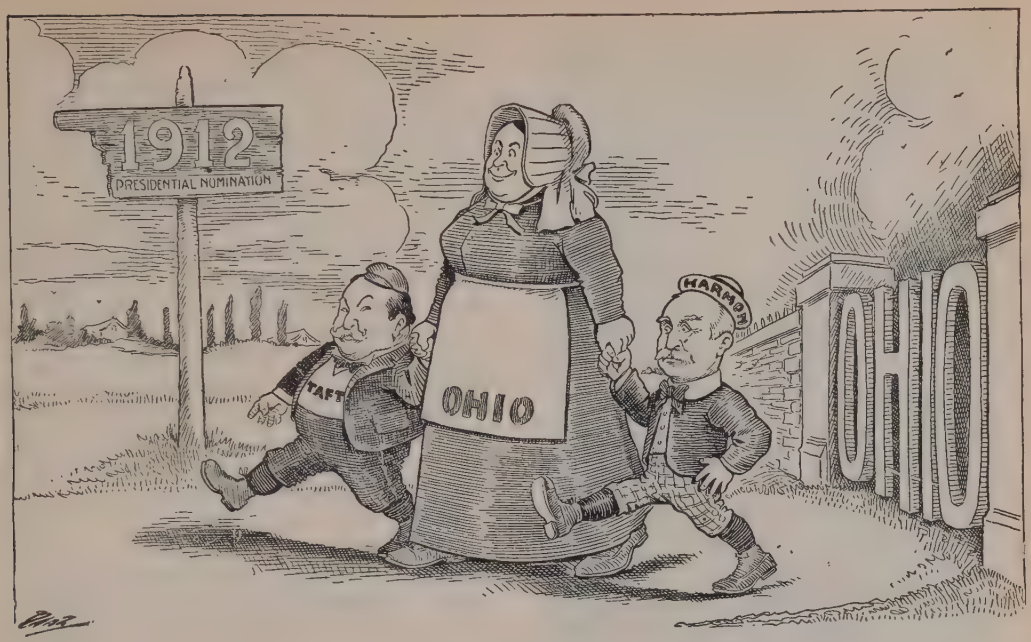
Wilson's Striking Success

By all odds the most impressive personal victory of the entire campaign was that of Woodrow Wilson, who was elected Governor of New Jersey by a plurality of almost 50,000. Mr. Fort, the present Republican Governor, had given the State a good administration, and Vivian Lewis, who ran against Woodrow Wilson, was a worthy candidate. These facts make Wilson's victory so much the more striking. Comparing the population of the States, if Dix had done as well in New York as Wilson in New Jersey, he would have won by 200,000. Dr. Wilson's campaign, as we showed in the November REVIEW, was of the finest and most reputable sort. He treated his competitor with perfect courtesy, and argued his case on broad grounds. He has withdrawn from the presidency of Princeton University and has also resigned the professorship of jurisprudence. Thousands of Republicans voted for Dr. Wilson in order to show their personal admiration and to express the opinion that there are times when one should lay aside party preferences in order to place some distinguished publicist at the head of the State.

Harmon and the Man for 1912

Governor Harmon's victory in Ohio was very decisive, and his plurality seems to have been about 100,000 as against the 19,000 that he obtained when elected two years ago. He has now fully emerged as a national figure of great importance, and a very valuable asset to the Democratic party. The discussion of Presidential candidates is not only an innocent practice but quite a praiseworthy one. It can do no Democrat any harm to ask his neighbor whether Governor Judson Harmon, Governor-elect Woodrow Wilson, Mayor Gaynor of New York City, or some other man of repute and honor in the party, would make the best candidate in 1912. The pros-

WHAT SHALL THE HARVEST BE?
(From the *Journal* (Minneapolis)



IT LOOKS AS IF THE NEXT PRESIDENT WOULD BE FROM OHIO
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis)

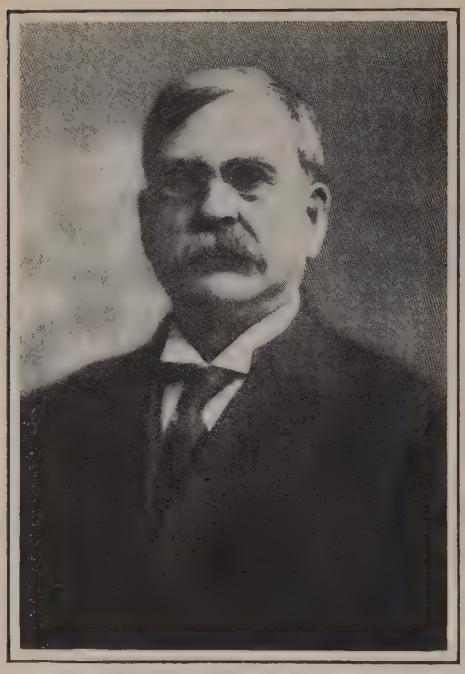
pects now are that the Democratic National Convention will be free and untrammeled, and that it will make a good choice from among strong men.

The Republican "Standard-Bearer"

Nor is there any reason to think that the Republican National Convention will be unduly dominated either by Mr. Roosevelt and his friends or by the "steam-roller" of President Taft and Postmaster-General Hitchcock. The weak point in the Republican convention lies always in the temptation to manipulate the delegations from four or five Southern States where there is no genuine Republican party. South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, and perhaps Arkansas, have Republican organizations that exist mainly to receive federal patronage and to make the best bargains they can with their votes in national conventions. Since both Virginias, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri now have strong and genuine Republican organizations, the danger of scandal in the manipulation of Southern delegations in Republican national conventions has become much reduced. It is probable that the next Republican convention will be made up very largely of unpledged delegations. Nobody at this date can tell us what man either convention will nominate, but we may all speculate as freely as we like regarding the possibilities.

Beveridge and His Moral Victory

Although the Indiana Legislature has been carried by the Democrats — so that Senator Beveridge will lose his seat while John W. Kern will be named for that place — it is well within bounds to say that a fair analysis of the election returns would show that no other Republican last month won so distinct a personal triumph as Senator Beveridge. His campaign was notable in many ways. If he had been running directly—that is to say, if Indiana had provided an arrangement such as exists in certain other States for allowing the voters to indicate their preference for Senator— Mr. Beveridge would undoubtedly have carried the State by a large majority. All the conditions were against winning a Republican legislature. The State was strongly Democratic to begin with. The temperance question was involved in choosing a legislature, so that many who would have voted for Beveridge as Senator had interests at stake which led them to help elect a Democratic legislature. The Republican candidates for Congress were overwhelmingly defeated throughout the State, with the single exception of Mr. Crumpacker, who barely saved his seat. Yet Mr. Beveridge came so close to carrying the legislature that probably a thousand votes distributed through the close districts would have turned the scale. If the county-option question had not been pending, Beveridge would have carried the legislature



HON. LAFAYETTE YOUNG, OF IOWA
(Appointed Senator to succeed the late J. P. Dolliver)

by an ample margin. He will be missed from the Senate, but the strength of his position in Indiana is so great that he may be expected to return to public life in the comparatively near future.

Iowa's Experience

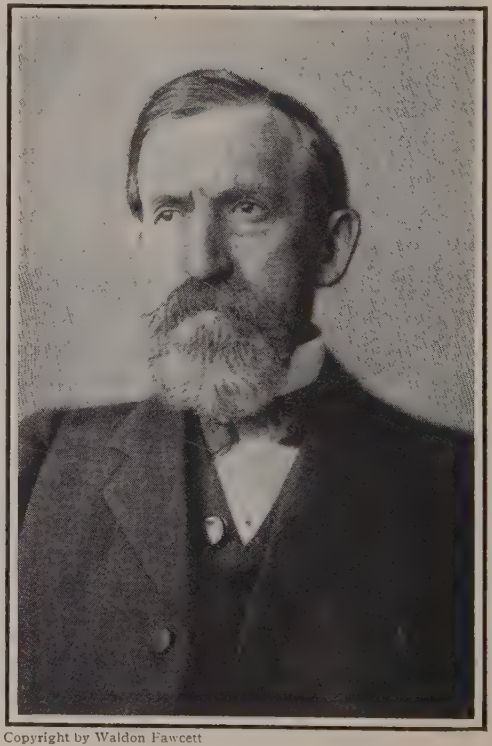
Another State that illustrates the growing independence of the average voter is Iowa. Two years ago Governor Carroll carried the State by a plurality of 108,000. This year he carried it by 18,000. Governor Carroll had chosen to align himself with the "standpatters," in opposition to the course pursued in Congress by Senators Dolliver and Cummins. He was loyally supported in this campaign by Senator Cummins himself, but the mood of the State was radical and progressive; and Carroll would have been defeated if Iowa had not been so strongly Republican to begin with. The vacancy in the Senate caused by the lamented death of Senator Dolliver has been temporarily filled by the appointment of the Hon. Lafayette Young, editor of the Des Moines *Capital*. Mr. Young has been one of the journalistic leaders of the "standpat," or "anti-Cummins," wing of the party. He declares that he will work in the Senate in personal harmony with Senator Cummins, although it is not to be expected that he will be in full political accord with his colleague.

In Other States

Pennsylvania's normal Republican majority almost vanished last month, but Texas was able to give a Democratic plurality of 120,000. In Tennessee there was a lively campaign affected by local conditions of a peculiar sort, resulting in the election for Governor of the Republican candidate, Mr. Hooper, by 13,000 plurality. In Michigan a strong progressive candidate for the Governorship, Chase S. Osborn, won a decisive victory, while in Minnesota Governor Eberhart was reëlected also by a good margin. In Nebraska the Republican candidate, Mr. Aldrich, was elected by 15,000, while in Wisconsin, McGovern, the Republican candidate, was strongly victorious. Senator La Follette's influence was dominant and his type of radical Republicanism received no setback.

The Next House and "Cannonism"

While the Sixty-second Congress will have a majority of from 50 to 60 Democrats in the House, the Senate will remain Republican by a reduced majority of about a dozen. The question of the Speakership of the next Congress seems to be settled in advance in favor of the Democratic leader, the Hon. Champ Clark, of Missouri. While Speaker Cannon was triumphantly reëlected by his fellow-citizens of



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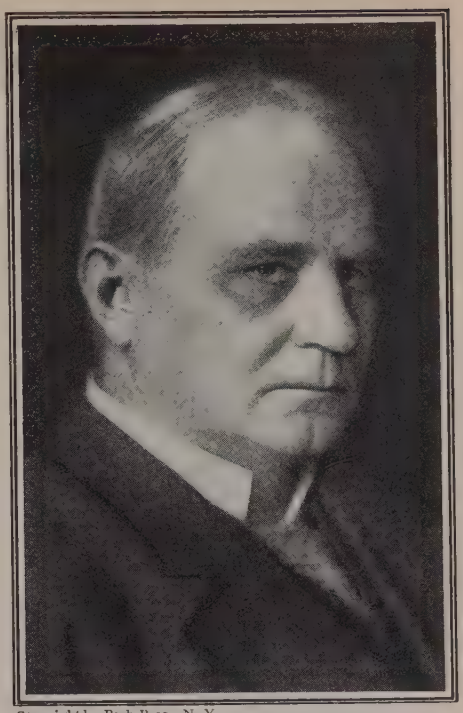
HON. JOHN W. KERN, OF INDIANA
(Who will have Beveridge's seat in the Senate)

the Danville, Ill., district, he will not be subjected to the test of a canvass for a fifth consecutive term as Speaker. The question of "Cannonism," so called, thus settles itself in so far as Cannonism has anything to do with Mr. Cannon himself. The question of Cannonism, however, as related to the existing rules and methods for managing the business of the House is by no means settled. When the Democrats carried the House after denouncing Mr. Reed's rules and methods as Speaker, they themselves retained and practiced the Reed system without abatement. It remains to be seen whether "Cannonism" in all its vigor will not be practiced under the Speakership of the able and genial Champ Clark. Anyhow, "Uncle Joe" will be on the floor.

The Senate's Changes

We have already mentioned a number of personal changes that will take place in the Senate after this winter's short session. From the Republican side there will be missed the faces of Senators Aldrich, Hale, Burrows, Beveridge, Warner of Missouri, Carter of Montana, Burkett of Nebraska, Kean of New Jersey, Depew of New York, Dick of Ohio, Piles of Washington, Scott of West Virginia, and perhaps one or two others. There seems some probability that the New York Legislature may elect the Hon. Edward M. Shepard as Mr. Depew's successor. Mr. Shepard is a man of such ability and high standing that his election to the Senate would be praised throughout the country. It had been supposed that the Democrats of Missouri would send the Hon. David R. Francis to the Senate, but it would seem that the voters on Election Day expressed preference for Mr. James A. Reed. Congressman Hitchcock, a well-known Nebraska Democrat, will succeed Senator Burkett. It is not known as yet what New Jersey Democrat will take the place of Senator John Kean. In Ohio, where they are discussing the Democratic successor of Senator Dick, the name of Mr. Pomerene seems to be most prominent. In the State of Washington, Miles Poindexter will be chosen to succeed Senator Piles. It is possible that Senator Scott of West Virginia may be succeeded by Senator Elkins' father-in-law, the venerable Henry Gassaway Davis. Thus, not to mention any more prospective changes, it is plain that the personnel of the Senate in the near future will retain very few of the well-known men who were there a dozen years ago. The country now unmistakably demands the election of Senators by direct popular vote.



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HON. CHAMP CLARK, OF MISSOURI
(Leader of the Democrats in the House and probable speaker of the Sixty-second Congress)

Pacific Coast Elections

On the Pacific Coast this year's elections were more than usually significant, not merely from the viewpoint of factional and party politics, but as indications of the drift of public sentiment on questions of more than local importance. In all three of the coast States the progressive wing of the Republican party retains its lead, in the main, but in Oregon one of the two Congressmen chosen last month is Mr. Hawley, a standpat member of the present House, while the Governor-elect, the Hon. Oswald West, is a Democrat. The Republican candidate, the Hon. Jay Bowerman, was regarded as a conservative and was opposed by Senator Bourne. No United States Senator will be chosen in Oregon until 1913. California elected the Hon. Hiram Johnson, Progressive Republican, to the Governorship by a decisive majority, and Mr. William Kent, of the same political faith, will represent one of the districts in Congress. The other seven members of the State's Congressional delegation are Republicans of varying shades of progressiveness. The California and Washington Senatorships will both go to Republicans,— that of Washington to Representative Poindexter, Progressive, who was named by an overwhelming vote in the Sep-

WOMEN AT A WESTERN POLLING PLACE. "IT IS LIKE GOING TO THE GROCERY STORE"

tember primaries. Washington's representation in the next House will consist of two Progressives,—Stanton Warburton and William L. La Follette,—and one Standpat Republican,—the Hon. William E. Humphrey, who has a seat in the present Congress.

Progress of Woman Suffrage

Far more interesting than the fate of individual candidates, whether Progressives, Regulars, or Democrats, was the ratification of the woman-suffrage amendment to the Washington State constitution. Every county in the State gave a majority for the amendment, and some of the more populous counties, like Kings, in which Seattle is located,—maintained a ratio of two to one in favor of the amendment. The direct effect of this action of the voters will be to add about 150,000 women to the rolls of qualified voters in the State. These new voters may participate in next spring's elections. No action is required on the part of the Legislature. It is stated that this important gain to the cause of woman suffrage was achieved by the women themselves with little or no aid from outside organizations. Effective work was done among the grangers and labor unions. Seattle now becomes the second large city of the country in which women have a vote, Denver having monopolized that distinction for many years. In Colorado, by the way, four women were elected to the Legislature last month. In three other States,—Oregon, South Dakota, and Oklahoma,—similar amendments were defeated.

Oregon and the Referendum

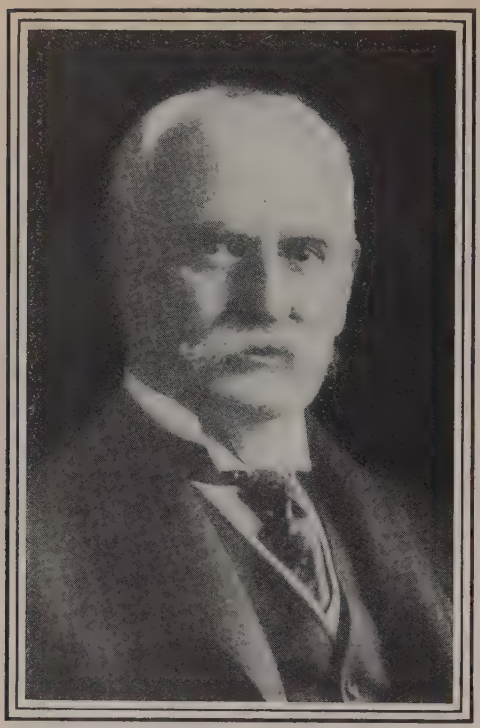
In Oregon, the cause of woman suffrage encountered a discouraging setback. The constitutional amendment conferring the franchise on women was defeated for the fifth time, and with a larger adverse vote than ever before. While every county of Washington was carried for the proposition, in Oregon every county was lost for it. In the latter State woman suffrage was only one of thirty-two distinct propositions submitted to the voters at the recent election under the referendum and initiative. Considering the fact that every Oregon ballot, in addition to the thirty-two propositions submitted to the voters, contained the names of 130 candidates, the wonder is that the individual voter was able to declare his choice with any discrimination whatever. The results show, however, that the Oregon voter is becoming so well drilled in the use of the peculiar electoral mechanisms

of his State, that he could participate effectively, and apparently with keen interest, in the complicated contest of last month. In most of the Eastern States,—New York, for example,—which have had less education in the use of the referendum, it is extremely difficult to get any considerable number of voters to take the trouble required to mark ballots on constitutional amendments submitted to them for ratification. In Oregon, on the other hand, from 75 to 90 per cent. of the voters have formed the habit of voting on all kinds of referendum and initiative propositions that are submitted from time to time, and last month they were able to dispose of thirty-two such propositions with apparent ease. Besides woman suffrage, they were called upon to decide upon prohibition of the liquor traffic, and while they defeated State-wide prohibition, they adopted a plan for "home rule" or local option in the matter of regulating the sale of liquor for all cities and towns. The labor unions were strong enough to secure the adoption of a radical employers' liability bill, submitted under the initiative. This bill provides that contributory negligence shall not be a defense. The bill extending the direct primary law to make it include in its scope the delegates to national presidential conventions was probably carried by a small majority. Other matters voted on at last month's election in Oregon were of purely State interest.

A San Francisco World's Fair

The Pacific Coast Congress met in San Francisco for three days' sessions on November 16–18. Governors and high officials of States west of the Rocky Mountains, as well as the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska, mayors of important towns, and prominent men from the whole Western country were present and took part. The Congress was called chiefly for the purpose of determining the attitude of the coast States and Territories on the questions of the American merchant marine, a battleship fleet for the Pacific, and the scope of the Proposed Panama Exposition of 1915. It will be for the United States Congress to decide whether the Panama Exposition shall be held at New Orleans or at San Francisco, but the people in San Francisco are proceeding on the supposition that the matter has already been decided in favor of their city. On November 15, at a special election, they voted $5,000,000 of city bonds for the exposition in addition to $5,000,000 already voted by the State of California, and $750,000 subscribed by citizens. The substantial growth in San Francisco's population as shown by the census returns—21 per cent. in ten years, notwithstanding the great fire of 1906, which practically wiped the city off the map for the time being,—furnishes an argument of some weight to the advocates of a Pacific Coast exposition. Those Easterners who argue that San Francisco is too far from the country's center of population, and that many would be deprived of an opportunity to visit the exposition for that reason, are reminded of the success of two expositions already held on the Pacific coast in recent years, namely, the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Fair at Seattle last year, and the Lewis and Clark exposition at Portland in 1904. Many tourists from the Eastern States and the Middle West visited those fairs, and the custom of trans-

VICTOR BERGER, ELECTED TO CONGRESS LAST MONTH AS A SOCIALIST



SENATOR ALDRICH, WHO IS DEVOTING HIMSELF TO BANKING AND CURRENCY REFORM

continental journeys is becoming more common from year to year. It is held, too, that the opening of the Panama Canal should be celebrated on the Pacific coast rather than on the Mississippi River, but there is much to be said for both places.

The Socialist Vote

Among the surprises of the election was the growth in the Socialist vote shown in various parts of the country. Wisconsin sends to Congress from one of the Milwaukee districts the first Socialist who has been a member of that body, Mr. Victor L. Berger, a man widely known as a leader of his party, and a scholar of no mean ability. In New York, Mr. Charles E. Russell, the magazine writer, received, as candidate for Governor, the largest vote that the Socialists have polled in that State. In Indiana there was a doubling of the Socialist vote in many of the larger cities, and the total shows an increase of nearly 60 per cent. since the last preceding election. In California also Socialist gains were considerable, especially in the cities of San Francisco and Los Angeles. Throughout the country the well-organized campaigning of the Socialist propagandists is apparently producing substantial results.

Problems of Currency and Banking

More constantly with us than the distinctively political questions are those that have to do with practical economics. Almost everybody is interested in the discussion of causes and remedies for the great increase in the cost of living. That these daily problems of private or household economics have some relation to government and politics in the large sense cannot of course be denied. It is true that the currency question has a good deal to do with popular welfare. The steadiness of industry and the productive processes in general is of great concern to all wage earners; and the country's system of banking and currency is most directly related to the steadiness of industrial operations. There is reason to think that we shall, in the near future, find it more easy to agree about remedies for the evils that grow out of our imperfect performance of monetary and banking functions. The great Monetary Commission headed by Senator Aldrich goes steadily forward in its monumental and patriotic work. There are those who profess to think that this commission is too close to alleged money trusts of Wall Street and monopolists of industry and capital. Whatever its proposals may be, the sound thinkers of the country must analyze them thoroughly. For our own part, we believe that this commission is working in the most scientific spirit, availing itself of the experience of the whole world, with the single-minded purpose of benefiting the American people. Many representatives of the commission, of the Bankers' Association, and of our best groups of economic and political thinkers, discussed the money question in New York last month under the auspices of the Academy of Political Science. The thought of the country is moving steadily toward some plan of central control over note issues and banking reserves,— not to weaken our thousands of independent local banks, but to strengthen them in every time of need.

Studying National Expenditures

It is also true that the tariff and taxation questions are closely related to the economic welfare of the average man. The country is glad to see President Taft standing so staunchly behind his Tariff Board headed by Professor Emery. Undoubtedly the best thought of the country in all parties approves of thorough and impartial study of tariff and taxation problems. President Taft is much happier in doing these real things that make for wise legislation and good administration than in bothering with questions of so-called

"patronage," and party politics. Not only is he serving his country well by giving all the prestige of the administration to the work of this special tariff board, but he has set in motion another piece of machinery that it is not desirable at this stage to advertise with great detail, yet one that deserves more than a passing word of recognition. It is one thing to profess a willingness to introduce economy into public expenditures, and it is quite a different thing to find out how to do it without impairment of efficiency. Mr. Taft has not merely professed his willingness to reduce expenditures, and he has not only instructed heads of departments and bureaus to keep down their estimates and lop off superfluous outlays, but he has undertaken a kind of inquiry that has been organized for great and permanent results.

How Taft is Doing It

He has quietly looked about the country for the best man to formulate and organize this inquiry, and he has found him in the person of Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland, one of the Directors of the Bureau of Municipal Research in New York City and a very eminent authority on public accounting and administration. He has installed this work in the White House offices and has assumed full authority for the system that Dr. Cleveland, in association with Secretary Norton, is carrying into effect. Committees of very able men have been organized in all the departments, and these men are working together with a view to making methods of Government expenditure more definite and uniform. Heretofore, every department, in submitting its estimates to Congress, has made its own classification; and as a basis for intelligent and efficient expenditure these classifications must all be made over on a scientific plan, and the same plan must be carried through all the business of the Government. It is a mistake to suppose that the Treasury is being extensively robbed, or that great scandals will be unearthed. But there is room for immense improvement in the details of budget-making, and the Government needs to apply the test of efficiency to every dollar spent and to every man employed. It is not unlikely that the result of a study of this kind will be to provide some sort of retirement pension in order to relieve the departments of many hundreds of routine officials who render no valuable service. It is true that some bureaus and services have not men enough. Most of them, however, have too many employees of the wrong kind and not enough of the right kind.

DR. FREDERICK A. CLEVELAND
(Who is conducting the President's inquiry into government expenditures)

Providing for 90,000,00 People

It is evident that the completed work of the census office will show a large growth in the total population of the country and a relatively large growth of cities. Ten years ago the population of the country was, in round figures, 76,000,000, and twenty years ago it was somewhat under 63,000,000. This year it is likely to reach 90,000,000. We have almost twice as many people, living within the same area, as we had in 1880. These millions of town dwellers have to be fed, and their demands for good food, comfortable clothing, and suitable housing are those of a country whose standards of living are much higher than the standards of any other large country. Certainly this has much to do with the high prices of food and the cost of other items in the workingman's budget.

The Tides of Migration

The Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, N. Y., the Hon. William Williams, informs us that with some estimates for the month of December we may say that the immigration for the calendar year 1910 will be 932,000. For the fiscal year ending with last June it was 786,000. This has to do with

PROFESSOR E. R. A. SELIGMAN
(Eminent economist who was honored last month for a quarter century of public service)

arrivals at the port of New York. The great years of influx were 1905, 1906, and 1907, when in the last of these years the total reached almost 1,300,000. For the past three years the average has been about 750,000 a year; but this makes no note of the vast return movement of 1908 and 1909, following the industrial depression due to the panic. About 700,000 aliens went back to Europe in the year that ended June 30, 1908, more than half of them taking their families and effects and going as emigrants. In the next year about 400,000 aliens went back, more than half of them intending to stay permanently in Europe. The tide is now setting strongly this way, and there is perhaps no better indication of improved conditions of labor and industry throughout the country. We shall have busy times in 1911.

A Representative Economist

With so many questions pressing upon us that require expert and thorough study, we have come into full appreciation of our professional economists and our really qualified publicists. It was fitting that in association with the meeting of the Academy of Political Science last month one of its leading members, Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman, of Columbia University, should have been honored in a public manner on the completion of twenty-five years of service as a teacher and economic writer, and a valuable citizen. Men like Professor Seligman are rendering almost untold service to the country. Here is a man whose study of the problems of taxation is helping the tax authorities of every State in the Union to work out better and more equitable methods. His work has been of great value to the city of New York and to the State. Attending the Seligman dinner and speaking as one of Seligman's former pupils was Professor Emery of Yale, now at the head of President Taft's Tariff Board. President Taft's commission on the control of railroad stock and bond issues, of which President Hadley is the chairman, recognizes the same type of men as necessary to the wise adjustment of great economic problems. Members of this board also have come under Professor Seligman's valuable influence. Mr. Roosevelt as President availed himself of the services of many men of this type, and President Taft shows fully as high an appreciation of their value to the Government. Senator Aldrich, whatever might have been his earlier views as to the value of these academic people, understands very well their worth in the handling of our present-day problems and is gladly welcoming their coöperation in dealing with the work of his commission.

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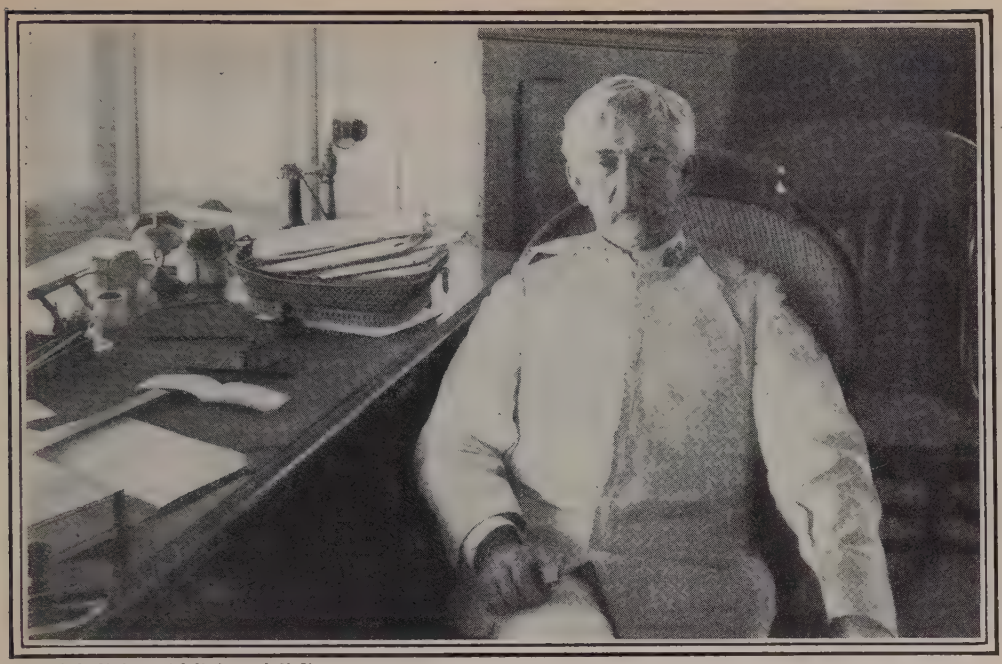
COLONEL GEORGE W. GOETHALS
(Chief engineer and chairman of Canal Commission)



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COL. W. C. GORGAS, ASSISTANT SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY, AND CHIEF SANITARY OFFICER OF THE ISTHMIAN CANAL ZONE

Progress of the Canal

President Taft's visit to Panama has not been a junket, but a significant step in the progress of our greatest undertaking. His previous visit was just before his inauguration. He finds remarkable improvement in everything that has to do with the food and housing of employees and all the conditions of life. He finds that the Gatun dam and locks have removed every doubt as regards the choice of the lock system instead of sea-level construction. He says that the time has come to discuss tolls, terminals, the economical disposition of the vast plant, and the proper means of policing and defending this greatest work of the centuries. To quote further his exact language: "The esprit among the canal employees and the intelligent and patriotic leadership of Lieut. Col. Goethals at every turn leave no doubt that the canal will be fully completed by January, 1915, within a cost of $375,000,000." This is the sum that had been authorized. Returning experts of the American Institute of Mining, after visiting and studying the work at Panama, are unanimous in their praise, particularly of the sanitary department, under Colonel Gorgas, which has made living and work not merely possible, but entirely safe and comfortable. In this great undertaking our Government has eliminated partisanship, favoritism, and graft of every form, and has relied upon the expert ability of trained engineers and professional health officers. This fact is so fully recognized that a Democratic Congress will sustain the President in finishing the canal with just as much certainty as would a Republican Congress. Next month we shall present our readers with more precise and extended information regarding the conditions at Panama and the progress of the enterprise.

As to the Express Business

Questions of hours of labor, rates of pay, and recognition of the teamsters' union were all involved to some extent in the great strike against the express companies which was so seriously disturbing to business, particularly in New York City, for a number of days last month. There was never any reason why these questions could not have been settled easily by mutual agreement or arbitration but for the arrogance of some of the high officials of the express companies. The public in general seized the opportunity to point out the colossal abuses of these express companies and their parasitical character. If the Government were doing its duty by utilizing the postal system for the highest public welfare, we should have a parcels post. The railroads, as common carriers and as corporations that ought to earn

Photograph by the American Press Association, N. Y.

POLICEMEN ESCORTING EXPRESS WAGONS IN NEW YORK LAST MONTH

profits for their own stockholders, should be doing whatever could not be done through the post-office. But these are questions that are not likely to be settled this year or next. The beginnings of a parcels post, however, ought not to be postponed. The same efforts to make the post-office an efficient business machine that are employed in doing the Panama work in a businesslike fashion, would turn postal deficits into vast profits and solve all questions as to postal rates.

The Steel Trade

The United States Steel Corporation now publishes regular quarterly reports of the number of tons of unfilled orders for steel. The report for November, made after three months of rising prices for the Corporation's securities, showed these unfilled orders standing at 2,871,949 tons, apparently the smallest volume of unfinished business on hand reported since the organization of the company. The mills of the Corporation are running, too, at less than half their normal capacity. While this low point was being reached, the common stock of the great concern rose from 61 in July to over 81 in the first part of November. Such a phenomenon of increasing stock quotations coincident with the decrease of production and unfilled orders to record low figures, would ordinarily indicate that the best informed judges of the situation were pretty sure that the low point in the activities of the industry was close at hand, and that a revival was to follow. But current trade reports through the month of November give no indication of such a revival, and in the fortnight after Election Day, the securities of the Steel Corporation tended to decline along with the general Wall Street stock market. The basic fact in the sluggishness of the iron and steel industry is that the railroads are not ordering material except when they must.

The Railroads as Buyers of Steel

Undoubtedly the railroads are holding off from spending money until they see what help the coming decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission will give them in the matter of allowing rate advances. The uncertainty on this score not only cuts down their current profits by the difference between the rates now in use and those which the railroads say are absolutely necessary to their financial health; it also hampers greatly their marketing of new securities to provide for necessary improvements and extensions. Such a well-managed and substantial property as the Michigan Central has just been forced to go abroad to market its notes, and to pay, it is currently reported, about 6 per cent. for the money it received. If the rate question were settled on a basis which the railroads considered fair, they would undoubtedly come into the market at once for steel rails and other supplies. The importance of the single item of rails is shown by the fact that over

3,000,000 tons, costing between eighty and ninety million dollars, are normally required by the roads every year. Some 45,000,000 tons of rails are in use in the country, and while the life of a rail varies between a few months,— for instance, on curves of the New York Subway,— and thirty or forty years,— on side tracks and unimportant branches,— the average life is generally considered to be about twenty years. Of all the rails consumed, then, something over 2,000,000 tons are absolutely needed for renewals; yearly new construction of say 4000 miles of track requires about 500,000 tons, and about 370,000 tons are exported. If there were a buoyant revival of trade in general, the roads would undoubtedly purchase much more than 3,000,000 tons of rails. The average annual production for the last nine years has been 2,950,000 tons; the low point came in the panic year 1908, with only 1,920,000 tons, and the prosperous years 1905, 1906, and 1907 showed an average of 3,650,000 tons. The full rail-making capacity of the country's mills is estimated to be much greater than these figures of actual production,— nearly 6,000,000 tons, in fact.

The Cost of Living Decreasing

Economists generally agree in selecting the high cost of living as a chief factor underlying the spirit of radicalism and political unrest, which, undoubtedly, have their part in obstructing the efforts of railway and industrial captains to market securities for even the most legitimate needs. It is interesting and important from many points of view to see a downward movement begin in the prices of necessities. Such a movement came into existence about the middle of November, in the prices of meats and of corn and other grain. The decrease showed first, naturally, in wholesale prices, and then spread with increasing rapidity to retail prices in most parts of America. By November 17, beef, pork, and lamb had declined by from two to four cents a pound in all cities except New York; sugar had dropped one cent a pound, and flour from $6.90 to $6.75 a barrel. The big packers attribute the sudden drop in meat prices to the bountiful crops of corn and oats, and to the previous phenomenally high prices, which had set every farmer to raising all the live stock he could manage to carry. The corn crop, a month ago recorded as over 3,000,000,000 bushels and the largest on record, is turning out even larger than it was then estimated, and the production of oats in 1910 also sets a new figure for America. Thus the new and welcome tendency seems to be the result of the immutable laws of supply and demand, and the all-important question whether this is only a temporary setback to high prices, or the beginning of a new era in the cost of living, will pretty surely be answered by the continuing success, or the failure, of our crops. To be sure, there has been no great general reduction yet in the high cost of living. As compared with the high prices of January 1, 1910, Bradstreet's statistical index shows an average reduction to date of about 4 per cent. As compared with the low-price record of the generation, in 1896, prices are still nearly 50 per cent. above the bottom.

Our Growing Importance in Art

The opening of the winter musical season in the larger cities of the United States which usually occurs late in November or early in the present month, coinciding as it does with the beginning of the production of the more noteworthy dramatic pieces, affords an occasion for general comment upon the growth of artistic taste and feeling in the United States. The chief musical events of the present season in which the country in general may be said to be interested, are recorded with comments on another page this month, by Mr. Lawrence Gilman. Particularly worthy of mention among dramatic happenings has been the production in New York, on October 10, of Maurice Maeterlinck's allegory of happiness, known as "The Blue Bird." Our readers, we believe, will find interest in Miss Jeannette Gilder's comments on the production of this piece, which appear on another page, as well as in the fine photographs we reproduce in connection with the article. Artists, both musical and dramatic, from all over the world, now look with more respect than ever before upon American audiences and American opinions. Not a few of the most eminent European composers have visited this country to oversee in person the presentation of their productions. Signor Mascagni is expected to arrive some time during the present month to preside over the first presentation of his opera "Ysobel." Signor Puccini, another Italian composer, is already in this country, and in the course of a few weeks will personally see to the staging of the American play "The Girl of the Golden West," which he has put into operatic form. There could not be a more impressive tribute to the advance of artistic taste in this country than the reason recently given by Herr Andreas Dippel, the opera leader and man-

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RALPH JOHNSTONE, PREPARING FOR A FLIGHT

(Johnstone, who was one of the Wright flyers and had made the world's altitude record at Belmont Park, fell to death from a height of 800 feet at Denver)

ager, for desiring to become an American citizen. The genial German artist scorns to seek American citizenship for any financial reason or because of any assumed love for our institutions. "I wish to become an American citizen," he tells us, "because of what I see is the future of Grand Opera in the United States." At last one European has sought us for our culture.

The Belmont Park Aerial Tournament

The aviation tournament at Belmont Park passed off with no fatal accidents, and but one or two minor ones. The meet was the most important and, from the public point of view, the most satisfactory yet held in America. More than a score of flyers of international fame took part, and biplanes and monoplanes were represented in almost equal number. Often half a dozen or more machines were in the air at the same time. The sensational event of the tournament was the race to the Statue of Liberty and return, a distance of 34 miles. Mr. Thomas F. Ryan had offered a prize of $10,000 for the aviator accomplishing this feat in the fastest time during the meet. Three men succeeded in circling the Statue—Grahame-White, the Englishman, Count de Lesseps of France, and John B. Moisant, the American. The prize was won by Moisant, whose time of 34 minutes, 38.84 seconds was only 42¾ seconds less than Grahame-White's. Count de Lesseps took 39 minutes. All three men used Bleriot machines. The great speed contest for the Gordon-Bennett trophy was participated in by representatives of England, France, and America. The trophy went to Grahame-White, who made the required 100 kilometers at an average speed of 61 miles an hour. This is considerably better than the speed of 47.06 miles an hour made by Curtiss when he won the Gordon-Bennett trophy at Reims last year.

The Progress of the Aeroplane

The third event of sensational interest was the new world's height record made by Ralph Johnstone on the last day of the meet. Johnstone climbed steadily up into a clear sky until he was entirely lost to view and had reached a height of 9714 feet, the greatest altitude yet attained by an aeroplane. Johnstone's death only a few weeks later was one of the tragedies of modern aviation. In making a spiral descent at Denver, his machine became unmanageable and fell from a height of 800 feet, Johnstone being instantly killed. The Michelin cup for distance seems likely this year to go to Maurice Tabuteau, who, on October 28, in France, flew 289 miles without a stop. The steady increase in the speed, height, and distance of aeroplane flights is making the usefulness of the flying machine in time of war more and more a subject of discussion in military circles. At various aviation meets during the past year, as well as at the one held at Baltimore last month, both sharp-shooting and bomb-throwing have been practised. Eugene Ely's success in flying his machine from the deck of a cruiser in Hampton Roads was particularly interesting to the Navy Department at Washington, and the addition of an aeroplane as part of the regular equipment of the new battleships is being seriously considered. The army is also interesting itself more actively in the aeroplane, and General Wood, Chief of Staff, has announced that plans for the formation of an aerial military squadron will soon be presented to Congress.

Canadian Tariff Problems

Substantial progress toward the conclusion of a real reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada was made during the five days' sessions of the American-Canadian Commission at Ottawa terminating on November 10. The meetings will be resumed early next month. It is then expected that the views of President Taft, as set forth in his message to Congress, and certain official forthcoming announcements of the government at Ottawa will bring about a definite agreement. One of the Canadian commissioners, while not willing to be quoted by name, has said: "The feeling at Ottawa is that, as a result of the conference, natural products from Canada will obtain easier access to the United States, and some American manufactures will obtain freer admission to Canada." Considerable opposition to the conclusion of such an agreement between the Dominion and the United States is reflected in the press of Great Britian. The coal and iron workers of Cape Breton also have organized to protest against the free admission of American coal. Various phases of the tariff problem have been occupying the attention of the Dominion parliament, which assembled on November 17. The last revision of the Canadian tariff was in 1907 when the protected industries gained all along the line. This was regarded as a settlement for many years. Now, however, as a result of the reciprocity negotiations with the United States and the revolt of the farmers of the great west, the tariff is a very live issue in Dominion politics. The farmers and grain-growers of Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan, who have banded themselves into a very strong organization, are now clamoring for a reduction of duties on agricultural products. Some time this month six hundred or more farmers representing nine or ten provinces will meet Premier Laurier in Ottawa and ask for a lower tariff and reciprocity with the United States.

The Dominion Grows in Men and Money

The Dominion grows constantly in wealth, prosperity, and population. While the indications are that her wheat crop for 1910 will be slightly less than that of last year, the annual statement of the Canadian Finance Department shows a much larger increase in revenue than in expenditure for the past fiscal year, while the report of the Postmaster General indicates a surplus of approximately three quarters of a million dollars. Reports were current last month of the forthcoming resignation of Lord Strathcona as Canadian High Commissioner at London. Lord Strathcona, who was formerly plain Donald Smith and the last resident governor of the Hudson Bay Company, has held the High Commissionership for twenty years. He recently celebrated his ninetieth birthday. The regular decennial census of the dominion will be taken during the first few weeks of the year 1911.

The Disorder at the Mexican Border

There never was the slightest danger of any serious trouble between the United States and Mexico over the lynching last month, by Texans, of a Mexican citizen and the subsequent anti-American disorder at various points in the Mexican Republic, although for several days there was trouble enough in the newspapers. A Mexican named Rodriguez, employed as a farm hand at Rock Hill, Texas, having brutally shot and killed an American woman for some trivial reason, was taken from the jail where he was confined and burned at the stake on the night of November 3. The Mexican Government, through its ambassador at Washington, promptly protested against the outrage and presented a claim for reparation to the State Department. Meanwhile, anti-American demonstrations had taken place at various places in Mexico, notably at Guadalajara, where some property was destroyed and an American flag burned. The Mexican authorities promptly adopted severe repressive measures and prevented a repetition of the riotous demonstrations.

ONE CANADIAN VIEW OF RECIPROCITY
Uncle Sam (to Sir Wilfrid Laurier): "Just shet your eyes and trust in your Uncle Sammy, Son."
From the *World* (Toronto)

Mexico and the United States are Friends

Undoubtedly the government of the State of Texas will take the proper course and punish the lynchers of Rodriguez. The Mexican authorities have already shown their honest intention to prevent further insults to Americans and injury to American property. A definite promise of immediate punishment of the offenders by the Federal Government at Washington, which some hot-headed Mexicans were demanding, was, of course, impossible. It is the right and duty of the State officials alone to proceed in such cases. The Federal Government must await State action. This anomaly of our political system has caused us, as a government and as a people, much embarrassment and not a little anxiety upon several noteworthy occasions in the past. But apparently it cannot be changed. It is not so many years since certain Italian citizens were outraged and murdered in Louisiana, and the Italian Government recalled its ambassador because the State Department at Washington was not able to force as prompt and satisfactory a settlement on the part of the State government as our Italian friends would have liked. More recently there was talk of worse than unpleasantness—of war itself—when the city of San Francisco made unpleasant discriminations against certain Japanese, and some of the Japanese newspapers found it difficult to understand why the government at Washington could not force the State authorities of California to make San Francisco "be good." Undoubtedly there is considerable anti-American feeling in Mexico. It is one of the cardinal doctrines of the opposition to President Diaz that he favors Americans and American interests unduly, and Diaz has many enemies. Some Americans resident in Mexico, moreover, have very bad manners, and these, with their business methods, undoubtedly justify Mexican dislike. The government at Mexico City, however, is in perfect agreement with the government at Washington.

Elections in Cuba and Porto Rico

Quiet elections in both Cuba and Porto Rico last month resulted in the popular endorsement of the party in power. The balloting in Cuba, on November 1, was for Senators, Members of the House of Representatives and all provincial and municipal officers throughout the island. It was the first election under the government of President Gomez. The campaign had been marked by considerable bitterness and some violence, including the attempted assassination of General Pino Guérra, Commander-in-chief of the Cuban army. General Guérra has been a bitter opponent of the present administration, and the attempt on his life led to some charges of bad faith on the part of the government. The election itself, however, proceeded quietly, and the stability of the republic of Cuba has been demonstrated. In Porto Rico, the Unionist party again defeated the Republicans, electing every member of the House of Delegates. Dr. Luis Muñoz Rivera has been chosen Resident Commissioner at Washington, to succeed Señor Larrinaga.

Muddled British Politics

The Parliamentary conference arranged in June last in Great Britain, to bring about an agreement over the disputed questions between the Lords and Commons, has failed. On November 10, Premier Asquith publicly announced that the conference could not agree, adding: "It is the opinion of all members that all the conditions under which the proceedings were held preclude disclosures in regard to the course of the negotiations or the causes leading to their termination." Perhaps failure was inevitable. The demand of the Liberals for a radical curtailment of the power of the House of Lords to reject or modify legislation sent up to it by the Commons was shown by repeated appeals to the country to have the support of the British electorate. There could, therefore, be no compromise on this point. On the other hand, it was soon demonstrated that Mr. Arthur Balfour, who led the Unionist conferees, was being hindered in his apparently sincere efforts to agree upon a compromise by the obstinate attitude of some of the peers, and also of the other conservative interests which make up the political groups now in opposition to the government. Mr. Balfour himself is blamed for the failure of the conference. His supporters privately admit that he lacked the strength of will to force his more progressive views upon his colleagues, whom he was only nominally bound to consult. They also express the opinion that the failure of the conference may cost him the leadership of the opposition in Parliament. Mr. Balfour, as well as Premier Asquith, are moderates in politics, and the other members of the conference have expressed themselves publicly as willing to compromise. The irreconcilables of the Tory party, however, refused any compromise, and the conference failed.

The Question Restated

It will be useful, at this point, to restate briefly the question at issue and the main points of the long drawn-out quarrel between the two houses of Parliament. For years the House of Commons, the elective body of the British Parliament, has disputed the right of the House of Lords to reject or radically modify measures of finance originating in the Commons. In the last session of Parliament, the first budget of Chancellor Lloyd-George was rejected by the Upper House because, the Lords claimed, it contained provisions which were not strictly financial. It was the contention of the Peers that these general legislative provisions, which had been "tacked on" to the financial bill, should be submitted to the direct vote of the people. They did not deny the power of the Commons to carry through any bill exclusively devoted to raising or disbursing revenue. They rejected the budget and a new election was held. The Asquith ministry received a small majority at the polls. Then the Lords yielded and the budget bill became a law. The ministry, however, was desirous of settling at once the entire question of the relation between the two houses. They claimed that the Lords had exceeded their power, and drew up a series of resolutions which were passed by the Commons, the substance of which was to establish the power of the Lower House, as directly representing the people, to pass any measure over the veto of the Peers. This was the political status at the time of the death of King Edward VII. in May last. Instead of forcing the contest to a conclusion at that moment of national grief the ministry proposed a conference between the leaders of the two parties to undertake some definite settlement of the question. Four Unionist leaders and four Liberals, including the Premier, have been conferring during the entire summer. The conference having failed, there remained nothing but another appeal to the people for their verdict.

The Lords to Reform Themselves

Parliament convened on the fifteenth of last month, and a formal statement was expected from the Premier as to the intentions of the government. Clever parliamentary tactics on the part of the opposition, led by Lord Lansdowne, gave the Conservatives the initial advantage. On the 17th the Peers adopted, by a large majority vote, Lord Rosebery's resolutions for the remodeling of the upper house, in substantially the form in which they were introduced. We printed these resolutions at the time, but restate them here. As adopted they provide

> That the House of Lords shall consist of Lords of Parliament—a part chosen by the whole body of hereditary Peers from among themselves and by nomination by the Crown; secondly, those sitting by virtue of their offices and qualifications held by them; and finally, a certain number chosen from outside.

Then Lord Lansdowne, conservative leader in the Upper House, demanded that the government submit its veto bill at once. The leader of the Peers desired debate. Then he proposed to return the bill with a counter proposition, the terms of which would be substantially those submitted, some months ago, by Mr. Austen Chamberlain. This scheme, which is a modification of the Rosebery one, shows that the Peers are awake to the necessity of some real reform. Mr. Chamberlain's plan includes the entire abandonment of the hereditary right to vote in the Lords, and the infusion of new blood in the Upper House by elective or appointed members. It insists, however, on the right of the reformed House, by its vote, to compel the reference to the people of any matter deemed by them of sufficient intrinsic importance.

THE NEW JOHN BULL

(After the proposed "Federalization" of the British Isles, which would give Home Rule to England, Scotland and Wales, as well as to Ireland. Note the "All-British" costume of the old gentleman)

From *Punch* (London)

The Government Program

The government's anti-veto bill was introduced in the Commons on November 17. The next day the Premier, having consulted with King George, spoke with authority. It was the intention of the government, Mr. Asquith said, to pass the essential features of the budget, namely, the income tax, tea duty, and sinking fund provisions; to remove the pauper disqualification for old age pensions, and to dissolve Parliament on Nov. 28, should the Lords in the meantime reject the veto bill.

Irish Home Rule and "Devolution"

The main issue of the election, as put to the voters, will be the question of modifying the power of the House of Lords. Other issues, however, will inevitably claim attention. The most disturbing is undoubtedly the Irish problem. When, after the last elections, the Asquith ministry came back to the Commons with greatly reduced majorities, they found themselves at the mercy of the Irish Nationalists, who held the balance of power in the House. Undoubtedly, Mr. John Redmond, the Irish leader, was master of the Parliamentary situation, and he used his power and influence very skilfully during the early days of the session to further the cause of Home Rule for Ireland. It was the necessity of reckoning with the Irish that induced Mr. Asquith and other Parliamentary leaders, as well as Earl Grey, Governor General of Canada, and a number of other distinguished British statesmen, to favor the new imperial idea now popularly known as devolution. This, as we noted last month, is a scheme for the achievement of actual imperial federation, one of the items of which would be local autonomy for all parts of the Empire. Home Rule for England, for Scotland and for Wales would make Home Rule for Ireland at the same time less objectionable to the Tories. Mr. Redmond has recently made an extended tour of the United States, speaking in the interest of local self-government for Ireland, and has, it is reported, collected from American and Irish sympathizers a large sum of money to further that object. The Conservative journals are very bitter on this point. Led by the *Daily Mail*, of London, they bitterly denounce Mr. Redmond and appeal to the English people "to save the British constitution from smash at the dictation of Irish-Americans and of American gold."

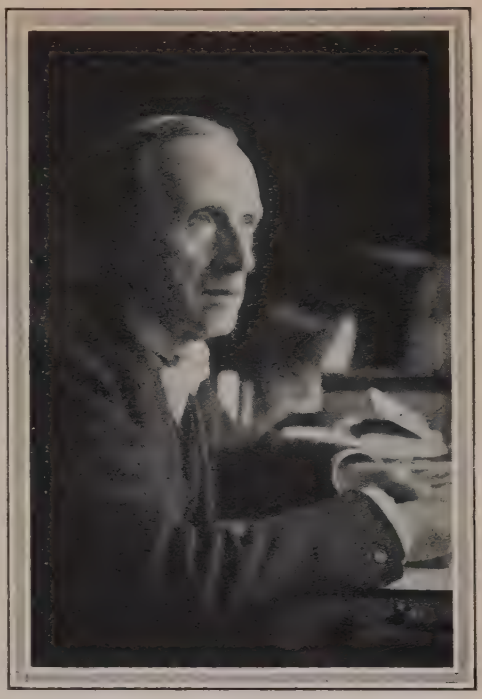
The Budget and the Country

The issue of most popular concern after the Irish question, is the new system of taxation imposed by the budget. While denounced by the wealthy classes for the heavy taxes it imposes on the ownership of land and for other imposts to meet the large expenditures involved in the new Liberal legislation, the budget, on the whole, is popular in England. It has already lightened the burdens of the poor man and has proved an effective revenue-getter. The Unionists have endeavored to revive the cry of Protection or Tariff Reform, as the English call it. As a matter of fact, Tariff Reform is highly unpopular with those classes which would have to be detached from the Liberal side if a Unionist victory is to be won. It is a question whether British politics was ever more confused or doubtful than at the present time. With a stronger and more imaginative premier than Mr. Asquith, the lines of conflict might be more clearly drawn and the issues more sharply in-

THE PLIGHT OF THE ASQUITH MINISTRY

(While Hardie sets the tune, Redmond makes the Premier dance)
From the *Daily Graphic* (London)

dicated. But Mr. Asquith, like Mr. Balfour, is a man of ideas and theories rather than actions. There can be discerned a tendency to regard Mr. Lloyd-George as the next Liberal Prime Minister. The impulsive, aggressive Welshman, who is now Chancellor of the Exchequer, possesses, perhaps more than any other Liberal statesman of to-day, the power of effective appeal to the popular heart and imagination. The retirement of Lord Morley from the office of Secretary of State for India has necessitated a number of changes in the Asquith ministry. The Earl of Crewe, Liberal leader in the House of Lords, has been appointed to succeed Lord Morley at the India office, while Mr. Lewis Harcourt succeeds the Earl of Crewe as Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Premier has announced that, in the future, ministers of the colonies will manage only the business of the crown colonies. Affairs of the self-governing dominions, such as Canada and Australia, in their imperial relations, are to be looked after in the future by a separate department which will be presided over by the Premier himself.



LORD MORLEY, WHO HAS RETIRED FROM THE HEAD OF THE BRITISH INDIA OFFICE

Retirement of Lord Morley

A new chapter in the history of British India was opened just five years ago this month when the Rt. Hon. John (now Viscount) Morley was appointed by the Liberal Government of England to be Secretary of State for India. Lord Morley, who in a few days will be 73 years of age, retired from the Indian Secretaryship last month, but retains a seat in the Cabinet as Lord President of the Council. In those five years of arduous labor, ever increasing until advanced age made retirement imperative, Lord Morley has piloted the Indian Office through some of its most anxious moments. He has shown many of those qualities of exalted statesmanship which have characterized the highest type of British administrator. He has been always the strong, wise man at the helm. His enemies have derided him for accepting a peerage, and accused him of attempting to concentrate undue power in his own hands. But they have never charged him with abusing his power. The native Indian press regard his retirement as a real loss to the country. Lord Morley, says the *Indian Daily News*, of Calcutta, a journal known for its keenness in reflecting native opinion, was the greatest Secretary India ever had. Lord Morley did have vast power in his hands. The really vital question is, What use did he make of this power? He has proved his strength in two ways. He has never been afraid to use severe, repressive measures against anarchy and sedition. But he has not been turned aside a hair's breadth by disorder and violence from the path of real reform. Lord Morley has had the insight to realize that a new era has begun for Britain's Indian subjects; that, owing to various causes—education among others—new aspirations have been awakened in the breasts of the educated natives, and that something must be done to satisfy them. He has been criticised by some for doing too much, and by others for not doing enough. There is no difference of opinion as to the fact that he has done more than one important thing that will count in all the future of India.

His Work in India

A year ago last May the reform scheme with which Lord Morley's name is inseparably associated went into active operation throughout British India. This scheme, which he had elaborated in coöperation with Lord Minto, who was then Viceroy, consists of extensive amendments to the constitution of Hindustan. The net result of these amendments is that, in both the legislative and administrative departments of the Indian government hereafter, natives will always be associated

with Englishmen. The practical application of the reform to the every-day routine of Indian affairs was a vast task which consumed many months. Violent outbreaks against British rule occurred in the meantime at widely separated points in the peninsula. There were a number of political assassinations, many destructive riots and much bitterness in print. Steadily, however, through the remainder of the administration of Lord Minto, and now in the opening months of the viceroyalty of Sir Charles Hardinge, the Indian Office has pursued its unwavering and courageous course in modernizing India. To Lord Morley is due more than this achievement. His is the credit for a new, more intelligent and progressive attitude towards Britain's great Asiatic dependency on the part of the governing classes in England who do not know India from personal knowledge. The peerage has not altered "Honest John Morley," man of public affairs, man of letters, and man of ardent faith in the modern democratic movement. He turns over to younger hands the responsibilities of the Indian Office with the respect and loyalty of the Indian people and the intelligent admiration of the British public and the rest of the world.

The Triumph of Briand

Following up his vigorous policy in settling the railway strike, Premier Briand obtained, in one week last month, several of the most striking parliamentary majorities of recent years in France. Having put down disorder with a strong hand and averted the threatened peril to the State, the Premier went before the Chamber of Deputies with a demand for a vote of confidence. In a remarkable speech, M. Briand defended each step in his course. It has been many years, he said, since the government was faced with such grave problems. Denouncing *sabotage*—the French term describing all kinds of deliberate injury to commerce through strikes—the Premier declared he was proud of the fact that he had kept strictly within the limits of the law. Then, in dramatic peroration, came these words:

> Look at these hands. There's not a drop of blood upon them. . . . But the prime right of a nation is that of protecting its existence and its independence. . . . I say emphatically that if the laws had not given the government the means of keeping the country master of its railways and national defense, the ministry would not have hesitated to have recourse to extra-legal methods.

Then, amid excited demands for his resignation from the Socialist and Radical members, the Premier called for a vote of confidence, which was given him, the ballot standing 296 to 209. On two days following, points were raised which necessitated other votes of confidence, and these were given by still larger majorities.

He Forms a New Ministry

Having demonstrated conclusively that he had the full support of the legislators, Premier Briand, on November 2, handed the resignation of the entire Cabinet to President Fallieres. This action on his part indicated that the ministry, while supporting the Premier in the recent crisis, was not unanimous regarding measures which should be taken to prevent a recurrence of the strikes on the government railroads. It showed also, however, that the Premier felt so strong in the confidence of the Chamber, that the President would be compelled to ask him to form a new Ministry. M. Fallieres did as was expected, and M. Briand then formed a new cabinet, retaining only five of his former ministers. The new government is more homogeneous than the preceding one, and is solidly behind the Premier in his policies. It is a significant fact that M. Millerand, the Radical Minister of Public Works, Posts and Telegraphs, and M. Viviani, the equally Radical Minister of Labor, are not members of the new Cabinet. The *Temps* (Paris) announces that the new Ministry "although it does not oppose the principles of trade-unionism, will shortly propose a law making illegal strikes by employees in the public service and in the government." In the opinion, not only of his own countrymen, but of Europe in general, Aristide Briand has taken rank as one of the first statesmen of his day.

Switzerland and the Swiss

In the progress of orderly government and the furtherance of ideas and causes that make for international peace and understanding, the little Republic of Switzerland stands as a model to the rest of the world. Each year a new President of the Confederation is chosen by the Federal Council, and so smoothly does the system work that the rest of the world rarely knows when an election is held or the name of the chief magistrate chosen. Switzerland has had the "initiative" for years. This enables the electorate to veto any law passed by the Federal Assembly, provided a petition demanding the revision or annulment, presented by 30,000 citizens, is approved by the direct vote of the nation. Last year an initiative pro-

posing the adoption of a system of proportional representation in the elections to the National Council received nearly 143,000 signatures. At the popular vote taken October 23 last, however, the proposed constitutional amendment was rejected by a substantial majority. The chief opposition came from the rather unexpected conservatism of the Radical party, which has been in power since 1848. The adoption of proportional representation would give a voice to the various groups of the opposition, particularly the Socialists, and weaken the party in power. The Swiss Government, we are informed by a writer in the *Bibliothèque Universelle* (the serious review of Lausanne), will soon invite all the nations of the world to a conference at Berne to consider the project of reforming the calendar. The scheme favored is said to be the one by which the year will be divided into 13 months of 28 days each, with New Year's day to be an "extra," not counting on the calendar or in commercial transactions. A very eminent Swiss, M. Henri Dunant, the founder of the International Red Cross Society, died on October 31. It was largely through his influence that the first International Red Cross Conference was held at Geneva in 1863. M. Dunant received the Nobel prize for peace in 1902.

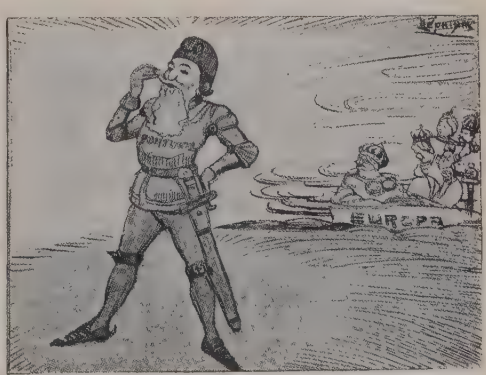
The Republic in Portugal

In the first few weeks of its life, the new Republic of Portugal has proclaimed a good many ambitious plans for the economic uplift of the country, for its political purification and for the general bettering of the condition of the people. In an interview given to the press late in October, Senhor José Relvas, Minister of Finance, evidently speaking for the government, announced that "the Republic is appalled at the corruption of the old régime." The new government, the Minister continued, will proceed at once "against all special privilege abuses." All the old government employees will be dismissed; the former King's civil list of $800,000 a year is to be replaced by a modest presidential salary; taxes on the necessities of life will be reduced and those on the luxuries increased, and "within a few months the separation of Church and State will be accomplished." These are brave words, and the intention behind them is evidently honest. It will, however, probably take much longer than the Minister supposes to substitute for the old corrupt régime a completely new order of things. The change will undoubtedly be slow, and perhaps be marked by many painful experiences and surprises, such as the serious insurrection last month in the army, and the strike of government employees in Lisbon. President Braga and the Republic may have the nation behind them, but they have yet to demonstrate this fact. Up to the middle of last month the new Republican government had been recognized—"for the transaction of ordinary business"—by Great Britain, France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Russia, Sweden, Norway and the United States. While this does not mean formal recognition of the republican government, such recognition will undoubtedly be forthcoming as soon as the new régime at Lisbon has demonstrated its stability.

The Impressive End of Tolstoy

There was an impressive, almost tragic appropriateness, in the determination of Count Leo Tolstoy to end his days in seclusion. When, on November 11, the news was flashed to all parts of the civilized world that the venerable author-reformer had fled from his home, whither no one knew, there was, at first, some speculation and considerable criticism. Gradually, however, it came to be realized that this somber ending was the inevitable, logical conclusion of Tolstoy's life. In a letter which he left addressed to his wife, the aged Russian stated that he would not return if found, and asked her forgiveness for this desertion "after 48 years of happiness." He said in explanation of his action:

> Do not seek me. I feel that I must retire from the troubles of life. Perpetual guests, perpetual visits and visitors, perpetual cinematograph operators, beset me at Yasnaya Polyana, and poison my life. I want to recover from the trouble of the



WILL REPUBLICAN PORTUGAL REALLY MAKE GOOD ITS BOASTS?

(Monarchical Europe is a little uncertain as to how much to trust the fine speeches of the new régime)

From *O Malho* (Rio de Janeiro)

COUNT TOLSTOY AND HIS FAVORITE DAUGHTER, ALEXANDRA

(She was the first to reach him when he fell sick after his flight from Yasnaya Polyana, and remained with him until the end)

world. It is necessary for my soul and my body which has lived 82 years upon this earth.

Tolstoy had been out of sympathy with his immediate surroundings for many years. His decision to seek solitude, however, was probably impelled by the unpleasant relations between the peasants on his estate at Yasnaya Polyana and the Countess Tolstoy and his second son, to whom, some years ago, he deeded his estate.

His Domestic Trials

Tolstoy had maintained for years that the simplicity, frankness and essential kindliness of the peasants make them the nearest class on earth to the ideal Christian. He had been trying, against the wishes of his family, to live the life of the peasant. Since his estate passed into the hands of his wife and son, high rents and cheap labor have been introduced, as well as other commercial methods of raising revenue. The increase of poverty in his peasant villages consequent upon the use of these methods had severely tried the aged philosopher. Recently he was offered a large sum of money for an unpublished novel, but he refused to copyright it. His wife opposed this course as unwise, and the spirit of the old idealist was still further tried. A few days after his flight Tolstoy was heard of at a small place known as Astopova, about seventy miles from Moscow. He had spent some days in a convent, under the care of his sister Maria, who is a nun. His disappearance prostrated his wife and family. The exposure of travel without any comforts, even without sufficient funds, told severely on the aged man, then in his eighty-third year, and when his favorite daughter, Alexandra, reached him at the little hamlet where he was lodged with the railroad station master, she found him suffering severely from exposure. The end came quietly on November 20, and the remains were taken to Yasnaya Polyana for burial, in accordance with his request.

His Greatness for All Time

Tolstoy was unpractical and quite out of tune with the spirit of the age in which he lived. But, nevertheless, he was the greatest preacher of righteousness to his own generation. The world severely criticized him for inflicting martyrdom upon an unwilling wife and family whom he loved. No man is justified in doing this for the sake of any of his theories, however noble and exalted. Nevertheless, as this REVIEW remarked, in an article which we published two years ago upon the celebration of Tolstoy's eightieth birthday, "just so long as simple, moral truths and the honest radical life of a fearless man who squares his conduct by his religion continue to inspire the admiration and emulation of mankind, so long will Leo Tolstoy remain one of the great moral forces of human history." He was one of the great figures of all time.

A Terrible Indictment

It was within a few days of the assembling of the fourth session of the third Duma that the aged Tolstoy, heartsore at the oppression, misery and corruption of Russian life and weary of "the zigzag of compromise" that has unwillingly marked his own existence for the past few years, fled from his estate to end his days in seclusion. Several months ago he wrote his vivid and terrible indictment of the entire Russian governmental and social system in a series of studies published under the title "Three Days in a Village." This too truthful account of the actual conditions in the Czar's Empire was suppressed by the government at St. Petersburg, reluctantly, because Russian despotism has always hesitated to raise its finger against the man whom all Russia and all the world has honored as it has honored Leo Tolstoy. Before its suppression a copy of the manuscript was mailed to the United States and the *Evening Sun* of New York, with commendable enterprise, has been publishing an English translation by Archibald J. Wolfe. The village in question is indirectly indicated to be one on the Tolstoy estate, and it is the Tolstoys as landed proprietors that are excoriated in the burning words of the reformer. But the conditions are those of the empire in general. Tolstoy tells how kind and good the peasants are in alleviating distress, how they take in the filthy, needy wayfarers, with which the Russian land is swarming, and care for them as brothers. "Again it is the basic force of the Russian people, the peasantry, that guards us and saves us and keeps us." He says in ringing sentences:

> And as all truly good deeds are done the peasants do this unceasingly, not even noticing that they are doing good; at the same time besides doing good, doing something "for their own soul," they are doing something of tremendous importance for the entire Russian society. The importance of this for the entire Russian society lies in the fact that were it not for this village population, and for its Christian sentiment which so flourishes in its bosom, it would be difficult to imagine what would happen not only to these hundreds of thousands of hapless, homeless, wayfaring men, but also to all well-to-do people, particularly the rich residents in the villages, those who have settled down on the land.

Reaction in The Saddle in Russia

Reaction is apparently in full swing in Russia. The program of the Duma, now in session, it is true, includes various measures of vast national concern. One provides for the introduction of universal primary education and a number deal with the agrarian situation. It must be admitted also that the land reform scheme fathered by the Premier, Stolypin, has already transformed a considerable area of the Empire and broken up, in large measure, the vicious communal system, replacing it with individual peasant proprietorship of land. Political liberties, however, are still denied. There is, as yet, no freedom of speech or of the press, nor any guarantee of personal inviolability, and martial law still obtains in many sections of the Empire. All this results in the terrible state of corruption, depression and misery so graphically set forth by Tolstoy in the story, "Three Days in a Village." In accordance with the brutal policy of Russification, the Finnish Diet has been dissolved. Elections will be held next month for the new Diet, and then will come the final struggle on the part of the Finns to save their liberties. To the Finnish contention that the Russian Emperor Alexander I. and all his successors agreed to respect their constitution, the blunt answer of St. Petersburg is that Russia now wants to absorb the Grand Duchy and intends to do so, regardless of Imperial oaths or promises.

Even Far Away Siam Moves

From the "Uttermost East" continues to come reports of change and progress. Even Siam moves. Chulalongkorn I., the first King of Siam to become known to the rest of the civilized world, died late in October, after a reign of 42 years. Under his reign the buffer state of Siam made remarkable progress in the arts of civilization. A little smaller than the State of Texas in area, although nominally independent, Siam has been virtually under the joint protectorate of Great Britain and France since the Anglo-French Convention in 1904. It was one of the most settled of of the South Eastern Asiatic states, and its general peace and prosperity has been largely due to the two American legal advisors of the late King, Professor Edward Henry Strobel and Dr. J. I. Westengard, both of the Harvard Law School. Chulalongkorn was a man of unusual virtues and capacity for an Asiatic monarch. Although nominally absolute, he delegated a great deal of his power to commissioners and governors. He introduced railways, built a small navy and introduced some measure of education. The new King, Chowfa Vhakropongee Poowanarth, is now in his thirtieth year. He has studied in Europe, traveled much and made elaborate preparations for his new duties. He is planning many far-reaching reforms.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

(From October 21 to November 18, 1910)

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT — AMERICAN

October 24.—The Secretary of the Interior orders the sale at auction of 1,650,000 acres of Indian lands in Oklahoma.

October 27.—A recount of the population of Tacoma, Wash., is ordered by the Director of the Census on account of alleged frauds.

October 31.—The budget of New York City carries $171,505,787, an increase of $8,000,000 over that of the current year.

November 1.—The presentation of evidence before the Interstate Commerce Commission in the matter of the proposed advances in railroad freight rates is concluded at Chicago.

November 5.—The Interstate Commerce Commission upholds the advances in freight rates in the southeastern territory.

November 8.—Representatives in Congress, State officers, and legislatures are chosen throughout the United States.

Elections to the Sixty-Second Congress result as follows: Republicans, 165; Democrats, 225; Socialist, 1.

The following State Governors are elected:

Alabama	Emmet O'Neal (D)
California	Hiram W. Johnson (R)
Colorado	John F. Shafroth (D)*
Connecticut	Simeon E. Baldwin (D)†
Idaho	James B. Hawley (D)†
Iowa	B. F. Carroll (R)*
Kansas	Walter R. Stubbs (R)*
Massachusetts	Eugene N. Foss (D)†
Michigan	Chase S. Osborn (R)
Minnesota	Adolph O. Eberhart (R)†
Nebraska	Chester H. Aldrich (R)†
Nevada	Tasker L. Oddie (R)†
New Hampshire	Robert P. Bass (R)
New Jersey	Woodrow Wilson (D)†
New York	John A. Dix (D)†
North Dakota	John Burke (D)*
Ohio	Judson Harmon (D)*
Oklahoma	Lee Cruce (D)
Oregon	Oswald West (D)†
Pennsylvania	John K. Tener (R)
Rhode Island	Aram J. Pothier (R)*
South Carolina	Cole L. Blease (D)
South Dakota	Robert S. Vessey (R)*
Tennessee	Benjamin W. Hooper (R)†
Texas	Oscar B. Colquitt (D)
Wisconsin	Francis E. McGovern (R)
Wyoming	Joseph M. Cary (D)†

*Reelected
†Succeeds Governor of opposing party

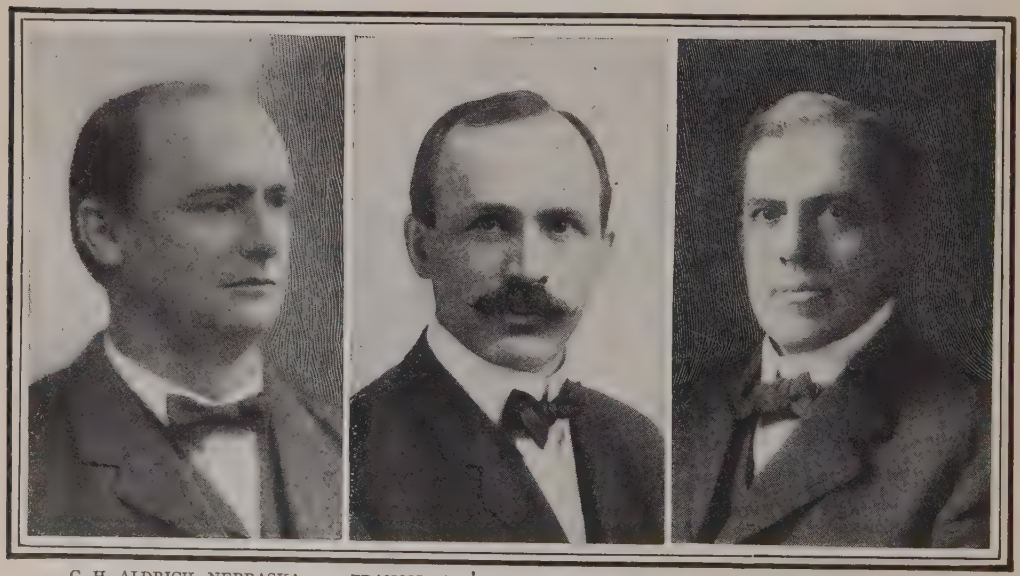
Democratic Senators will succeed Republicans in the following States: Indiana, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and West Virginia.

The first Socialist member of Congress, Victor L. Berger, is elected in the Milwaukee district.

A constitutional amendment granting the suffrage to women is passed in the State of Washington, but like propositions are rejected in Oregon, Oklahoma, and South Dakota.

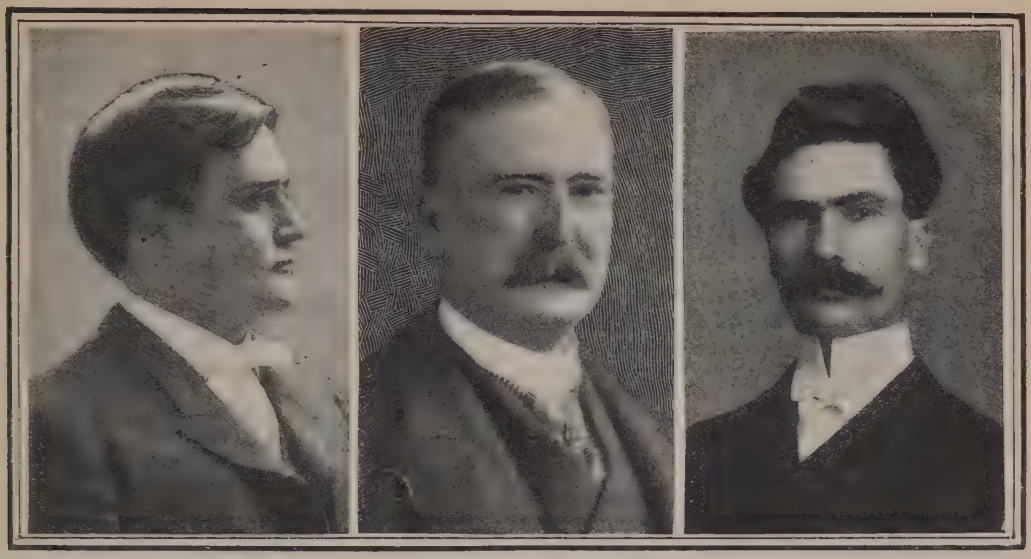
In Nebraska, Gilbert M. Hitchcock (Dem.) defeats Mr. Burkett (Rep.) for the Senatorship.

In Missouri, James A. Reed defeats David R. Francis for the Democratic nomination for the Senatorship.



C. H. ALDRICH, NEBRASKA FRANCIS E. M'GOVERN, WISCONSIN CHASE OSBORN, MICHIGAN

NEWLY ELECTED GOVERNORS



O. B. COLQUITT, TEXAS EMMET O'NEAL, ALABAMA COLE L. BLEASE, SOUTH CAROLINA

NEWLY ELECTED GOVERNORS

November 9.—President Taft leaves Washington for a tour of inspection of the Panama Canal.

November 10.—The elections in Porto Rico result in an overwhelming victory for the Unionists.

November 12.—Governor Carroll, of Iowa, appoints Lafayette Young as United States Senator to succeed the late Jonathan P. Dolliver.

November 14.—President Taft arrives at Colon, Panama....Judge Le Baron B. Colt consents to be a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Mr. Aldrich.

November 15.—The Oklahoma Supreme Court decides that the capital of the State shall be Guthrie.

November 16.—President Taft inspects the Culebra Cut.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN

October 21.—The Peruvian cabinet resigns.

October 22.—Gen. Michael Manoury is appointed military governor of Paris.

October 23.—The voters of Switzerland reject the proposed constitutional amendment providing for proportional representation in elections for the national council.

October 25.—King George dissolves the Greek National Assembly.

October 28.—Premier Canalejas threatens, in the Spanish Senate, to resign unless the religious-orders bill is passed....The provisional government in Portugal announces the separation of church and state and greater freedom of the press. ...The Chinese Government Council is ordered by the throne to discuss the memorial presented by the new assembly, praying for the early establishment of a parliament....Salvador Cavero forms a new cabinet in Peru.

October 29.—During a debate in the French Chamber of Deputies, M. Jaures, the Socialist leader, bitterly attacks the Briand ministry for its measures in suppressing the railway strike.

October 30.—The French Chamber votes confidence in the ministry.

November 1.—The general election in Cuba results in continued control by the Liberals, with slight Conservative gains....The members of ex-Premier Franco's cabinet are indicted in Portugal....A plot to overthrow the Peruvian government is checked and the leaders arrested....The Czar approves a measure extending the zone of residence of Jews in Russia.

November 2.—Aristide Briand, the French premier, hands the resignations of the ministry to President Fallieres and is immediately charged to form a new cabinet....The military forces of Portugal threaten to overthrow the provisional government unless promised promotions and pensions are granted.

November 3.—The retirement of Lord Morley from the office of Secretary of State for India is officially announced; the Earl of Crewe is appointed to succeed him....Fifty Jesuits, the last members of religious orders in Lisbon, are expelled from Portugal.

November 4.—An imperial decree announces that the first Chinese parliament will be convoked in 1913, two years earlier than had been promised. ...The Duke of Connaught opens the first parliament of the Union of South Africa....The Spanish Senate passes the bill prohibiting the creation of further religious orders until the Concordat has been revised.

November 5.—The Portuguese Government grants amnesty to political offenders and reduces the sentences of criminals one-third.

November 9.—A combination of Socialists and Catholics fails in an attempt to overthrow the new French cabinet formed by Premier Briand.... Twenty-six persons are convicted of conspiracy to kill the Emperor of Japan....Sir Vesey Strong is inaugurated as Lord Mayor of London.

November 10.—After twenty-one meetings, the conference over the veto power of the British House of Lords fails of agreement.

November 12.—The Chilean cabinet resigns.

November 13.—The Honduran insurgent movement comes to an end at Amapala with the surrender of the leader, General Valadares.

November 14.—More than fifty persons are killed during rioting against the Estrada régime in Nicaragua.... The rebellion in Uruguay is suppressed by the Government forces.

November 15.—Marshal Hermes da Fonseca is inaugurated as President of Brazil (see page 684). ...The British House of Commons meets and adjourns for three days.

November 17.—The British House of Lords adopts the reform resolutions of Lord Rosebery.

November 18.—Premier Asquith announces in the British House of Commons that Parliament will be dissolved on November 28 if the Lords reject the veto bill.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

October 22.—The Russian Government issues a drastic law against German immigration into the three western frontier provinces.

October 24.—Russia declines Great Britain's proposal to arbitrate the dispute over the seizure, during the Russo-Japanese war, of the British steamer *Oldhamia* and its American cargo.

October 25.—The International Court of Arbitration at The Hague renders its decision in the Orinoco Steamship Company dispute between the United States and Venezuela, awarding $48,867 to the American company, with interest and costs.

October 31.—King Alfonso declines to arbitrate the boundary dispute between Ecuador and Peru.

November 5.—A tariff war with Germany is threatened by the refusal of the German potash syndicate to accede to the American conciliatory proposals.... A convention is signed at Managua between the special United States commissioner and members of the Nicaraguan cabinet, whereby General Estrada will continue as President for at least two years; a loan, secured by customs receipts, is to be floated in the United States.

November 6.—An agreement is reached between the Turkish Government and German bankers to float a loan of $31,500,000, France's demands for guarantees having been refused.

November 9.—Mexico demands reparation from the United States for the lynching of a Mexican citizen in Texas.... The British, French, Spanish, and Italian ministers in Portugal announce that they are authorized to establish negotiations with the provisional republican government.

November 10.—The first series of conferences between the Canadian and American trade commissioners, at Ottawa, comes to an end.... An agreement is signed at London by which English, German, and French bankers will participate in the $50,000,000 loan which an American syndicate will make to China.

November 11.—The diplomatic representatives of the United States, Germany, Russia, Sweden, and Norway officially recognize the republican government in Portugal.... Anti-American disorders are reported from several points in Mexico near the border.

November 15.—Morocco agrees to pay the indemnity demanded by Spain on account of the Spanish campaign against the Riff tribesmen last year, and cedes to Spain a strip of territory around Melilla.

November 16.—President Taft dines at Panama with President Arosemena.... The French Government accepts the American proposition to refund the debt of Liberia.

November 17.—Earl Grey, in opening the Canadian Parliament, reads a speech from the throne which expresses the hope that reciprocity negotiations with the United States will be successful.

AVIATION

October 28.—Maurice Tabuteau, using a Farman biplane, remains in the air for more than six hours at Etampes, near Paris, covering 280 miles.

October 29.—Claude Grahame-White wins the speed race for the James Gordon Bennett cup at the International Aviation Tournament at New York; his time for the 62.1 miles is 61 minutes and 14 seconds.

October 30.—Three aeroplanes fly over New York City in a race from the Belmont Park aviation field to the Statue of Liberty, and return; John B. Moisant, the winner, covers the 34 miles at the rate of a mile a minute.

October 31.—Ralph Johnstone, at Belmont Park, ascends in a Wright machine to a height of 9714 feet, a new world's record.

November 7.—P. O. Parmalee flies in a Wright biplane from Dayton to Columbus, a distance of sixty-five miles, in sixty-six minutes, carrying a quantity of merchandise.

November 13.—M. Legagneux again flies from Paris to Brussels, making two stops for fuel.

November 14.—Eugene B. Ely rises from the deck of the scout cruiser *Birmingham*, in Hampton Roads, and flies five miles to the shore, using a Curtiss machine.

November 17.—An accident to Ralph Johnstone's aeroplane during a flight near Denver causes him to fall to his death from a height of 500 feet.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

October 21.—The Nobel Prize for medicine is awarded to Prof. Albrecht Kossel, of Heidelberg. ...The Senate of the New York University makes its quinquennial selection of names for inclusion in the Hall of Fame, including Harriet Beecher Stowe, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and Edgar Allan Poe.... Federal officers at Chicago seize counterfeit Nicaraguan notes to the value of about $730,000.

October 24.—Cyclones, accompanied by a cloudburst, a tidal wave, and a violent eruption of Mount Vesuvius, cause the loss of 200 lives in the vicinity of Naples.... The steamer *Regalus* is wrecked on the Newfoundland coast, nineteen sailors being drowned.

October 25.—Legal representatives of railroads throughout the entire country confer in New York City to determine whether or not the amendments to the Interstate Commerce act shall be attacked.

October 26.—The National Lumber Association announces a gift of $100,000 to the Yale Forestry School.... British consols fall to 78¾, the lowest price since 1847.

October 27.—Bids offered for the construction of a comprehensive new subway system in New York City show that it will cost nearly $90,000,000.

October 28.—The strike of express helpers, begun in Jersey City, spreads to New York and completely ties up the transfer business.

October 29.—Mrs. E. H. Harriman makes formal presentation of a deed for 10,000 acres of land and $1,000,000 for the creation of a park in New York and New Jersey.

October 31.—Edward Robinson is chosen director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York City, to succeed Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke.

November 3.—Chicago's first grand opera season is successfully opened (see page 698).

November 4.—The Manitoba Insane Asylum, at Brandon, is destroyed by fire.

November 6.—The Nobel Prize for physics is awarded to Prof. Johannes Diderik Van der Wals, of Amsterdam.

November 7.—Negotiations between officials of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the general managers of sixty-one railroads operating west of Chicago, looking toward better working conditions, are broken off.

November 8.—An agreement is reached by the arbitrators of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company's dispute with its employees.... Charges of gross discrimination in freight rates are made against the Harriman lines by lumber companies.

November 10.—The express strike in New York and Jersey City is declared off, the companies granting higher wages and shorter hours but refusing to recognize the union.... Several villages in eastern France are inundated by swollen rivers.... Emperor William attends the opening lectures at the University of Berlin of Professors Münsterberg, of Harvard, and Smith, of the University of Virginia.

November 13.—Wireless communication is effected by Marconi between Italy and Nova Scotia.... The Nobel Prize for chemistry is awarded to Prof. Otto Wallach, of Göttingen.

November 14.—The Nobel Prize for literature is awarded to Paul Johann Ludwig Heyse, the German poet and novelist.

November 15.—Dr. Edgar F. Smith is chosen provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

November 18.—More than one hunderd suffragettes are arrested in London during a demonstration outside the Parliament buildings.

OBITUARY

October 22.—Prince Francis of Teck, brother of Queen Mary of England, 40.... Carl S. N. Hallberg, professor of pharmacy at the University of Illinois, 54.... Rev. Annis Ford Eastman, the first woman ordained to preach in the Congregational Church, 58.... Patrick J. Dolan, a prominent labor leader.

October 23.—Lewis Larned Coburn, a well-known Chicago citizen and lawyer, 75.

October 24.—Rear-Adm. John J. Read, U.S.N., retired, 70.... Marquis de Massa, secretary to Napoleon III, 79.

October 25.—Ex-Congressman Simon P. Wolverton, of Pennsylvania, 73.... Brig.-Gen. David Porter Heap, U.S.A., retired, 68.... Brig.-Gen. Henry L. Chipman, U.S.A., retired.

October 26.—Allen D. Candler, twice Governor of Georgia, 75.... Captain John Carter, a well-known English racing skipper.

October 28.—Brig.-Gen. Charles Candy, U.S.A., retired, 78.... Dr. Frederick Holme Wiggin, a prominent New York surgeon, 57.... Victor, Prince d'Essling, 74.

October 29.—Arthur Erwin Brown, a well-known zoölogist of Philadelphia, 60.... Samuel W. Bowne, a prominent manufacturing chemist of New York, 68.

October 30.—Henri Dunant, founder of the International Red Cross, 82.... The Duke of Veragua, a direct descendant of Columbus, 73.

October 31.—John Adams Acton, the English sculptor.... Sir William Agnew, founder of the London *Punch*, 85.... Josiah Phillips Quincy, formerly mayor of Boston and a well-known author, 81.

November 2.—Melton Prior, an eminent English war artist and correspondent.... Robert Walker Macbeth, the English painter, 62.... William Henry Brewer, professor emeritus of agriculture at the Sheffield Scientific School, 82.

November 3.—Hugh J. Grant, twice mayor of New York City, 55.... Philip Corbin, a prominent Connecticut manufacturer, 87.... Admiral Sir Harry Holdsworth Rawson, formerly governor of New South Wales, 67.

November 4.—Rev. Dr. Jerome D. Davis, for forty years an American missionary in Japan, 73.... Prince Francis Hatzfeldt, at one time German ambassador to England, 57.

November 5.—Lyman C. Smith, the typewriter manufacturer, 60.

November 6.—Sir Clifton Robinson, the eminent English authority on street railways, 62.

November 7.—Rev. Dr. Ludwig Holmes, a prominent Lutheran clergyman of Chicago and a writer of Swedish sagas, 52.... Rev. Albert F. Lyle, the oldest graduate of the University of California, 71.... William A. Stone, a well-known educator of Massachusetts, 93.

November 8.—Prosper J. A. Berckmans, a prominent pomologist, 80.... Dr. Henry Wurtz, a well-known chemist and metallurgist, 82.

November 9.—Dr. A. Marshall Elliott, professor of romance languages at Johns Hopkins University, 64.... Henry Lee, formerly a well-known character actor.

November 11.—Uriah Cummings, of Connecticut, an authority on cement and concrete, 77.

November 12.—Brig.-Gen. Beverly Holcombe Robertson, a veteran of the Confederate army, 83.... James Frothingham Hunnewell, a well-known Massachusetts writer on historical subjects, 80.

November 13.—United States Senator Alexander Stephens Clay, of Georgia, 56.... Congressman William W. Foulkrod, of Philadelphia, 64.

November 14.—John La Farge, the eminent painter, 75.... James E. Brogan, prominent in New York literary circles.

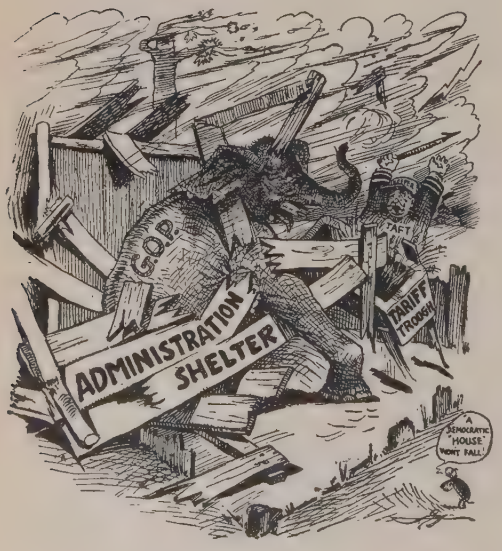
November 15.—Prof. Julius J. Exner, the Danish painter, 85.... Wilhelm Raabe, the German novelist, 79.

November 16.—Lieut.-Col. Edmond G. Fechet, U.S.A., retired, the noted Indian fighter, 66.

ELECTION RESULTS IN CARTOONS

THE LONG-AWAITED OPPORTUNITY

The Democratic victories in many States and in the new Congress elected last month have given the Democratic party both opportunity and responsibility.
From the *Ohio State Journal* (Columbus)



THE CYCLONE
From the *Constitution* (Atlanta)

WITH BOTH FEET
From the *Pioneer Press* (St. Paul)

IN ALBANY AT LAST!
From the *Tribune* (New York)

By reason of the Democratic victory in New York State last month, Tammany will at last get into the State capitol at Albany. The "Pied Pipers," both Republican and Democratic, piped as usual with speeches, bands of music, and so forth, during the recent campaign, but a large part of the vote declined to come out. The retirement of Colonel Roosevelt to his fireside at Oyster Bay after the elections is amusingly portrayed in the cartoon below.

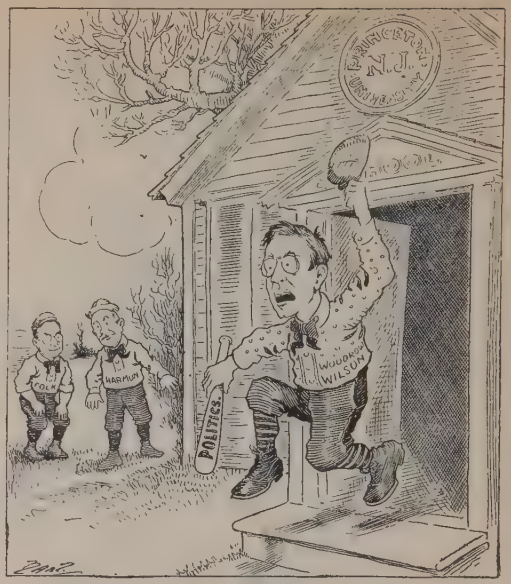
THE PAYNE-ALDRICH TARIFF: "Why are you sad, papa?"
THE REPUBLICAN PARTY: "Because you were born, my son."
From the *Spokesman-Review* (Spokane)

THE PIED PIPERS
From the *Leader* (Cleveland)

"WONDER WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH LITTLE THEODORE, HE SEEMS SO QUIET THESE DAYS?"
From the *Plain Dealer* (Cleveland)

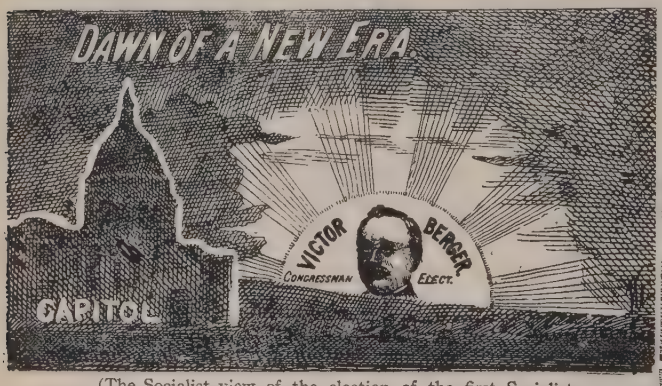
"FAMOUS SAYINGS OF WELL-KNOWN MEN"

The statement attributed in the cartoon to the Hon. Champ Clark, leader of the Democratic minority in the present Congress, has been recalled by the recent election of a Democratic majority to the next Congress. *Press* (New York)

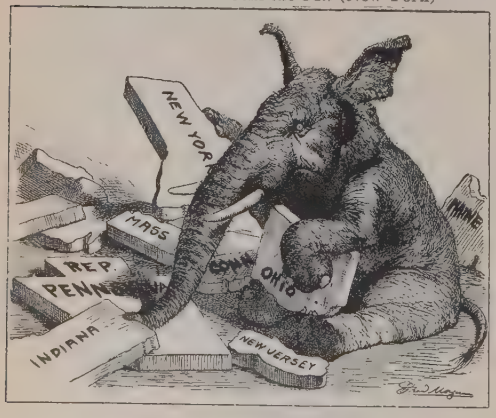


OUT OF SCHOOL

(Referring to the election of President Wilson, of Princeton University, as Governor of New Jersey). *Journal* (Minneapolis)

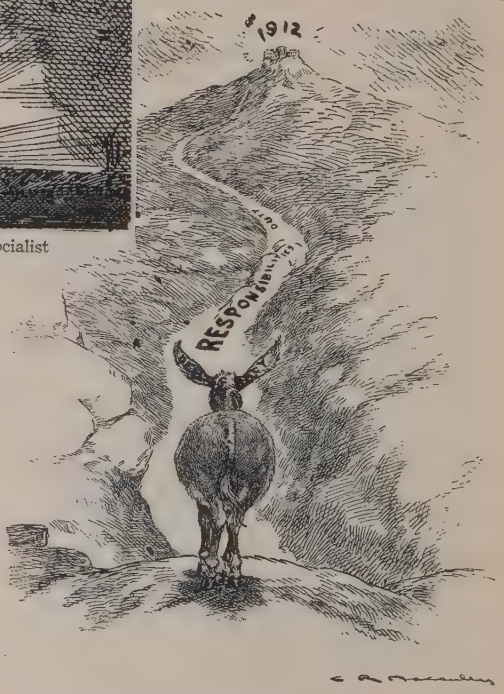


(The Socialist view of the election of the first Socialist member of Congress—Victor Berger, of Wisconsin)
From the *Call* (New York)



HIS NEW JIG-SAW PUZZLE

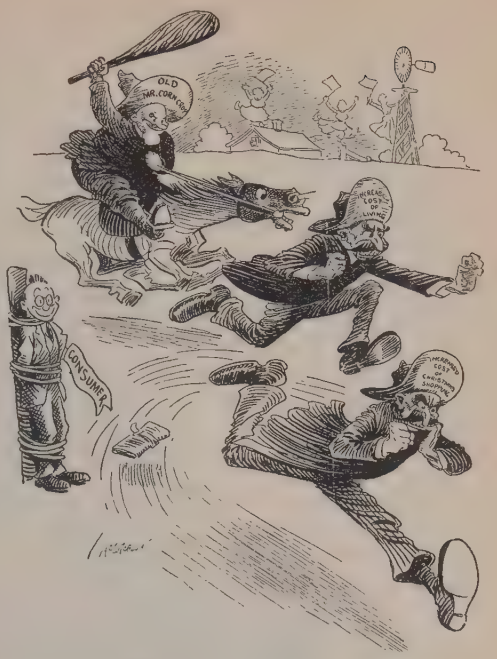
After the recent crushing defeat in many States, the Republican party is now confronted with the task of reorganizing its forces. From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia)



LONG AND STEEP

Grave responsibilities pave the road to Democratic opportunity in 1912. From the *World* (New York)

"DON'T SHOOT—I'LL COME DOWN"
From the *American* (New York)

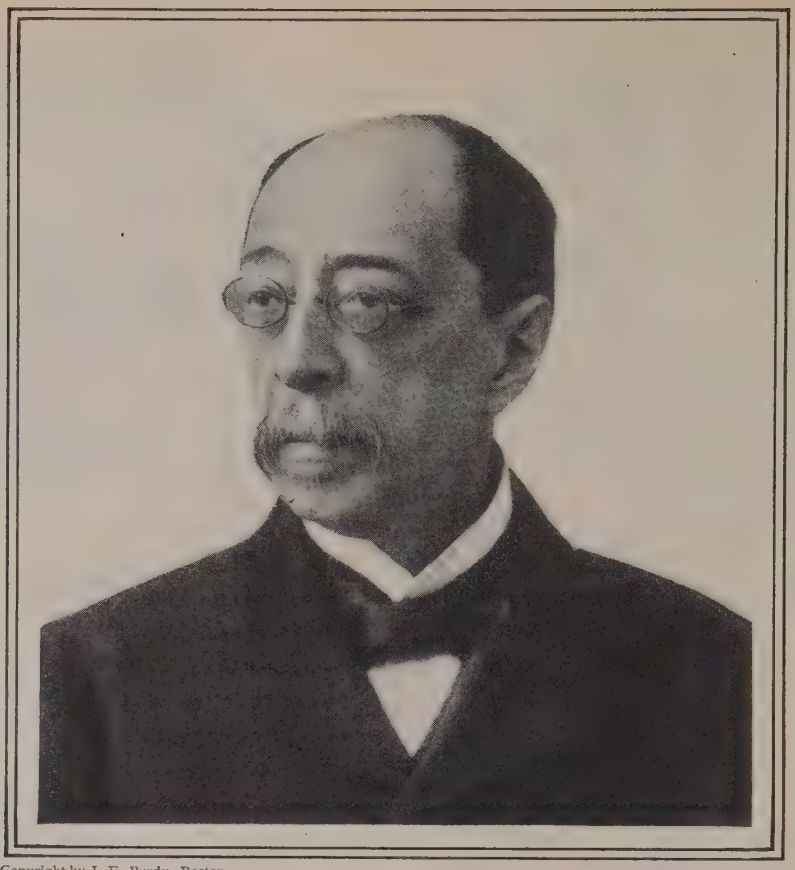


"RESCUED FROM ROBBERS; OR, HURRAY FOR OLD MR. CORN CROP!"
From the *Tribune* (Chicago)

The tariff on woolens, represented in the cartoon by the lamb, will probably be one of the first subjects to be dealt with in any new revision of the tariff. The rescue of the consumer by "Old Mr. Corn Crop" is Mr. McCutcheon's humorous way of stating the effect of the recent bountiful corn crop on the cost of living. President Taft got "away from politics" in more than one sense when he inspected the Panama Canal—a great non-partisan American enterprise. That the President may have some difficulty in finding the Democratic majority in the next Congress when he gets ready to unload on it his proposed legislative measures, is the suggestion of another cartoonist.

AWAY FROM POLITICS
From the *Traveler* (Boston)

WHERE, OH WHERE?
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis)



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JOHN LA FARGE, THE ARTIST

JOHN LA FARGE, who died at the age of seventy-five, on November 14, was the dean of American painters. His life's work was an important factor in the development of our native art. Not only are his mural paintings of superlative excellence, but through his illustrations, his stained glass, his writings and lectures on art, and through the executive positions he held, such as president of the Society of American Artists, the force of his personality influenced the fine arts in America for the best during a period of nearly forty years.

Mr. La Farge was born in New York, the son of a French naval officer, who was a refugee from the revolution in San Domingo. The younger La Farge studied art in Paris, and after his return to America came under the influence of William M. Hunt. In 1876 he was asked to paint some mural decorations for Trinity Church, Boston, which were followed by similar decorations for St. Thomas' Church, New York, recently destroyed by fire, and, later, the remarkable mural decoration of the Church of the Ascension, New York.

Many critics considered La Farge's work in glass as his most distinct contribution to art. He invented new methods in the process of staining glass, which affected the entire art. Among the remarkable windows designed and executed by him is the "Battle" window in the Memorial Hall at Harvard.

La Farge was admitted to the National Academy in 1869, and was president of the Society of American Artists when it amalgamated with the Academy. He was president of the Society of Mural Painters, and an officer of the Legion of Honor. He was the author of "An Artist's Letters from Japan," "Considerations on Painting," "The Higher Life in Art," and other essays.

DOLLIVER—A TRIBUNE OF THE PEOPLE

THE tributes that have been paid to the character and public services of Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, who died on October 15, have come as freely from Democrats as from Republicans, and as generously from the "regular," or "standpat," wing of the party, as from the progressive element of which Senator Dolliver was so prominent a leader.

Jonathan P. Dolliver was the son of an eloquent Methodist minister, who rode a circuit in the West Virginia mountains. As boys, Secretary Knox and Senator Dolliver were fellow-students in a West Virginia college. He was only about eighteen years old when he finished his studies at Morgantown, and by the time he was of age he had been admitted to the bar and had made his home in Fort Dodge, Iowa. This was in 1878. His remarkable instinct for political discussion, and his skill and power as a platform speaker, brought him into local prominence immediately. In the campaign of 1880, when he was about twenty-two years old, he was making strong speeches for the Garfield ticket and for the Republican tariff policy. In the next campaign, that of 1884, Mr. Dolliver was brought to the attention of the National Republican Committee by General Clarkson, of Des Moines, who was then an active member of the Executive Committee, upon whose advice the young orator was made one of the leading speakers throughout the country for the Blaine ticket. From that time until the campaign of two years ago, when he was one of the three or four speakers who worked most effectively for Taft's election, Dolliver had grown in power as a platform speaker and in repute and influence as a Republican leader. Although Mr. Dolliver had not found himself able during the past year to work with President Taft and the administration in certain matters that seemed to the Senator of primary importance, the President was ready to say of him after his death: "The Senate has lost one of its ablest debaters and most brilliant statesmen. The country has lost a faithful public servant."

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SENATOR DOLLIVER, OF IOWA

The Hon. James Wilson, our veteran Secretary of Agriculture, who had been intimately associated with Senator Dolliver for twenty-five or thirty years, has sent to the editor of this REVIEW the following tribute:

The nation got Jonathan P. Dolliver as it has gotten many other great men of the past, from a family of high moral and religious principles combined with great industry. Senator Dolliver crowded half a century's work into twenty years, and then God took him to Himself, gently as a mother takes a weary child in her arms and puts it to sleep on her breast. The people in their organized capacity always select this kind of representatives when they are sure they can get them, and they never retire such a man while he lives. They are not ungrateful when a servant of others does such work as Dolliver has done. Iowa mourns her statesman and wonders where she will find one to continue such service. The Methodist church, in which he was trained for the great things she had to do, mourns her foremost layman. Many thousands who sat spellbound listening to

his rare eloquence wonder if they will ever see his like again. His colleagues in Congress lament the loss of their most eloquent and lovable associate, and the world is poorer, more lonesome and less attractive since Jonathan Prentiss Dolliver left it to go to his reward.

Mr. Roosevelt, writing in the *Outlook* concerning Dolliver's career and public usefulness, says that he had known the Iowa Senator intimately for twenty years, and ends his eulogy with the following sentences:

Senator Dolliver was a Republican of the school of Abraham Lincoln. He scorned to do injustice to the wealthy; he would have protected the rights of any rich man as quickly as those of any poor man; and yet he steadfastly strove to bring about conditions which should be in the interests of the plain people and should make this country an economic and industrial, no less than a political, democracy. He was a high-minded patriot and public servant, and the whole country is poorer by his death.

Dolliver's colleague, Senator Cummins, of Iowa, in an address which made due note of lovable personal qualities, gave the following testimony regarding his power as a debater and public speaker:

In debate he was easily the leader of the Senate. No man surpassed him in the accuracy of his analysis, the depth of his thought or the thoroughness of his investigation, and no man approached him in the art of expression. He was nobly endowed with a mind that could explore all the regions of morals, philosophy, literature and statecraft, and he reasoned convincingly upon all these things; but unquestionably his crowning gift was his marvelous power of speech. He could so use his mother tongue that every word he spoke challenged immediate attention and carved itself into full relief upon the memory of his audience. His language was plain and simple, but it had a fundamental quality that made it the best possible garb for the idea he was seeking to convey. Those who heard him remembered what he said because it was instantly recognized that he had put his case in the strongest way in which it could be put, and there are very few of his speeches in which will not be found passages which have rightfully become classics in form and a permanent part of the literature of the subjects to which they relate.

Senator Bristow, of Kansas, who was associated with Dolliver as a member of the group of progressive senators in the last two sessions of Congress, writes in a personal letter:

I regard Dolliver's death as a great loss. No man will be missed more, not only because of his exceptional abilities and his tremendous power as an orator, but because of his very charming and attractive personality. His death is an irreparable loss to the great progressive movement, because there is no man on the continent who can fill the peculiar and important place which he held.

Senator Beveridge, speaking in Indiana after Dolliver's death, dwelt especially upon the part the late Senator had taken in the parliamentary struggle over the Payne-Aldrich tariff, and said, among other things:

In Senator Dolliver's death the country has lost a growing statesman just coming into his largest usefulness, and the progressive movement its most brilliant mind.

His last speech in the Senate only a few months ago in support of the Tariff Commission in which he renounced the "old-time political methods and partisan clap-clap" was his historic utterance.

I sometimes wonder if the people know just what it meant to men like Dolliver and those others who fought the good fight to engage in that struggle. The tariff fight lasted for months. The great majority of both parties in the Senate did little work. The progressive Republican senators had to do all the fighting. This meant from the physical viewpoint, that we had to sit in the stifling heat of the Senate chamber for long hours every day watching, debating, fighting. The watchful few who wanted the bill put through right or wrong always were on hand and relieved one another. But all of the progressive Republicans had to stay there fighting all the time or else go to their offices or to the National Library to consult.

At night, while most of the others take their amusements and their rest, Dolliver and the men who stood with him had to go to their offices or to their homes and study until two or three o'clock in the morning to be ready for the conflict they had planned out. There is not a man of them who did not impair his health. And this is what it meant physically. The strain told on Dolliver more than anyone else.

From the other viewpoint it meant ostracism, contempt, sneers, insults and every form of abuse. Nobody seemed to be supporting us then. The uprising of the people had not yet come. Our political and personal friends told us that we were making terrible political and personal mistakes. The leaders of the opposition party assailed us. All this had its physical effect as well as a mental and moral effect. But the fight went on, and in the fight no man was braver, no man so effective, as Senator Dolliver.

Thus, step by step, fighting the people's fight, he went to his grave. But he went also to glory. He died a martyr to the cause of the people.

Professor Richard T. Ely, of the University of Wisconsin, the well-known economist, directs attention in the following letter to certain of Senator Dolliver's traits and habits of thought that had been revealed by correspondence:

The things that impressed me particularly in Senator Dolliver's character were his modesty and generosity. He did not seem to feel so much what he had achieved as what he had to learn. He was eager to learn more, and was anxious to have any helpful suggestions. As a natural accompaniment of this modesty, as revealed in his correspondence, was his whole-souled generosity in attributing to another the understanding he had of social and economic questions.

Another thing that impressed me was his recog-

nition of the metes and bounds of the progressive movement. I quote as follows from a letter dated September 28, 1901: "Of one thing I am profoundly certain: that no good can come from those agitations which have for their object the overthrow of the great institutions of society, such for example as the law of property and the law of the family."

If all the progressives—and, may I add, the insurgents—of the country will hold steadily to this fundamental position of Senator Dolliver's they are not likely to go far wrong. The progressive movement, to be safe, and to continue to be fruitful, must rest back upon property and contract, and find its support in the millions of property owners, and especially home owners, scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land. I am sure I am speaking in entire sympathy with Senator Dolliver's views when I say that the great thing needed is not the overthrow of property, but to increase the number of property owners, having as an aim to "universalize property," if I may venture to employ this term.

In view of what is said about the courts the following quotation from Senator Dolliver's letter will have a special interest: "What you say about our duty of emphasizing the sacredness of law, and purifying the administration of justice, touches our problem in a most vital way. I realize that in order to restore the old-time dignity of the courts we must have judges who in character at least are entitled to respect. The procedure of the courts ought to be freed from technicalities, and some way devised to get at the merits of every cause whether civil or criminal. The bar must be rid of pettifoggers and shysters and the whole atmosphere about the court house cleansed and ventilated."

I will close this letter, which I wish to be regarded as a tribute to Senator Dolliver, with a quotation showing his recognition, along with John Stuart Mill, of the fact that all reforms to be of true significance must be connected with character. On the other hand, this quotation gives some insight into Senator Dolliver's religious nature:

"In all these things the suggestions of your letter look in the right direction; yet the more I meditate upon it, the more it looks to me that these reformations, prolific of good as they will be, are in the nature of effects rather than causes. Somewhere above the statehouse, above the court house, and above the schoolhouse, society must find the influences which are to produce the good citizenship of the future. I have for a long time desired to talk with you about these matters. There is an ideal of social justice long extant in the world which the preachers are now making an uphill fight to define and maintain. It seems to me that they ought to be reinforced by the active sympathy and co-operation of statesmen, political economists, and all others who give attention to political questions. They are dealing with the conscience and the character of men. I inherited the Christian faith as interpreted by our fathers. I am now approaching middle life and I find that all other evidences of Christianity are beginning to appear insignificant compared to this one made prominent by the needs of modern society, namely, that unless it be true that there is a Divine Force within reach, able to take men deformed by sin and leave them standing upright, then there is absolutely no hope left for our race and we may all as well complacently join with Professor Huxley in welcoming that friendly comet of his to smite the earth and its inhabitants, and bring the miserable business to an end."

It is probable that a volume may be published of selections from Dolliver's speeches, illustrating his skill and power as an orator. An example of his style as a speaker will be found in the following sentences from his famous tariff speech of June 13, 1910, although the printed words do not convey much idea of the peculiar power and magnetism infused by his personality into all of his platform utterances:

How long does the Senate of the United States propose that these great interests, affecting every man, woman and child in the nation, shall be managed with brutal tyranny, without debate and without knowledge and without explanation, by the very people that are engaged in monopolizing the great industries of the world, that propose to impose intolerable burdens upon the market place of our country?

So far as I am concerned, I am through with it. I intend to fight it, but I intend to fight it as a Republican and as an American citizen. I intend to fight without fear—I do not care what may be my political fate. I have had a burdensome and toilsome experience in public life now these twenty-five years. I am beginning to feel the pressure of that burden. I do not propose that the remaining years of my life, whether they be in public affairs or in my private business, shall be given up to a dull consent to the success of all these conspiracies, which do not hesitate before our very eyes to use the lawmaking power of the United States to multiply their own wealth and to fill the market places with witnesses of their avarice and of their greed.

I am through with it. I intend to fight as a Republican for a free market place on this continent.

For the day is coming—it is a good deal nearer than many think—when a new sense of justice, new inspirations, new volunteer enthusiasms for good government shall take possession of the hearts of all our people. The time is at hand when the laws will be respected by great and small alike; when fabulous millions, piled hoard upon hoard, by cupidity and greed, and used to finance the ostentations of modern life, shall be no longer a badge even of distinction, but rather of discredit, and it may be of disgrace; a good time coming, when this people shall so frame their laws as to protect alike the enterprises of rich and poor in the greatest market place which God has ever given to His children, and when the law of justice, intrenched in the habits of the whole community, will put away all unseemly fears of panic and disaster when the enforcement of the statutes is suggested by the courts. It is a time nearer than we dare to think. A thousand forces are making for it. It is the outcome of the centuries of Christian civilization, the fulfillment of the prayers and dreams of the men and women who have laid the foundations of this Commonwealth, and with infinite sacrifice maintained these institutions.

REAL PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS IN BRAZIL

BY DAVID LAMBUTH

THE young King, that was, of Portugal, is a victim of the stars. Twenty-one years ago on the 15th of November Brazil declared her independence, set up the Republic and banished forever Dom Pedro II, the last imperial representative in the New World of the royal house of Portugal. On that same day, under evil planets, was Manuel the Second born. Nearly twenty-one years later he entertained the Marshal Hermes da Fonseca, President-elect of Brazil, and on that day broke out the Revolution in Portugal. Hermes, nephew of Deodoro, the first military dictator of the Republic of Brazil, sat banqueting with the King when the firing began that was to drive this other branch of the Braganzas from his throne. The family of the Fonsecas, uncle and nephew, appear to be the appointed levelers of kings.

HIS EXCELLENCY MARSHAL HERMES DA FONSECA, THE NEW PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL
(Who was inaugurated on November 15)

A MAN OF DEEDS, NOT OF WORDS

Such is the man that on the 15th of November, when the Republic of Brazil celebrated its majority, stepped to the President's chair. Of his personality it is not easy to speak, for the heat and dust of the first contested election in the Republic has not yet cleared away. Civilistas and Militaristas tell very different tales. But three things are characteristic.

As Minister of War during the administration of President Affonso Penna, he reorganized and significantly increased the efficiency of the army. He introduced military drill and discipline into all the gymnasiums under government supervision. He established throughout the country a "Linha de Tiro," or species of National Guard, armed and drilled by the federal government, in which a certain amount of service is obligatory, and, though army and navy has been traditionally at odds in Brazil, he lent his influence to that vigorous naval policy which has built for Brazil to-day two of the most powerful battleships afloat.

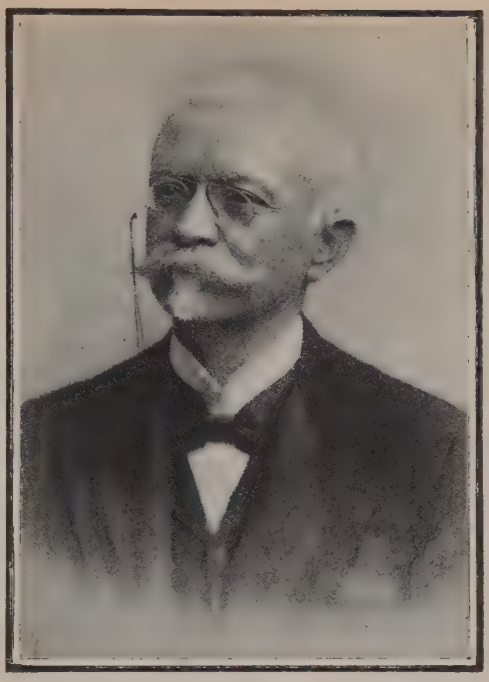
He is not a thinker, but a man of action. When in Penna's cabinet, discussion grew angry over the right of the President to name his successor, Hermes, suddenly struck with the untenability of the situation, scribbled a word in blue pencil on the back of documents in his hand. He shoved it over to the President. It was his resignation. And there and then it took effect.

And yet he knows how to hold his tongue and his hand. When the populace of Rio were afraid, on every moment of that eventful fifth of October, lest Marshal Hermes, soldier and man of action, who was then in Lisbon, should make one slip and bring the world clattering about the ears of innocent Brazil, he was handling with remarkable dexterity a situation as difficult as any man could face. He was the guest of the King, but he was at heart the friend of the Republic. He could not put out a hand when men of his

own kindred fought for the liberty he had himself helped to achieve across the Atlantic. He must stand idly by and display nothing while Bernadino Machado, the active soul of the Revolution and a Brazilian born, struck the last grip of monarchy from the Portuguese race. Nevertheless, all these things he did.

He has enemies who say in Brazil that he only follows the advice of others. There is an eastern proverb to the effect that the foolish man who hearkens to the advice of the wise is safer than a wise man who goes alone. Perhaps it is true.

Hermes Rodrigues da Fonseca was born in 1855 in Rio Grande do Sul, the southernmost state of Brazil. Rio Grande do Sul like Texas is for the most part rolling plains where cattle range on the long grass and the wind blows cold and piercing from the south-and-west. Like Texas also it has been the stage for border warfare. The "gaucho" rides the range, sleeps on his saddle, faces the bitter wind and thinks lightly of life or death. The vigorous Uruguayan on the south and the indomitable Paraguayan on the northwest have bred a hard-riding, hard-hitting race in these border states. And the climate has favored them. It is a one-time "gaucho" from Rio Grande do Sul that to-day according to rumor controls the complicated mechanism of Brazilian politics. Hermes himself is more the man of action than of culture or erudition. There are those in Brazil who laugh at his grammar. But he knows how to handle a situation.



THE LATE PRESIDENT PENNA, OF BRAZIL

DR. RUY BARBOSA, EMINENT BRAZILIAN JURIST

(Dr. Barbosa, who represented Brazil at The Hague Conference in 1907, was the opposition candidate to Marshal Fonseca at the recent presidential election)

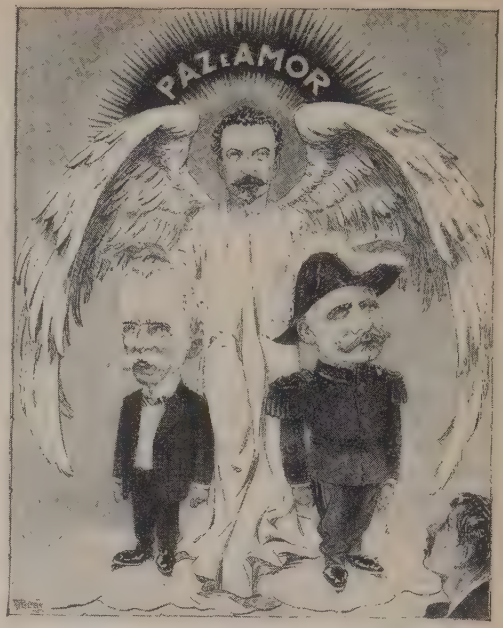
He was beside his uncle during the stirring days of the birth of the Republic, but claimed no political position. He said then as he said many times later that his place was in the arm not in the forefront of public life. Nevertheless it is recorded of him that more than once he held his uncle back from violence, pleading for the establishment of a state upon a firm basis of civil law instead of on the military despotism urged by Deodoro's friends. After the ill-fated revolt in the military school at Rio where he had been a teacher he was appointed head of the new military school at Realengo. His discipline and his administration were so successful that shortly after he was made a marshal and chosen by Affonso Penna for the Portfolio of War in 1906. A year and a half ago the storm of the last election began to brew. Then it was that Hermes withdrew from the cabinet and later became, unwillingly, the candidate of the militaristic party for President of Brazil.

A SELF-PERPETUATING PRESIDENCY

Militaristic though the party be called, it was for a more largely representative government that the Marshal stood. Hitherto the

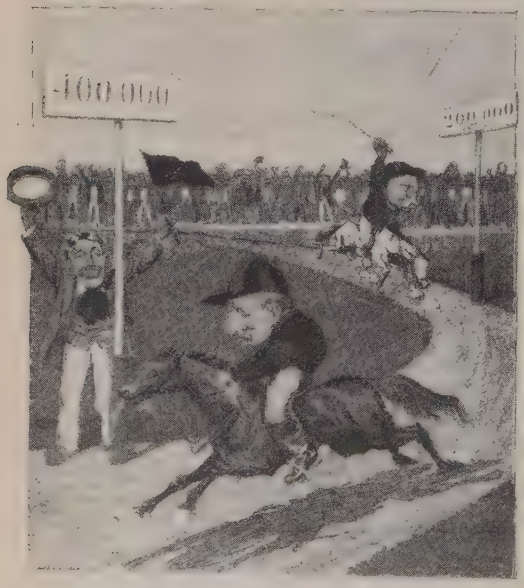
Presidents had been self-perpetuating. Deodoro da Fonseca and his Vice-President Floriano Peixeto were little more than appointees of the Republican leaders. When circumstances—to speak plainly, the desertion of the army—forced Deodoro to resign, it was Floriano who served out the unfinished term, choosing as his successor the first civil President, Prudente de Moraes, of the state of São Paulo. No other candidate appearing, he was elected without contest, and in the same manner Campos Salles after him, who also was a Paulista. Rodrigues Alves, a native of the same state, was elected likewise, and then came Affonso Penna of the rival state of Minas. Each man had nominated his successor and thrust him on the party. There being but one visible party, they in their turn thrust him on the people and with wide acclaim Brazil elected him at the polls all in good time. It was a neat system, but it had its faults. A time came when the party objected to the man selected for them.

Penna, coming from Minas Geraes, settled upon David Campista, his Minister of Finance, to come after him. But the party revolted. David Campista they would not have, and to explain the difficulty they suddenly conceived the importance of a nominating convention. In the earlier days São Paulo had been the home of Presidents. Latterly Minas was having her innings. Therefore São Paulo was jealous and all the other states besides. The Minas dynasty was not to be perpetuated. So a nominating convention was invoked to solve the puzzle.



OFFICIAL NEUTRALITY IN THE CAMPAIGN

(The cartoonist of *O Malho*, the comic weekly of Rio de Janeiro, here shows Dr. Nils Pecañha, Vice-President under Dr. Penna, and succeeding him in the presidential office, blessing both the candidates, Marshal Fonseca and Dr. Barbosa. The words "Paz e Amor," "Peace and Love," are the motto of Brazil)



THE PRESIDENTIAL HANDICAP

(This cartoon was published in *O Malho* last April, during the contest over the presidential election. Marshal Fonseca had by the official canvass 400,000 votes and Dr. Barbosa 200,000)

AN "INSURGENT" MOVEMENT

In matters political Brazil was still a close corporation. The oligarchy met and considered things. Congress was called upon to appoint the convention. But here there was unexpected trouble. Led by the same Ruy Barbosa who had crowned himself and Brazil with honor at The Hague in 1907, São Paulo, Minas, and a portion of Bahia's representation refused to enter, alleging reasonably enough that Congress being by Brazilian law the final arbiter of elections could not fairly put forward for nomination its own candidate. That was a vicious circle they would not tolerate. But Congress was obdurate. Ruy Barbosa's eloquence was of no avail. The convention met, and these three states walked out. And so on the 22d of May, a year and a half ago, the party in power, assembled in Rio, nominated Marshal Hermes for President of Brazil.

Meanwhile the revolting faction did not sleep. São Paulo through history, climate,

MARSHAL FONSECA'S UNWAVERING DIPLOMACY

(*O Malho* thus shows the deferential attitude of the newly elected Brazilian president to the Portuguese monarchy when he landed in Lisbon and to the Portuguese republic when he left)

and productiveness is a hotbed of independence. Minas, with her mountainous rugged face, is her first daughter and follows close. Bahia was always full of a spirit of its own. It was more than a coincidence that in Minas rose the first attempts at a republic in Brazil. It was not chance that from São Paulo came the first great revolutionary leaders, nor that on the banks of the famous Ypiranga Dom Pedro I declared himself and the Empire of Brazil free from the dominion of Portugal. Neither was it without meaning that it was in Bahia after twenty years of struggle against the Dutch in the 17th century that the first Brazilian national consciousness burst aflame. These things may be forgotten but they do not die.

THE NOMINATING CONVENTION—AN INNOVATION IN BRAZIL

The three bolting states determined upon a convention of their own. A call was sent out for representatives from the various counties of Brazil, men duly selected by local voters and with signed credentials in their hands. It was not through an inner ring that Barbosa wanted to work. For the first time in Brazil it was the popular voice that spoke. Out of nearly a thousand counties 528 appeared, and on the 22d of May, 1909, the Civilista Convention met in the Lyrico Theater in Rio de Janeiro to inaugurate a new political development in the Republic. It was a historic day. Shaking off inertia and studied indifference, and initiating a campaign against that popular ignorance which has been the political schemer's stock in trade, the middle class of the country threw itself into a political struggle. It was but the first step, but it signifies a new Brazil. And no man is so responsible for it as Ruy Barbosa.

Thus was the national Civilista party born —a party without definite principles and without a platform save that it was determined to express the people's will. The old parties had died with the Empire. The Republican party triumphing in 1889, swept the field of its adversaries and stood alone. The inevitable

followed. Fixed in its power, the party only fought within itself and intrigued for the division of the spoils. But at last, on the question of the monopoly of influence in the hands of a few, a man had risen who could lead the people to self-expression. Nevertheless the convention struggled for days over a method of procedure. Assiz Brazil, at that time Minister to Argentina, demanded the formulation of a definite platform and the selection of a man who could support it. Barbosa, on the contrary, urged that the choice of a man who could carry the people with him was the matter of vital importance. The platform would take care of itself. A magnetic personality was the need of the hour. In that Barbosa was right and won. And it was Barbosa himself that the convention chose to lead the people's part of Brazil.

BRAZIL'S FIRST PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

So it was that the fight was on. It was the first real nominating convention in the history of the Republic. More than that, it was the first contested election. But more significant still, it was the first great educational campaign in which a candidate stumped the country, speaking everywhere to enormous and enthusiastic crowds upon the vital questions of national life and policy. It was a vivifying mission to the electorate of the country and Barbosa was pre-eminently the man for the place. Two things were the targets for his attack. He directed his lucid and vigorous oratory against the concentration of power in the hands of the clique and the failure of a so-called representative government to represent. At the same time he attacked what he saw as the militaristic menace, control by the army, the subservience of civil power. For months he worked as if incapable of fatigue, writing and speaking with pungent effect. As an educational campaign Brazil had known nothing like it. It stirred the dullest corners into a dawning recognition of the meaning of representative government. It stung the inert to a sense of public duty.

The first of March, 1910, was election day. Fonseca carried the North by a huge majority. There were scattering votes for Barbosa in the South. In Minas and São Paulo, where his strength lay, the returns did not show that he had carried either state. Fonseca was elected, on the face of the returns, but with the cry of fraud the Civilista party set about a contest of the election returns. Of irregularities there is no question, but whether Barbosa was actually elected or not it is impossible to tell. Two hundred thousand against four hundred thousand votes, were the official figures.

In the end perhaps it is better so. Barbosa is an orator and a thinker—scarcely an administrator. His it was to rouse for the first time the political consciousness of his people. His it was to launch a genuine national party in Brazil. The hand of Hermes Fonseca may guide the nation more surely on its course. It may be that he will inject into military circles and administrative affairs something of the efficiency and the rigidness of discipline he has already shown. Be that as it may, the Republic has reached its majority in Brazil. Year by year the nation has moved forward, strengthening her hold, clarifying her vision, enlarging her activities. All is not done in a day. There is much beyond. But Brazil has at last laid hold intelligently of the essential principles of representative government. With growing confidence and larger education she will make good her gain. There are many promises in these four years ahead.

THE BOND OF THE MOTHER TONGUE

(The cartoonist of *O Malho* thus pictures President Fonseca of the Republic of Brazil and President Braga of the Republic of Portugal swearing eternal friendship)

THE AMERICAN PRODUCTION OF MAETERLINCK'S "BLUE BIRD"

BY JEANNETTE L. GILDER

[A year ago last month the New Theater, a really independent playhouse, was opened to the New York public. This was an event of significance to the entire American art world. The theater is not endowed or subsidized. It was established by a group of wealthy men, who have invested their money "with no other purpose in view than to provide a playhouse where superior art and plays of literary excellence are to be presented regardless of the returns at the box-office." During the year the management presented a number of plays that fulfilled these high ideals—and some that did not. It also inaugurated a series of productions at very low prices, for the particular benefit of the city's population who are not able to pay the regular rates. The first of these "low price evenings" (October 10) was made memorable by the first presentation in New York of "The Blue Bird," the beautiful allegory of the search for happiness which is one of the later masterpieces of the Belgian Shakespeare, Maurice Maeterlinck. Miss Gilder considers the play from the standpoint of a veteran theater-goer and dramatic critic. Her references to the text of the play are particularly to the translation of the original French of Maeterlinck, by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos, published in this country by Dodd, Mead & Co.—THE EDITOR.]

"THE Blue Bird" is the sort of dramatic literature that we expected the New Theater to give us, and that it did not do so during the first year of its existence was a surprise and a disappointment, but like every new enterprise the New Theater had to feel its way. Most groping is done in the dark, but the groping of the New Theater was done in the light where the world saw and pitied, laughed or scoffed according to its humor.

Such of the general public as are interested in the drama expected that the New Theater was going to stand for the highest sort of dramatic art, whether it made or lost money by its experiments, and I frankly confess that I was among those who were disappointed with the first season's results. Not that one can always expect the best results in a first season, but the standard was not what I had hoped for. Nevertheless, the New Theater did produce a number of plays of the sort that we were looking for, among them "Sister Beatrice."

"The Blue Bird" is Maurice Maeterlinck's latest play, and the only one that has made a popular success. It was Sir Henry Irving who said that Maeterlinck's plays were not for the stage, they were for the library, but even so eminent a judge of dramatic literature as Sir Henry could make mistakes, and he assuredly made one when he assumed that Maeterlinck's plays were to be read, not acted. They are among the few plays that bear reading, but one must sympathize with Sir Henry, who had an old actor's views of the drama. Maeterlinck calls "The Blue Bird" a "Fairy Play in Five Acts." It is more than a Fairy Play, it is an allegory, just as much as "Pilgrim's Progress" is an allegory. The play as given at the New Theater is the translation of Alexander Teixeira de Mattos, and, with the one exception of the Forest Scene, which is especially difficult to reproduce, is given in its entirety.

Maeterlinck's plea in this play is a simple one—that it is not necessary to go far afield in search of happiness: it is at our door if we only know just where to look for it. You may tell this to people in plain prose, and they pay no attention, but if you tell it to them in poetic allegory and act it before their eyes with striking scenery and gorgeous costumes, it makes an impression that mere words cannot make. Of the many people among my acquaintance who have seen "The Blue Bird," only one or two have failed to be impressed by it, but these one or two were unimaginative and looked at things in a practical way, considering it absurd that Bread should cut a slice off of his stomach and hand it to the children to eat. The children did not mind, for they fell upon it and ate it with avidity. In spite of this absurdity, to people of more imaginative minds the play is most impressive. I have heard young men say, that they had a new feeling about death, that it seemed a different thing to them, after seeing Maeterlinck's play, and that they would speak oftener of the dead than they had before, because when Tyltyl says, "We will come back as often as we can," Granny Tyl replies, "It is our only pleasure, and it's such a treat for us when your thoughts visit us!" But on the other hand

ACT I—WATCHING THE CHRISTMAS PARTY ACROSS THE STREET

it is rather sad when Gaffer Tyl adds, "We have no other amusements."

The play opens with a scene in a woodcutter's cottage. There are two children asleep in their bed, one at the foot and one at the head. These children are Tyltyl and Mytyl. They are just waking up; it is Christmas eve. There is no prettier scene in the play than when these two youngsters in their "nighties" tiptoe across the floor and look out the window at the Christmas festivities in the house of a rich neighbor across the street. Their conversation is most natural and is given in the short, terse sentences for which Maeterlinck, as well as Ibsen, is conspicuous. As they are dancing about the room, enter to them the Fairy Bérylune. They think that she is their neighbor, Madam Berlingot, but the fairy denies any relationship or any likeness to that lady. She invites the children to go with her to her house to find the Blue Bird, which is the synonym for happiness. They go with her, not out by the door, but out by the window, delighted

ROBERT E. HOMANS AS "BREAD"

GWENDOLYN VALENTINE AS "WATER"

with the idea of the adventure. Before they leave the woodcutter's cottage, the Fairy gives Tyltyl, the boy, a cap to wear with a large diamond in it. With this diamond he can see into the souls of such everyday commodities as bread, sugar, milk, light, fire and water. With a turn of the diamond, Water comes from the pump, and dances gracefully across the stage; from the hearth comes Fire; out from the bread pan steps Bread; Sugar, with his sugary fingers, that later in the play he breaks off and feeds to the children, steps from the sugar bowl. From the tall clock the twelve hours step out and pose prettily before the children. The Fairy takes them to her palace, and thence the children set forth escorted by Light, accompanied by the faithful dog Tylo, and the unfaithful cat Tylette, Bread, Fire, Water, Milk and Sugar. Bread is the "comic relief." He is dressed like a Turk and carries a scimitar with which he cuts off slices of his stomach for the children when they are hungry. The dog carries out Maeterlinck's idea of "man's friend." He is forever by the side of the children to defend his "little god," as he calls

ACT IV—THE KINGDOM OF THE FUTURE

the boy, and the little girl from any misadventure.

From the palace of the Fairy they proceed to the Land of Memory, which in this allegory stands for Heaven, and they find their dead and gone grandparents and the little brothers and sisters that preceded them to the "realms above." Neither the Fairy, nor the cat, the dog, nor any of the other fanciful characters, accompany them to the Land of Memory. The children wander in the mist, and when the mist rises two figures are seen at a cottage door, both sound asleep. Tyltyl recognizes them. "It is grandad and granny," he exclaims. The children rush toward them and

GLADYS HULETTE AS "TYLTYL"

IRENE BROWN AS "MYTYL"

are recognized. "We are always here waiting for a visit from those who are alive!" exclaims Granny Tyl. "They come so seldom." Granny Tyl reminds them that on a certain day they thought of her. They admit that they did. It is then that she says, "Well, every time you think of us we wake up and see you again." Neither Gaffer Tyl nor Granny Tyl admits that they are dead.

GAFFER TYL: What do you say? . . . What is he saying? . . . Now he's using words we don't understand. Is it a new word, a new invention? . . .

TYLTYL: The word "dead"? . . .

GAFFER TYL: Yes, that was the word. . . . What does it mean? . . .

TYLTYL: Why, it means that one's no longer alive. . . .

GAFFER TYL: How silly they are, up there!

TYLTYL: Is it nice here? . . .

GAFFER TYL: Oh, yes; not bad, not bad; and, if one could just have a smoke . . .

This is not the common idea of heaven, nor do we regard the earth as higher than heaven. Those of us who were brought up in an orthodox way were told that earthly pleasures, such as smoking, are not missed. Finally the children say good-by to their grandparents and their little brothers and sisters, and the next act finds them in the palace of Night.

There, on a throne, at the center of the stage, sits the Queen of Night. At her back is a door of brass; at either side of the steps of her throne are figures supposed to represent sleep; there are also mysterious doors at either side of the stage, down towards the front. Upon this scene, from the right, enters the Cat. Night and the Cat meet as friends.

NIGHT: What is the matter, child? . . . You look pale and thin and you are splashed with mud to your very whiskers. . . . Have you been fighting on the tiles again, in the snow and rain? . . .

THE CAT: It has nothing to do with the tiles! . . . It's our secret that's at stake! . . . It's the beginning of the end! . . . I have managed to escape for a moment to warn you; but I greatly fear that there is nothing to be done. . . .

CECIL YAPP AS "CAT"

The warning that the Cat brings to Night is, that the two children, the woodcutter's son and daughter, have the magical diamond and are coming to demand the Blue Bird. Night is greatly distressed at the attitude of Man, as represented by the children:

NIGHT: What times we live in! . . . I never have a moment's peace. . . . I cannot understand Man, these last few years. What is he aiming at? . . . Must he absolutely know everything? Already he has captured a third of my Mysteries, all my Terrors are afraid and dare not leave the house, my Ghosts have taken flight, the greater part of my Sicknesses are ill. . . .

As Night and the Cat are talking, Tyltyl, Mytyl, Bread, Sugar, and the Dog enter. The Dog keeps close to the children. Night questions them as to their mission. Tyltyl admits that he has come to find the Blue Bird, and demands the keys of the mysterious doors. These Night reluctantly hands to him. The first door that Tyltyl opens is one that leads to the hall of Ghosts. When he swings the door back on its hinges the Ghosts appear. Bread and Sugar are frightened, but Tylo, the dog, leaps at them, barking. Night seizes a stick and drives them back and the doors swing to on their hinges. Another door is opened by the bold Tyltyl, and through this door rushes out a little Sickness with a name suggestive of an Indian chief—Cold-in-the-Head. He is hurried back into his cavern and the door closes. Undismayed, Tyltyl opens the next door, from out of which the Wars would come if the door was not quickly pushed shut with Tyltyl's back against it.

"Come, altogether," exclaims Night, "push hard! Bread, what are you doing? . . . Push all of you! How strong they are! . . . Ah, that's it! . . . They are giving way! . . . It was high time! . . . Did you see them? . . ."

Tyltyl confesses he did, and found them "huge and awful." Another door leads into the cave of Shades and Terrors. Tyltyl looks into the depths of the cave, exclaiming, "Oh, how terrifying they are!" but Night tells him they are chained, so he closes that door and goes on to the next. Behind this door are the invisible Perfumes of the Night. "Oh, what pretty ladies!" exclaims Mytyl. "How well they dance," remarks the critical

ACT I—THE HOURS WHO HAVE JUST EMERGED FROM THE CLOCK

Tyltyl. "What are those whom one can hardly see?" asks Mytyl. "They are the Perfumes of my Shadow," Night tells her. Another door reveals Germs and Microbes, and then Tyltyl, being convinced that the Blue Bird is not behind any of those doors, expresses his determination to open the big brass door at the back of Night's throne. She tries to prevent him, but he insists; the door is opened and Myriads of Blue Birds are seen flying about. He catches the birds in his arms, but they die, and the child weeps, with Light trying to comfort him.

The next scene in the book is the Forest Scene, but that has been omitted and in the play we pass on to the graveyard, a very pretty scene and a very impressive one. The Dog is frightened, and Mytyl is frightened, but Tyltyl is not.

MYTYL (*pointing to the slabs*): Are those the doors of their houses? . . .

TYLTYL: Yes.

MYTYL: Do they go out when it's fine? . . .

TYLTYL: They can only go out at night. . . .

MYTYL: Why? . . .

TYLTYL: Because they are in their shirts. . . .

MYTYL: Do they go out also when it rains? . . .

TYLTYL: When it rains they stay at home. . . .

MYTYL: Is it nice in their homes? . . .

TYLTYL: They say it's very cramped. . . .

MYTYL: Have they any little children? . . .

TYLTYL: Why, yes; they have all those that die. . . .

Still Mytyl is not reassured, and when the clock strikes twelve and she knows the graves are to open and the dead will come forth, she clings to her brother for protection. Then instead of the dead, the transformation shows the graveyard planted thick with lilies. One must admit that they are not very real looking lilies, but they serve to reassure Mytyl.

The scene representing the Kingdom of the Future is, scenically, one of the best in the play. It reveals the halls of the Azure Palace where the children wait that are yet to be born. These little unborns in their blue veils are a pathetic lot. Tyltyl, Mytyl and Light enter upon this scene. The other characters do not come with them. The unborn children are very much excited at seeing the live children; they crowd around them.

TYLTYL: Why do they call us the little live children?

LIGHT: Because they themselves are not alive yet. . . .

TYLTYL: What are they doing, then? . . .

LIGHT: They are awaiting the hour of their birth.

TYLTYL: The hour of their birth? . . .

LIGHT: Yes; it is from here that all the children come who are born upon our earth. Each awaits his day. . . . When the fathers and mothers want children, the great doors which you see there, on the right, are opened and the little ones go down. . . .

The talk between the live children and the unborn children is very pretty and sometimes witty. In the midst of the scene comes Father Time. The opal doors at the back of the stage turn upon their hinges, and there we see a galley with Father Time standing on the deck. "Are they ready whose hour has struck?" he asks, and all the children rush towards him as though they wanted to be born, but from these he selects only a few. Some try to rush aboard the galley without being called, but they are discovered and sent back by Time. At first the old man does not discover Tyltyl, Mytyl and Light, but when he does he is dumbfounded and furious and threatens them with his scythe. They slip away and escape him.

In the next scene the children bid farewell to their friends Light, Bread, Sugar, Fire and Milk. The saddest parting is with Tylo. The children are loathe to part from their new-found friends and weep bitterly. Light tries to pacify them. "Never forget that I am speaking to you in every spreading moonbeam, in every twinkling star, in every dawn that rises, in every lamp that is lit, in every good and bright thought of your soul. (*Eight o'clock strikes behind the wall.*) Listen! . . . The hour is striking! . . . Goodby! . . . The door is opening! . . . In with you! In with you! . . .

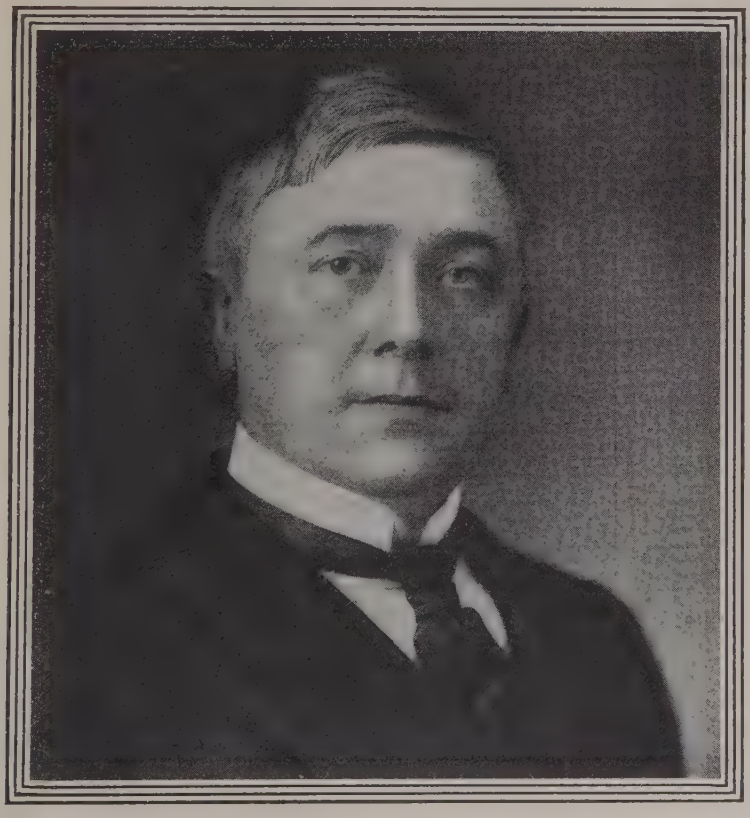
She pushes the children through the door, and Bread, Sugar, and Water and the rest wipe their tears while Tylo howls behind the scenes.

The scene now changes back to the woodcutter's cottage, with the children in bed and asleep. Their parents enter, and the youngsters talk of their friends, Light, Sugar, Water, Bread and Tylo, etc. Poor Mummy Tyl thinks that they are raving with fever and are going to die. Father Tyl looks at it more philosophically; he thinks that they have been

dreaming. When Neighbor Berlingot enters, the children think that she is their Fairy friend. She tells them how ill her little girl is, and how she craves the blue dove that belongs to the children. Tyltyl goes to the cage, takes it down, hands it to the old woman to take to the child. She rushes off the stage with it and comes back with the child, who has been cured by the gift of the bird, and who wishes to learn from the children how it should be fed. Tyltyl takes it from her hand to show her, when it escapes. The little girl bursts into tears. "Never mind," says Tyltyl, "don't cry. . . . I will catch him again. . . ." (Stepping to the front of the stage and addressing the audience, he continues): "If any of you should find him, would you be so very kind as to give him back to us? . . . We need him for our happiness, later on. . . ."

With this the curtain goes down, and the audience of two thousand people goes home to think it all over. Some regard it simply as a beautiful production, others take it more seriously and are impressed with the allegory. It is exceedingly well acted, though one might think there was no opportunity for acting. The characterizations of the Dog and the Cat are perhaps the most noticeable parts.

Maeterlinck is a great genius, but he is not always an original genius. It is very doubtful if "The Blue Bird" would have been written if "Peter Pan" had not blazed the trail. Beautiful as is his "Mary Magdalene," two of its most dramatic situations are taken from Paul Heyse's "Mary of Magdala." Maeterlinck is fair enough to admit this in the preface to his play. But even if he does get occasional ideas from others, his magic hand weaves them into cloth of gold.



MAURICE MAETERLINCK, AUTHOR OF "THE BLUE BIRD"

(The Belgian Shakespeare, as he is frequently called, is perhaps the most eminent living dramatist and writer of poetic prose. His thought, he himself declares, has been greatly influenced by our own Emerson. Among his dramas, which are more elaborations of mental subtlety than plays of action, the best known are: "Pelléas et Mélisande," "Monna Vanna," and "Joyzelle." "Monna Vanna" was presented in this country two years ago. He has also written essays and poems, the best known of which is "The Life of the Bee." Maeterlinck was born in 1862 in Ghent, Belgium)

THE WINTER'S MUSIC

BY LAWRENCE GILMAN

IT is a good many years since Charles Lamb paid his amiable tribute to the musical receptiveness of his generation—"an age constituted to the quick and critical perception of all harmonious combinations, I verily believe, beyond all preceding ages, since Jubal stumbled upon the gamut." Reading this encomium a century after, one cannot but wonder curiously what that shrewd observer and lovable philosopher would say of the musical capacities and propensities of our own day, were he desirably present to estimate them. It is altogether probable that he would be incredulous of the wide diffusion of musical taste and curiosity in, let us say, the America of today; and it is beyond all question that he would be staggered by our appetite for and our interest in music of the better sort. What, it is delightful to speculate, would he have thought of our music and of our liking for it? It is impossible to forget that inimitable confidence of his: "Sentimentally I am disposed to harmony; but organically I am incapable of a tune." Would his friendly disposition toward harmony have withstood, let us say, the "Also Sprach Zarathustra" of Richard Strauss, with which, among other performances, the Philharmonic Society began last month its current season in New York? But that serene and mellow spirit has been silent these many years; and as we read his words less often now than we read Nietzsche's, so we would be restless and unsatisfied if we had to subsist upon the kind and the quantity of musical fare to which we would have been confined in the day of the delectable Elia.

MISS BESSIE ABOTT

Miss Abott is cast for the part of the heroine in Mascagni's new opera, "Ysobel," announced for production after the holidays at the New Theater. Mascagni is expected to direct the performances himself

In the matter of both quantity and quality, consider the amount of good music to which America will be expected to respond this season. In New York we shall give heed to the activities of no less than seven orchestral, four chamber-music, and two choral organizations, all offering performances of music of the highest class, not to speak of the uncountable operations of the soloists—givers of piano, violin, and song recitals; and for twenty-two weeks we shall hear performances of opera which will occur, after the middle of January, on every night of the week save the first. When we look beyond the gates of the metropolis, we find that Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Montreal, have their opera companies and their seasons of opera-giving; that not alone the first three of these cities, but such others as Cincinnati, Seattle, Minneapolis, St. Paul, have their own orchestras and their seasons of high-grade orchestral concerts; that it is an exceptional city which is without its varyingly ambitious choral society; and that the most eminent of

the world's singers, pianists, and fiddlers go up and down the land, between October and June, giving more or less profitable concerts of more or less worthy music. Surely this is a spectacle that would have amazed the understanding of Lamb!

There will not be this season, it is true, the glut of music which has marked the past three or four years in America. It was made painfully clear to the musical managers last season that the thing had been overdone—that the supply had finally, but unmistakably, exceeded the demand. The managers, and the virtuosi also, have acquired wisdom, and there is now a nicer adjustment between requirement and satisfaction. Even so, there is activity enough, in all conscience.

OPERA IN NEW YORK, CHICAGO, AND PHILADELPHIA

First, as to that subject of engrossing and deathless interest to the general: the doings of the opera houses. In New York, the Metropolitan, having at last and definitively swallowed Mr. Hammerstein's canary, is now in untroubled control of the situation, and, when these lines appear, will have opened its first season under the sole direction of Mr. Gatti-Casazza. It will be a soberer winter, operatically, without the Manhattan; no matter how brilliant and delightful the season may be at the house which is now unrivaled, there will be persistent longings for the conditions that Mr. Hammerstein made possible, and for his own ebullient, adventurous, and vital activities. The establishment in Thirty-fourth Street will be poignantly missed, even though we are to be privileged to hear Mr. Hammerstein's operas, Mr. Hammerstein's singers, and Mr. Hammerstein's conductor within the august walls of the Metropolitan; for such performances as Mr. Hammerstein gave of "Pelléas et Mélisande," of "Louise," of "Les Contes d'Hoffmann," of "Le Jongleur

MISS ALMA GLUCK
(Of the Metropolitan Opera Company)

MME. SEMBRICH, ONE OF THE SEASON'S CHIEF CONCERT-GIVERS, WITH HER SWISS GUIDE ON MONT BLANC

Copyright by Gessford
JOSEF HOFMANN
(Eminent visiting pianist)

Copyright by Aimé Dupont
GIACOMO PUCCINI
(Composer of "The Girl of the Golden West")

VICTOR HERBERT
(Composer of "Natoma")

de Notre Dame," cannot be duplicated outside of the Manhattan.

Chicago and Philadelphia will profit most largely by the Metropolitan's absorption of the Manhattan establishment. The city of the Middle West inherits the Manhattan organization practically *in toto*, and is now observing the talents of Cleofonte Campanini, Melba, Garden, Renaud, Dalmores, Sammarco, Dufranne, McCormack, Bressler-Gianoli, and discovering for itself the qualities of "Pelléas et Mélisande," "Thaïs" and "Louise." Moreover, in pursuance of what the Metropolitan management euphemistically calls "the working agreement" provided for between that establishment and its allied companies, certain of the great ones from the New York house—as Miss Farrar and Messrs. Caruso, Slezak, Scotti—will be lent upon occasion to the Chicago enterprise.

The season planned for Chicago is to endure for ten weeks, that is, until the third week of January, when the organization will be transferred bodily to Philadelphia, where it will occupy the theater built by Mr. Hammerstein. During its ten-weeks season there the company will come to New York for a series of Tuesday-night performances of French opera to be given during the latter half of the season at the Metropolitan. While the company is in the West it will undertake excursions to St. Louis, St. Paul, and Milwaukee.

In Philadelphia will occur one of the salient events of the winter's opera season; for there, early in February, Mr. Dippel purposes to mount Mr. Victor Herbert's "American grand opera," "Natoma." This is the work which was originally intended for production by Mr. Hammerstein, but which now falls to the lot of the Chicago-Philadelphia company. The libretto, by Mr. Joseph D. Redding of San Francisco and New York, tells a tragic love tale of early mission days in Spanish California. Mr. Herbert has naïvely announced that he has "tried to write melodious, flowing music": he does not admire Debussy, and "hazy harmonies" are displeasing to him; so it is to be presumed that he has successfully avoided writing like that nefarious composer. In certain instances he has sought, he says, to imitate Indian music, but he has used "no special Indian theme." Likewise, there is Spanish coloring, but "no special Spanish theme has been employed." It is understood that the rôle of the heroine will be assumed by Miss Garden. Mr. Dippel has also announced at various times, it is regrettable to note, his purpose to produce, either in Chicago, Philadelphia, or New York, Saint-Saëns' wearisome "Henry VIII," Jean Nouguè's blatant and empty "Quo Vadis," and—an enlivening but remote possibility—Strauss' new and as yet unperformed comic opera, "The Knight of the Rose."

BOSTON'S OPERATIC ACTIVITIES

In Boston the locally domiciled opera company, also "allied" with the establishment in New York, has already begun a more ambitious season than it undertook last winter. The most expensive seats now cost five dol-

lars, instead of three as before. Miss Farrar, Mme. Fremstad, Mme. Homer, with Caruso, Jadklowker, Slezak, and others, are to be lent by the Metropolitan, and the local company will retain, among its own singers of greater magnitude, Mme. Lipkowska, Miss Nielsen, and Messrs. Baklanoff and Constantino. Mr. Dippel's forces are also being drawn upon in addition. Of the new works to be given the chief are Puccini's "Girl of the Golden West" (after New York has tried it out), Laparra's "Habanera," Massenet's "Werther," and a new opera, "The Sacrifice," text and music by Frederick S. Converse, whose "Pipe of Desire" the Metropolitan performed to little purpose last spring. "The Sacrifice," the action of which passes on the Mexican border during the war days of 1846, will be the second American opera to be given this season under the protection of the syndicate: Mr. Converse and Mr. Herbert may well be oppressed by the responsibility of representing so conspicuously the much agitated movement in behalf of what is called "opera in English," and their deliverances will be observed with lively curiosity. The Boston house will also have attempted, when this appears, a performance in dramatic form of Debussy's juvenile cantata, "L'Enfant Prodigue"—the work which in 1884 won him the *Prix de Rome.*

NOTABLE NEW YORK PRODUCTIONS

To come back to the immediate concerns of the Metropolitan, it is gratifying to note that the promises of the management are less swelling and all-inclusive than they have been for the past two seasons. The New York company will abandon its attempt at expansion, and will no more endeavor to emulate Sir Boyle Roche's bird, and be in two places at once. With most commendable good sense, the directors have concluded, in the words of the prospectus, that "by confining its labors to the Metropolitan Opera House (except on evenings when no performances take place in New York), the management will be able to offer a répertoire even more varied than heretofore, to prepare the same more carefully, and, above all, to have all its great artists available for performances in New York. Thus the casts at every subscription performance will necessarily include the best artists of the company." There will be a few visits to Philadelphia and Booklyn; but, with these exceptions, the performances in other cities will be given up; the "working agreement" with the "allied interests" in the provinces will permit the company to devote itself to the metropolis.

Three important novelties will almost certainly be given by Mr. Gatti-Casazza. These are Puccini's long-awaited setting of Belasco's turgid melodrama, "The Girl of the Golden West"; Humperdinck's "Königskinder" (also long-awaited); and Dukas' "Ariane et Barbe-Bleue," the text by Maeterlinck. The first two works have never been performed: their New York premières will be their first productions anywhere; Dukas' music-drama belongs to the répertoire of the Paris Opéra-

RHEINHOLD VON WARLICH, BARITONE REINALD WERRENRATH, BARITONE ADOLPHE BORCHARD, PIANIST

THREE OF THE SEASON'S CONCERT-GIVERS

Comique. Puccini's opera is to be sung by Mr. Caruso, Mr. Amato, and—for the title rôle, "the Girl"—Miss Emmy Destinn, though it would seem that the inevitable interpreter of this part is Miss Farrar; but in such matters the lucubrations of impresarios, as was said concerning those of a famous dead financier, "move in a higher sphere than ours." Last year the Metropolitan promised twelve novelties and actually gave four; it promised sixteen revivals and gave eight. This year the list is less ambitious; only ten novelties and seven revivals appear on it. Goldmark's "Cricket on the Hearth," Leroux's "Le Chemineau," Wolf-Ferrai's "Le Donne Curiose," and Nouguè's "Quo Vadis" reappear dutifully among the novelties, and the promised revivals embrace Boito's "Mefistofele," Rossini's "William Tell," and Mozart's "Don Giovanni." Gluck's "Armide," which opened the Metropolitan's season on November 14, is actually a novelty so far as New York is concerned, though it is 133 years old.

The list of singers to be heard at the Metropolitan shows few unfamilar names. Of these the most consequential are Dimitri Smirnoff, a Russian lyric tenor of reputation; Robert Lasalle, another tenor, and a son of the eminent French baritone who was a conspicuous figure on the Metropolitan stage a decade and a half ago; and Lucie Weidt, a dramatic soprano of some renown who hails from the Vienna Opera. Besides these, the Boston wing is to be drawn upon for Misses Nielsen, Mélis, Lipkowska, and Mr. Constantino and Mr. Baklanoff, and the Chicago-Philadelphia branch will supply the more distinguished of Mr. Hammerstein's late singers. For the others, there are, of course, the indispensable Caruso and the almost equally indispensable Miss Farrar; there are also, among the women, Emmy Destinn, Olive Fremstad, Berta Morena, and Louise Homer; among the men, Burrian, Jadklowker, Jörn, Slezak, Reiss, for tenors; Amato, Campanari, Gilly, Goritz, Soomer, Scotti, Hinckley, and Witherspoon, for baritones and basses. The inimitable Toscanini and the ardent Hertz will again be the chief conductors. The season will be extended from 20 to 22 weeks, and there will be performances on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday nights, and, later in the season, on Tuesday and Saturday nights, in addition to the Saturday matinée, not to speak of a projected series of "classical matinées" (for such works as "Armide," "Orfeo," "Don Giovanni," etc.) and special performances of various kinds. Truly a portentous programme! To add to the season's gayety, three composers of large reputation will come to America to be present at the production of their operas: Mr. Puccini for "The Girl of the Golden West," Mr. Humperdinck for "Königskinder," and Mr. Dukas for "Ariane et Barbe-Bleue." A fourth composer of eminence may also make his appearance among us early in the new year to "assist" at the première of a new opera. This is Mascagni, whose "Ysobel," at the moment of writing, is announced for production, for the first time anywhere, at the New Theater, with Miss Bessie Abott, an American and a one-time member of the Metropolitan company, in the name-part. The opera is not as yet completed, and its New York production will be the first anywhere. Mascagni, it will be recalled, visited America in 1902 as the head of a badly managed opera company which presented here his "Iris" and "Zanetto." He then disclosed striking powers as a conductor—his reading of "Cavalleria Rusticana" is not easy to forget.

IMPORTANT ORCHESTRAL AND CHORAL PERFORMANCES

In the midst of the operatic tumult the chief orchestras and choral societies go their appointed and comparatively serene ways. In New York, the Symphony Society under Mr. Walter Damrosch, and the Philharmonic under the masterful and vivid Mahler, have already begun seasons rich in promise. Mr. Damrosch, long conspicuous as an undaunted seeker and producer of new scores, announces a sheaf of interesting novelties. Among them are Debussy's new orchestral piece, "Iberia" (one of his orchestral "Images"); symphonies by the American, Henry Hadley, by Chausson, the lamented Frenchman, and by Dukas; and a Theme and Variations by Frederick Stock. Mr. Damrosch has already performed for the first time here two noteworthy English works—a fresh, vigorous, and imaginative tone-poem, "Villon," by William Wallace, and "Brigg Fair," a poetic and charming rhapsody on an old English folk-tune by Frederick Delius, one of the most important of the younger contemporary music-makers. The Philharmonic Society, now in the hands of an experienced concert-manager, will give forty concerts in New York alone, with out-of-town trips to Brooklyn and other neighboring communities, and, later, a Western trip. Mr. Mahler made a deep impression on the concert-going public last year by his extraordinarily vital and quickening interpretation of familiar masterworks, and his "readings"

are always engrossing. He is by no means invariably satisfying, but he is never conventional or lethargic. In addition to these chief orchestras, New York will hear also (to speak only of its resident organizations) the indefatigable Russian Symphony players, and the worthy People's Symphony and Volpe Symphony bands.

In Boston the most famous and impeccable of American orchestras continues its highly prized ministrations. Mr. Fiedler, who is again the robust, the untamed and untamable, master of Mr. Higginson's men, has already got well into his stride for the new season. The programme which he has planned for the winter's work contains a number of promising new works. He will play (or will already have played when these notes appear), the "Macbeth" of Strauss, the "Appalachia," "Dance Rhapsody," and "In a Summer Garden" of Delius, three Dramatic Dances by Granville Bantock, the Englishman, and one of Mr. Mahler's portentous and heaven-storming symphonies. The Boston Orchestra rejoices in a new concert-master, Anton Witek, a Bohemian, who has served as concert-master of the Berlin Philharmonic.

In Chicago the Theodore Thomas Orchestra is launched upon its twentieth season, directed by the esteemed and excellent Frederick Stock. One of the most interesting questions to be decided by the present season is how the orchestral lamb and the operatic lion will get on together in the Western metropolis. The orchestra has stanch and wonderfully loyal adherents; but the lure of the operatic flesh-pots is exceedingly potent. Almost it were better that the Auditorium and all its operatic paraphernalia should be cast into the sea than that the influence of Chicago's admirable and valorous orchestra should be impaired.

As for the choral societies, they are as active as ever. In New York the Oratorio Society will perform as its chief offering César Franck's noble "Beatitudes," while the Musical Art Society will adhere to its familiar and unique function of presenting the *a cappella* music of the old masters. In Boston the Cecilia Society plans some important performances in conjunction with the Symphony Orchestra, under the conductorship of Mr. Fiedler, among them productions of the first part of Bantock's "Omar Khayyam," of Pierné's "The Children's Crusade," and of the Matthew Passion; while the pious and venerable Handel and Haydn Society goes its unimportunate way. Among the chamber-music organizations, the Kneisel, Flonzaley,

FREDERICK S. CONVERSE
(Whose new opera, "The Sacrifice," is to be produced in Boston this season)

and Olive Mead Quartets, the Barrère Ensemble (of wind instrument players), the Adele Margulies Trio, and Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes with their sonata recitals, are again in the field, with concerts planned for New York and elsewhere.

SOLOISTS, KNOWN AND UNKNOWN

Concerning the great army of soloists, it may be said that a list of them would, in the main, resolve itself into a catalogue of thrice-familiar names—such names as Sembrich, Schumann-Heink, Hofmann, Busoni, Mischa Elman. There are comparatively few strangers of importance. We have already heard Felix Berber, an admirable, though not very stimulating, violinist who comes from Germany with an impressive reputation, and Alexander Heinemann, a Teutonic baritone of intelligence and vocal skill. A visit from Xaver Scharwenka, one of the most distinguished of German musicians, will probably have materialized; but Scharwenka is by no means a stranger in America, for he has visited and sojourned here more than once—indeed, his opera "Matiswintha" was produced at the Metropolitan in 1897. In order that our survey may be harmoniously proportioned, here are some of the other prominent entertainers who, according to the promises of the managers, will occupy our concert platforms between now and the bursting of

PIETRO MASCAGNI
(Composer of "Ysobel")

ENGELBERT HUMPERDINCK
(Composer of "Königskinder")

BORIS HAMBOURG
(Russian 'cellist)

the April buds: among the singers, Rheinhold von Warlich, Reinald Werrenrath, Kirkby Lunn, Clarence Whitehill; of the pianists, Yolando Mero, Fanny Bloomfield-Zeisler, Adolf Borchard (a stranger from France); of the violinists, Francis Macmillen, Emanuel Ondricek (a newcomer from Bohemia); of the 'cellists, Joseph Malkan, who visited us last year, and Boris Hambourg, brother of the celebrated pianist, who comes this season for the first time.

Already the sonorous chorus is swelling; by the time these lines appear we shall all have more than abundant opportunity to signify whether or no we, like Lamb, are "sentimentally disposed to harmony."

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ANDREAS DIPPEL
(Manager of the Chicago Opera Company)

FREDERICK STOCK
(Conductor of the Theodore Thomas Orchestra)

Copyright by Mishkin
CLEOFONTE CAMPANINI
(Conductor of the Chicago Opera Company)

THREE CONSPICUOUS FIGURES IN CHICAGO'S MUSIC SEASON

A COURT SCENE AT THE GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC, FREEVILLE, NEW YORK

A REPUBLIC FOR BOYS AND GIRLS —AFTER TWENTY YEARS

BY JEANNE ROBERT

THE most wonderful thing about the George Junior Republic is that the casual visitor wants to remain there, to drop the cares of life and hasten back to boyhood or girlhood to grow up under "Daddy George's" benevolent care. The atmosphere is permeated with the breath of liberty and equality. It "feeds upon freedom and lives." You are sure that all the boys and girls at work or in school there are happy and that they are growing up to useful manhood and womanhood. You marvel at the transformation of character observed there, and invest "Daddy George's" broad shoulders with new dignity, for is he not—viewed in this light—a "Master Builder"?

One wishes every educator might visit the George Junior Republic and learn the lessons taught by its workings. Not that it is perfect,—it is not; nothing is or ever will be, and the critical person can pick many faults. But on the whole, it is the finest and most original attempt to give boys and girls a full understanding of freedom, and of the uses and responsibilities of citizenship. If indeed you consider the Republic in the light of a vaudeville entertainment, do not go there, for your presence will be disturbing. Unless you can become vitally interested in the work, unless you already believe in the larger democracy, and are ready to bend your shoulders to the wheel, stay away from this little training school for citizenship. More than two decades have passed since Mr. William R. George began pioneering on the educational frontier. His equipment, like that of all frontiersmen, was scanty, his hardships the same in kind and quantity, while lack of resources rendered his plans difficult of realization. The work of nearly all pioneers is underestimated in their own day and generation. There were few in the struggling years of the Junior Republic who considered Mr. George's idea—as a factor in reformatory education—anything more than a pleasant, impracticable scheme, quite certain to culminate in early failure.

We must give Mr. George credit for perceiving, years in advance of most educators, that boys and girls in their teens were not enough considered as coming factors in government. Briefly, they were nurtured on a dry-dust educational diet consisting almost entirely of memorized facts. They were

carefully kept from any knowledge of the concrete workings of their book-learned theories. And—because of their aggregation in large schools—they were afforded too little part in helping to apply the principles of economics to the life that lay about them. Mr. George's experience during a summer spent in caring for "Fresh Air" children recruited from the slums, thoroughly convinced him that the boy who struggled with difficult conditions in life (conditions that gave nutriment to temptation and that aroused by their very exigencies the impulse to crime) could not become a normal and useful citizen under the existing system of education. This boy must be taught a political creed not based upon the "spoils system." His mind must be made fertile and the seed of democracy sown therein during the tender years of his life.

Mr. Thomas Mott Osborne, in the preface of Mr. William R. George's book, "The Junior Republic," says:

> We have as yet only begun to develop the possibilities of democracy. It remains to educate our citizens by applying the democratic principle to our school systems, to apply the democratic principle to our factories and solve the labor problem, to apply the democratic principle to our prisons and reform our ignorant brethren who have failed to adapt themselves to the conditions of society.

Mr. George has dealt with the first of these basic propositions, that of applying the democratic principle to the school system. Just outside the boundary of the town of Freeville, N. Y., on the rolling hills of Tompkins County, he founded the George Junior Republic, an institution where the most refractory boys and girls are handled without other authority than that exercised by the youngsters themselves under the Republic's own laws.

In 1890 Mr. George brought a colony of "Fresh Air" children to his farm in Freeville for a summer outing. All went well the first season. The next summer he took out a new batch gathered mostly from the slums. This group of tough youngsters proved a terror to the community and a source of great anxiety to Mr. George. At last he attempted to regulate their doings by compelling them to work for any gifts of clothing or money that they might receive; then he insisted upon their doing a certain percentage of work for their support during their outing in the country.

Little by little, as new problems arose in their management, the idea of his little community came to him, and with the help of a few friends he incorporated it under the name of the "George Junior Republic."

It was not easy sailing at first. People were skeptical; the idea was good, so they said, but impracticable. Finally, when the Republic was thoroughly established with a flourishing colony of young citizens, there arose fresh discouragement. Enemies reported falsehoods about its management, and it was investigated by the Department of Public Charities, which reported favorably

A GENERAL VIEW OF THE GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC

as to conditions there, but predicted failure for the institution. Fortunately, Mr. George was not discouraged, and doggedly kept on at his work assisted by his faithful helpers.

THE BASIC PRINCIPLES

The motto of the George Junior Republic is "Nothing without Labor," and its creed as outlined by Mr. George is as follows:

First. That every normal boy with a healthy body has certain characteristics in common with all other boys of every class and condition of society.

Second. That hero-worship, dare deviltry, love of praise, curiosity, comradeship, and lawlessness, particularly in the son of our neighbor, are some of the principal characteristics.

Third. That physical energy, vitality, superabundance of spirits, in the normal boy, is bound to have some outlet.

Fourth. That the traits enumerated under the second heading, bunched together and placed in the organism of a youth possessing the qualities under the third heading, who is irresponsible and care-free, because he has parents, friends or some society to furnish food and comfort, is liable to result in a vigorous crop of wild oats during the "teens."

Fifth. That relief comes finally to the average boy as described in the fourth heading, during the transit of "fool's hill," in the form of responsibility for his own support or that of others, or for the responsibility of property, earned or inherited.

This revolution in his course of life results in his using his stock of characteristics, described under the second heading, and his energy under the third, as potent forces in the commercial or professional world. I will describe him under this heading as a World's Worker.

Sixth. That the World's Workers are divided into two groups:

(a) The better sort who do right for right's sake.

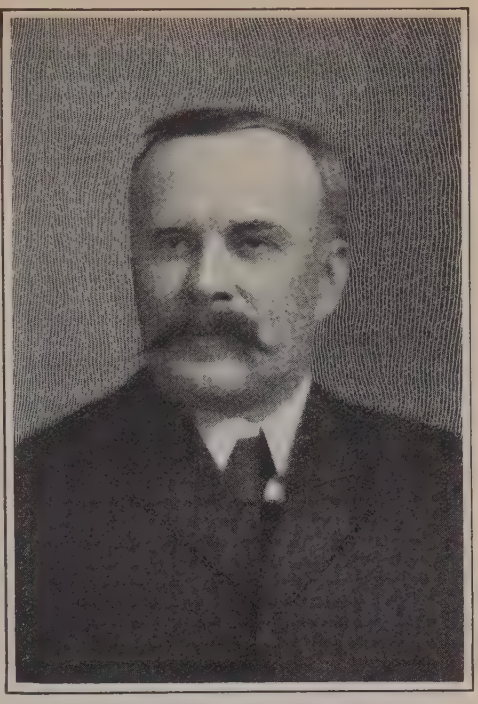
(b) The other sort who do right for policy's sake, who believe in and uphold laws only to the extent that the law is beneficial to their personal interests.

But (a) and (b), however different their standard of ethics, unite together as possessors of property and make laws for its protection against the lawless.

Seventh. That the lawless are quite generally composed of youths in their "teens," conducting themselves as outlined in the fourth class, and in addition those of more mature years, who have not had the good fortune to have the shock of work or starvation come to them as described under the fifth heading.

Eighth. That the World's Workers forget the point of view they held when a few years earlier they were grouped under the fourth head of the conditions which caused their change of life as described under the fifth. Therefore, when some injury befalls their property or person, by the act of the lawless, as described under the seventh, who are naturally undisciplined and unsystematic, they cry out: "The criminal needs discipline; we must devise a System for his reformation."

Ninth. That the System is put in operation by law of the World's Workers, and bears the various



MR. WILLIAM R. GEORGE
(Founder of the Junior Republic)

names of Prison, Reformatory, Reform School or Industrial School; but it fails in its purpose because the System is given the right of way, the individual for whom it was devised is a secondary consideration. Life under the System is unnatural and un-American.

Tenth. That the only way to remedy the defect is to organize a community or village, like unto any other town or village, and introduce the conditions as described under the fifth heading and it is fair to suppose that the results will be beneficial, even if in some cases nothing more is accomplished than the standard of (b), under the sixth head.

While I think it is possible in course of time to make this method apply to all ages of the lawless, I advocate its immediate application to boys as described under the fourth heading.

Moreover, I would not limit it solely to those boys but would suggest giving every boy in the country an opportunity, at some time during his teens, to have a bit of this practical training in citizenship.

As to the question whether immature boys and girls may be safely intrusted with the government of the community, Mr. George, speaking after twenty years' experience, says "They are absolutely capable." Every boy, despite any previous advantage of birth or wealth, starts on a basis of equality in the Republic, and it often happens that the boy of aristocratic antecedents is outstripped by the tenement boy, whose wits have been sharpened in the school of experience.

ORGANIZATION, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC

The Junior Republic is as thoroughly organized as the Greater Republic. The Town Meeting is a substitute for the Legislature, and voting citizens are those between

THE COURT HOUSE AND JAIL

the ages of sixteen and twenty-one. They assemble on the first Monday evening in each month. There is a President and Cabinet, a Judge, a District Attorney, a Police Officer, and a Prison Keeper, all of whom hold office for the term of one year. Offenses are tried by jury, upon which girls as well as boys may serve except in some special cases, when a Grand Jury of boys or girls only may be drawn. There is a Bar Association, and in order to be admitted to the Bar, the aspiring boy must pass an examination before the Judge and three members of the Association.

The industries of the Republic at present consist of a bakery where the "Republic Ginger and Chocolate Wafers" are made (also the bread and pastry used by the Republic); a thoroughly equipped steam laundry, a cement tile plant, a plumbing establishment, a carpenter shop, the blacksmith shop and the print shop. A weekly paper called *The Citizen* is published.

The Republic Farm controls 350 acres of land, with a herd of sixty cattle, eight teams of horses, a piggery and a poultry plant.

The boys may choose the kind of employment most agreeable to them, but they must work if they would eat. The workers in the various industries receive on an average from $3.50 to $4.50 per week for half-day's work. This sum is paid in aluminum money, redeemable at the Republic Bank in United States currency. The other half day is, of course, spent in school.

The citizens live in cottages which are presided over by an adult helper called the housemother. The housemother and her husband have no extra privileges or fare, and the boys and girls under their care are treated as a family. The accommodations at the various cottages differ in quality and in price. A boy who is industrious may afford to live at the cottage that is called "The Waldorf," because of its superior fittings and food. If he is lazy he will be compelled to put up with a room at the "Beanery," where the rooms are plain and the food of the simplest.

THE SCHOOLING OF "CITIZENS"

There is a piano in nearly every cottage, and the rooms are tastefully adorned with pictures, books and banners. The furniture is "Mission," the floors hardwood. Besides the cottages there are an Inn, Hospital, Chapel, Library, Gymnasium, Jail and the large buff brick-and-stucco building known as the Hunt Memorial, which is the school building. It contains the study rooms, assembly hall and well-equipped chemical and physical laboratory.

The pupils are nearly all in advanced grammar and high-school grades. There are eight teachers for each of whom the Republic receives but a meager allowance of $100 per year from the State. Teachers from the Ithaca Conservatory teach those who care to take up the study of music. Several of the girls play the piano, and there is a creditable orchestra of wind and string instruments among the boys.

Many Republic boys have entered Cornell, Harvard, Columbia, University of Pennsylvania and other colleges, where they make a particularly good showing in logic and economics. A Republic boy won an important prize at Harvard this year. All creeds are acceptable at the Republic, and the citizens receive religious instruction

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET

according to their various beliefs from Catholic priest, Jewish rabbi or Protestant minister.

DEALING WITH DELINQUENTS

During a recent visit there, while resting on the veranda of one of the cottages, I saw five boys in blue jean overalls marching along to the fields under the care of a boy keeper.

"Those are the jail boys," volunteered a Junior citizen.

"Tell me," I asked, "why these boys are in jail?"

"Well," answered my informant, "one is in for stealing and another is in for trespassing and that little fellow (he just came), he's there for cussing 'Daddy George,' because they took away his cigarettes."

"Who sentenced them?" I asked.

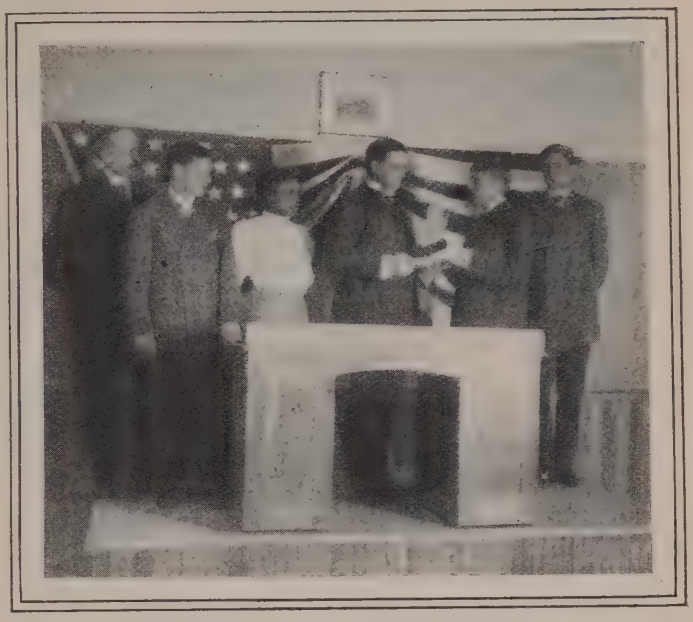
"Oh, the Judge," he replied. "I was attorney for the defense in one case, but the evidence was too strong, I couldn't do anything. If you would like to see trials," he continued, "there is one to-night. We are going to impeach the Judge."

"Why?" I asked.

"Well, in the first place, he was not eligible to be Judge. To hold a public office one must have been in good standing as a citizen for a year. He had been convicted of an offense within a year of his election as Judge, and, besides, the boys think his verdicts unfair."

"Can you impeach a judge if his verdicts are not fair?"

"Oh, yes, Daddy wouldn't have anything that wasn't fair in the Republic."



INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT

This is the spirit of the place,—fairness, a "square deal" for the boy.

Afterward I walked down to the jail. It is a small building somewhat resembling a chapel in its style of architecture. Within, two-thirds of the space is taken up by ten steel cages containing bunks for the prisoners.

"How do they treat a boy in jail?" I asked the boy keeper.

"Oh, good enough, the same as the rest of us, except he doesn't get pie or cake and he has to work where the keeper says, and he can't get his own clothes until he gets out. There are books in there he can read if he wants to when he isn't working."

The girls' prison is a small cottage at the far-

SCENE IN THE STORE

THE REPUBLIC'S PIONEER COTTAGE

ther end of the grounds. The girl prisoners wear a uniform of brown, but there are no steel cages in this building,—simply bare walls, cot beds and tables covered with oilcloth. No prisoner, either boy or girl, is debarred from school privileges by his imprisonment, as there is a separate school kept for the prisoners.

THE REPUBLIC NOT A REFORM SCHOOL

Perhaps the most important building is a plain green cottage some distance from the other buildings, where the graduate workers

THE BARN

are trained to undertake the work of founding new Republics in other States. There everything is of the plainest, for the pioneers of a new Republic must be trained to meet hardships and difficult conditions. There are now Junior Republics in Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut and California, and it is Mr. George's desire to found at least one in every State in the Union.

Mr. George, contrary to the edict of many prominent educators, believes that there are "bad boys." "Bless your heart, yes," he says, "there are bad boys, mighty bad ones too, and the badder they are the better I like to get them in the Republic. The boy who has sufficient energy and impetus to be aggressively bad has in him the stuff from which good Republic citizens are made. We take the misspent energy and transform it to serve some useful end, by means of the boy bearing responsibility for his own badness, and the gradual training of his moral nature to the ideals of Democracy."

"I wish to correct," said Mr. George, "one idea of our Republic that has crept forth. It

THE CHAPEL AT FREEVILLE

is not a reform school, for only a certain percentage of our boys are committed here. We have several boys in the Republic whose fathers gladly pay that their sons may have the advantage of a thorough training for future citizenship. No boy whom we have discharged from the Junior Republic has ever turned out badly. Only a few who ran away or who were removed by foolish, indulgent parents have turned out unsatisfac-

IN THE PRESS ROOM

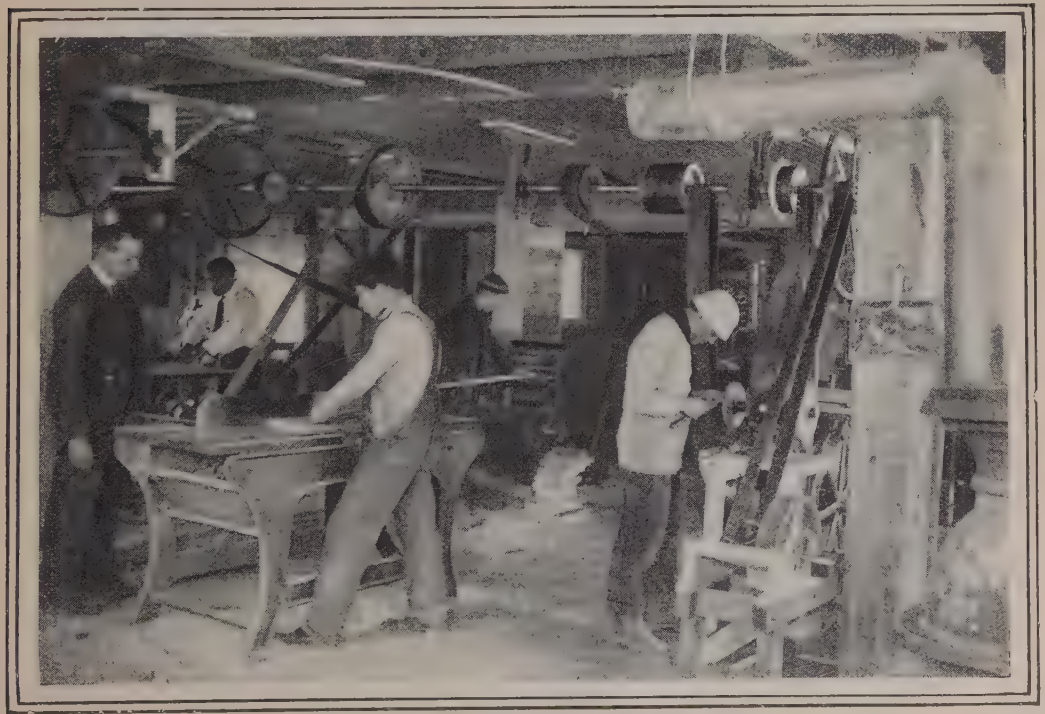
SOME OF THE FARM TEAMS

torily. It requires time to cure a disease of the body and more time to cure one that is of the mind."

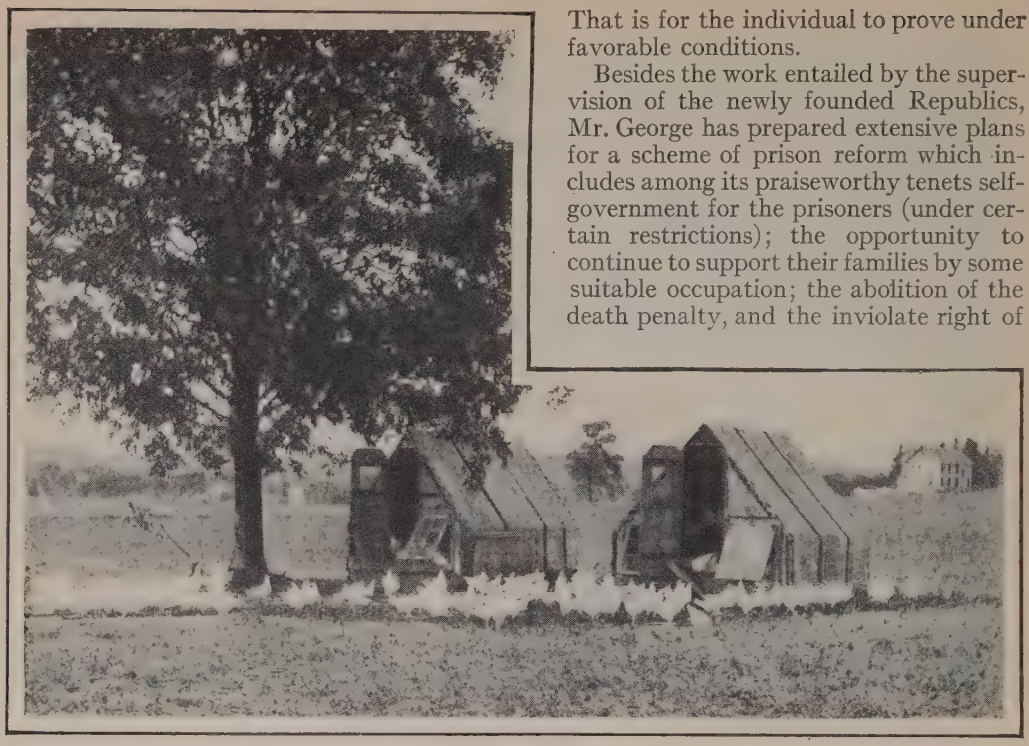
THE WORK OF SUPERVISION

"Is it hard work to run a Republic?" I asked.

"Easiest thing in the world," answered Mr. George. "That is if you know how. You start it and the boys run it. Of course, over the boy officials we have a Board of Trustees incorporated under the laws of the State in which the particular Republic is located, called the Junior Republic Association. These trustees hold the property in trust, secure financial backing and make



IN THE CARPENTER SHOP



THE HENNERY

That is for the individual to prove under favorable conditions.

Besides the work entailed by the supervision of the newly founded Republics, Mr. George has prepared extensive plans for a scheme of prison reform which includes among its praiseworthy tenets self-government for the prisoners (under certain restrictions); the opportunity to continue to support their families by some suitable occupation; the abolition of the death penalty, and the inviolate right of those deprived of personal liberty to have nourishing, well-selected food, proper sanitation and an abundance of fresh air. May the day of its realization come speedily.

necessary rules and regulations that stand to the small Republic as the laws of the State do to the larger one. The special laws the boys enact for themselves at Town Meetings."

The entire plan of education in the George Republic involves pioneer ideas. For not only does it apply the democratic principle to school government, but it also intensifies the educational process. The George Junior Republic boy has ample opportunity to use his knowledge for practical purposes during the years of its acquisition; he can test his ideas and theories by actual experience. Besides this valuable asset, he has also gained self-mastery. His mind is organized and fertilized. His will is strengthened. Mr. George does not accept any other person's estimate of a new citizen. No one can know the capacity of another individual, he thinks.

It was a fitting tribute to the value of Mr. George's work that was paid in September of the present year, when a group of the most distinguished delegates attending the International Prison Congress at Washington included the George Junior Republic in the list of the institutions of the State of New York that they thought it best worth while to visit and examine. The praise accorded by them to the principles upon which Mr. George has worked, and also to the results that he has secured in practice, must result in the reassurance of those upon whose co-operation he must rely in the extension of his plan to other States.

THE FAMOUS FAST FREIGHT TRAIN "B-H 1," ON ITS WAY FROM BOSTON TO NEW YORK

RUSHING FREIGHT TO NEW YORK

A Significant Aspect of the Transportation Problem

BY SYLVESTER BAXTER

THE question of rates is now agitating the public as never before. From one point of view the United States of to-day is peculiarly a child of railroad development. On the other hand, the growth of the country—proceeding from its virgin lands and the multitudes they have drawn to the New World's shores—has given our railroads the greatest of opportunities. So when it is asked, "Did the country make the railroads or the railroads the country?" it may be answered, "Both!" In a way the obligations are mutual. The railroads exist for service; the public demands to be served. While the public must not be exploited as a mine for corporate profit, the transportation agencies cannot serve the public well unless permitted to operate under conditions that assure their prosperity and efficiency. Their returns must be adequate to the capital invested and for the attraction of the new capital necessary for extensions and improvements. The railroads assert that the increased cost of living affects them in common with the public at large; that they can perform the services required only if permitted to increase their rates accordingly; wages of employees and cost of supplies have so advanced that there is nothing else left to do but to advance rates. Increased efficiency through improvements in operation and administration has hitherto enabled them to hold their own. But there is a limit to the gains from this source, and it is claimed that the margin has been approached.

Opposed to the railroad position is that of the shippers, who advance various reasons why the former should still remain an exception to the rule that increased costs mean increased returns. To this contention the railroads have lately seemed disposed to retort in kind. Have not the great shippers been uncommonly prosperous? they ask. May not their large profits have something to do with the increased cost of living? Is not their proportion of net returns from their operations enormously in excess of the railroad standard of reasonable profit? And is there any reason why government regulation should be limited to transportation rates? If returns from other forms of commodity production are inordinately great should not profits be limited by law, especially should they appear to be responsible in no small degree for the general rise in prices?

The discussion waxes in interest. Meanwhile some light is thrown upon the question by information of the sort contained in the

following example of a high order of organization and efficiency in transportation methods, which thus appears to have a direct and important bearing upon the subject.

THE METROPOLIS AS A FOCUS

"All roads lead to Rome," they used to say. Here in America all roads now lead to New York. At least all railroads do. And on the sides where the railroads are not, there the water-lines lead in from the seven seas. To feed a metropolis, to meet its manifold physical needs, to supply the huge market that it makes for the nation and the world, and again to distribute to the nation and the world what is collected or produced at that market—this seems an infinitely complicated problem. The task has gradually shaped itself from day to day, from year to year. Otherwise it would have been the despair of engineers, of statesmen, of the money-powers. The ends of the earth are drawn upon to serve the metropolis of the western world. Its untiring burden-bearers traverse the continent. Upon the restless waters of the bay and throughout the thronging streets there is a constant inpour and outpour for the making of things, the selling of things, the devouring of things—a perpetual movement that brings and that sends in every direction an endless torrent of boxes, of bales, of barrels and of bundles in a blended reciprocity of collection and distribution.

It all seems "just to happen." In reality it is a most intricate process that depends upon the highest organization, the most elaborate planning, the most skilled adjustments of all the coördinated instrumentalities of transportation. And in the final analysis the process becomes automatic. The master minds are in themselves a multitude. As hands that know not what the others are doing these coöperate in an interplay of procedure which, with the regularity of a clock, achieves results that commonly are as dependable as the ebb and flow of the tides.

All this tremendous turmoil in Manhattan streets seems a veritable chaos of confusion. In truth it is but a disorderly order. It looks like a mob of things. Actually it is one aspect of what is a disciplined army of things advancing for the moment in loose formation.

Should we take at random any one of the boxes, bales, barrels or bundles from that heterogeneous torrent and trace its journey back to its source the magnificent order at the base of it all would be apparent. Whatever it might be, whichever way it took us, we would explore the workings of some superb organization acting to get that particular sort of thing, together with thousands of other and different things, as effectively as may be to this spot. Each organization would be found different and adapted to its special purpose.

FISH FROM BOSTON FOR NEW YORK'S BREAKFAST-TABLE

Let us suppose that you and I, reader and writer, are just at this moment sitting at lunch together in some downtown restaurant in New York, talking these things over. To give you some idea of the meaning of things in movement—a fundamental motive in the splendid drama of Commerce that implies Civilization—I might ask you to glance at one of these typical organizations that have come into being for Transportation's sake.

That broiled halibut which came to the next-table looked so nice that we ordered some ourselves. Here it is! Could anything be fresher? Well, let us follow back the course of that halibut on its way hither. And in so doing we shall get some idea of the transportation organization of New York's next-door neighbor, New England. Perhaps the way I tell it may suggest to you a brief for monopoly. However that may be, it will show what present-day monopoly may do for efficiency in service, and possibly thereby pave the way for something better hereafter. Incidentally we may see something of how New York, and a deal of the country beyond New York, is fed and clothed. "Fed!" you exclaim. "Fed from New England?"

Why, yes, to no little extent! Not only this fish, but potatoes, apples and cranberries, and a lot of other things good to eat, come from that quarter. Take this halibut, for instance. Very likely it was landed day before yesterday at T wharf in Boston—the first fishing-port in America, with a fresh-fish business of $6,000,000 and more a year.

THE FASTEST FREIGHT-TRAIN IN THE WORLD

Here let me tell you how the other day I was on a train outward bound from a great city. We rolled past a big freight-yard. Hundreds of cars stood in compact ranks upon scores of parallel tracks. They bore the legends of dozens of different railroad companies. The man sitting beside me remarked: "Curious how freight-cars always seem to be standing still! I'll warrant those very cars have been on those same tracks for

the past week without stirring. I read lately that the average ton of railroad freight did not move more than twenty-five miles a day. No wonder freight-trains never get anywhere!"

"However that may be," I replied, "I can show you a yard where the average long-distance ton gets more than 200 miles away inside of twenty-four hours. And a great deal of it is delivered more than 230 miles away in less than a third of that time."

The man's eyes opened wide: "And do you mean to say that a freight-train does that? You must mean express, not freight."

"A regular freight-train, running daily as constant as a ferryboat," I replied.

Now let us follow the track of this halibut back to Boston and look at that train for ourselves: It is the famous "B-H 1," or "Pier Freight"—with its east-bound converse, "H-B 4," the best freight-train in the world, they say. The time is early last evening at the big yard in South Boston, just across Fort Point channel from the South Station. A census of all the cars in this yard —1800 on the average, and occasionally as many as 2100—is taken twice a day. So the general yardmaster knows all about every car that is there: what it is, where it is, how long it has been there. In this one yard are fifty miles of track; every month at least 200,000 tons of freight are handled there.

"B-H 1" stands at its long platform, nearly loaded and ready to start—a 640-ton train; limited not to a given number of cars, but by the capacity of its motive power. Speed is a main consideration; the engine is a "long-legged" business-looking machine, one of the biggest of ten-wheeled passenger locomotives. Among the engineers it is as much of an honor to run the Boston "Pier Freight" as to run the "Merchants Limited." It is now within

THE WELL-KNOWN "T" WHARF, BOSTON

PART OF THE FIFTY MILES OF TRACK IN SOUTH BOSTON, THE STARTING POINT OF MUCH NEW YORK FREIGHT

a few minutes of starting time; everything is on board except some of the fish. Teams still come hurrying into the yard with crates and barrels of it just packed; the perspiring freight handlers are rushing their trucks along the platform to the designated cars. The train is scheduled to pull out at 5:55 P.M., but it still lacks eight minutes of leaving time. "All full!" comes the word. As soon as a freight-train is loaded to its capacity it may leave. And almost invariably "B-H 1" starts out ahead of time. The last car doors are shut. A wagon backs up to the platform too late. Its three crates of fish must be taken around to the South Station and go by Adams express. They will get to New York on time, but it will cost a lot more.

Our halibut is safe on board. It is a rushing business, that of getting Boston fish to the New York market. The Boston dealers, as a rule, do not get their orders from New York till after 1 P.M. The orders come by mail or wire; mostly wire, either telegraph or 'phone. The New York fishmen cannot figure out their requirements for the day until well along in the forenoon. So at the Boston end there has to be quick work in getting the fish out of storage, packing and forwarding it. With fish the main thing is to get it to the consumer as fresh as possible; hence the delay in ordering and the expedition in forwarding.

TWENTY-NINE MILES AN HOUR, INCLUDING STOPS

The Boston "Pier Freight" runs through to the Harlem River in New York in 7 hours and 55 minutes. The distance is 227.75 miles—a running time, including stops, of a little less than 29 miles an hour. The stops are as few as those of the limited five-hour passenger trains: at Providence and New London for water; at New Haven to change locomotives. At times the speed runs as high as 60 miles an hour. Imagine, if you can, an old-time freight-train, with jiggly light cars and link couplings, going like that! That is what the air-brake and the automatic safety coupling have made possible for the American freight-service. It now seems strange to think that their compulsory use was strenuously fought by some of the biggest railroad men.

Yet here is what a big railroad man once said of his company's freight-service: "Eight miles to the hour is the proper speed. I will dismiss the engineer who dares run by his mile-post faster than that speed." So spoke the president of the Reading thirty-six years ago. It was then, too, that an eminent expert in transportation charged another great railroad company with reckless extravagance in running its freight-trains as fast as twelve miles an hour. "The wear and tear is something terrible," he declared. "It is pounding the track to pieces; every ton of freight hauled at that rate is carried at a loss; a reduction of speed to eight miles an hour would lessen the expenses in the wear-and-tear account of the freight service of that railroad more than a thousand dollars a day!" Such were the days of iron rails and hand-brakes.

Just as the Boston "Pier Freight" habitually pulls out ahead of schedule time, so it customarily arrives ahead of time. Practically it is never late in leaving or arriving. Once, when there was a bad snow storm in Boston, shippers were informed that on account of the bad going in the streets the train would be held for twenty minutes, if necessary. But even then all the shipments were got to the yard in season and after all the train left promptly on time.

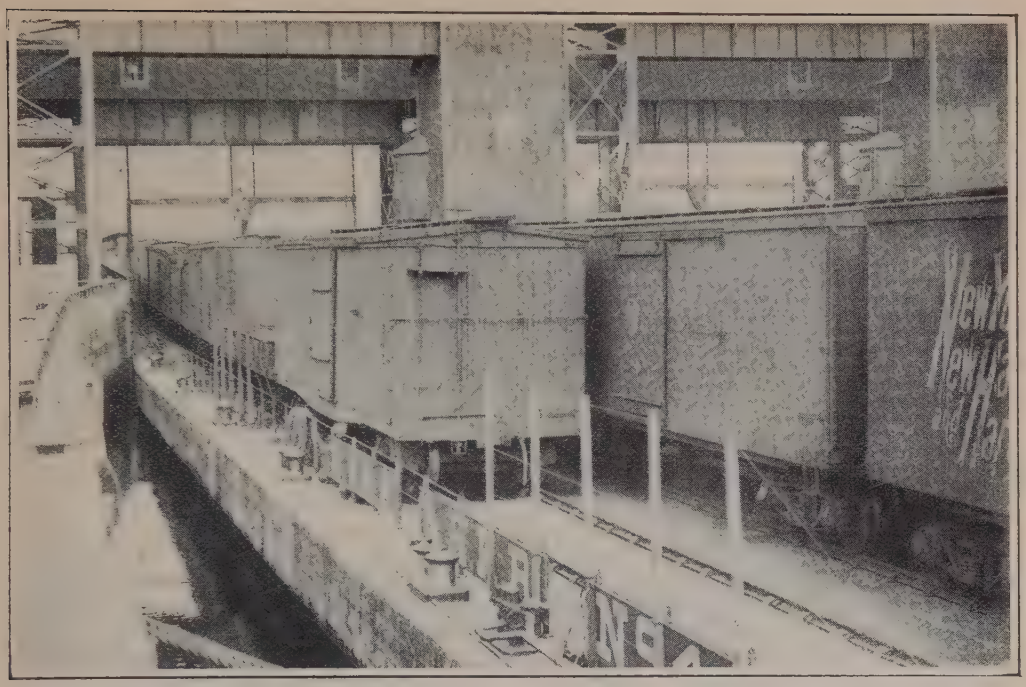
Freight-trains are popularly supposed to run on any old time and to fill in the chinks in the passenger schedule as best they may. Such is far from the case in a modern service. More often than not they leave this yard ahead of time; almost never late. It is the same in arriving. Through the morning the freights arrive with the frequency and regularity of suburban locals at a great passenger terminal. And from late in the afternoon until well along in the night they leave with like frequency and regularity.

The "Pier Freight" is due at Harlem River at 1:55 A.M. This morning, as usual, it came in ahead of time. The Fulton Market corporation had its own boat in waiting; the crates of fish were promptly taken on board and down the river to the market. At five o'clock the fish were on the auction block at the market. And, as usual, that element in New York's breakfast, luncheon, dinner, was taken care of for the day.

SPEEDY DELIVERY OF NEW YORK FREIGHT

So that is the way our halibut came to this table. The process will be even more expeditious when the magnificent new fish dock, adjoining the New Haven Railroad terminal, is completed. This improvement is planned to replace the congested facilities at T wharf, outgrown with the rapid expansion of the business.

A lot of other freight demands prompt delivery in Manhattan. Most of it is billed to consignees at the railroad company's principal landing on the East Side: Pier 50, East River. Hence the popular name of the train.



TRANSFERRING LOADED CARS FROM THE BOSTON "PIER FREIGHT" TRAIN TO FLOATS AT THE HARLEM TERMINAL

"B-H 1" also takes considerable "boat freight" bound for Pier 19, North River—the terminal of the Fall River Line. Large quantities of prompt-delivery freight go from Boston by train to Fall River and thence by way of the Sound—that route being preferred for convenience of delivery in the great mercantile district of the West Side. "Boat freight" delivered at the Boston yard too late for the Fall River line that day is forwarded by the "Pier Freight" and carried by special car-float around to Pier 19, reaching there ahead of the boat, as a rule. So shippers do not know whether their goods have gone by boat or train.

A FAST TRAIN OF "EMPTIES"

The Boston "Pier Freight" is the fastest regular freight-train on record. Pretty fast, however, is "B-H 3," the "Time Freight" that leaves Boston at 7:45, running through to the great car-float transfer yard at Oak Point on the East River in ten hours and fifteen minutes, and reaching Harlem River half an hour later. A remarkable train is "B-H 5." It leaves Boston at 7:55 P.M. and runs only in the "perishable" season. It would be the fastest freight on the line if it carried any freight. It makes the trip to Oak Point in six hours and thirty-five minutes and to Harlem River in half an hour additional. Strange to say, it consists of "empties" only. This hot haste with a freightless freight is thus accounted for: It is made up of refrigerator cars that have come through from the Pennsylvania Railroad on three other trains that day, laden with fruit, vegetables, etc., and must be rushed back again for service with that company.

SERVING THE NEW ENGLAND SHOE TRADE

Another great gateway to the West and the South from New England is the route by way of the Poughkeepsie Bridge. "B-O 1" carries perishable and time freight from Boston westward by that route. It leaves Boston at 6:50 P.M., runs over the Shore Line to New Haven, and across southwestern Connecticut to a connection with the Central New England at Hopewell Junction, just east of the Hudson, covering the 213 miles to that point in thirteen hours and fifty minutes. Among other things, this train serves the westbound business of the great shoe-trade out of New England. At Boston it connects with the "Shoe Special" in from Brockton, laden with the day's output from the many big factories of that city. Early the next

morning the "Shoe Special" returns to Brockton full of "shoe findings"—the raw materials for the shoes. It may seem strange that a great manufacturing trade should supply itself in such a hand-to-mouth fashion, laying in only just stock enough to meet its daily needs. One would expect to find in Brockton huge storehouses stacked with leather and other materials. But the building up of a good shoe involves so many processes and lasts so many days that it is more economical to work in this fashion than to lock up capital in accumulations of raw material.

It is the custom of the shoe trade to sell "f. o. b." at point of shipment. That is, the consignee pays the freight. On the other hand the textile industry of New England sells on the New York market basis. In order to meet the daily market the promptest sort of delivery is essential. This demand finds response in a freight service of extraordinary efficiency. The quickest possible transportation to and from New York is vital to New England's industrial existence. The unification of rail-borne and water-borne facilities has made this possible.

HANDLING FREIGHT ON EXPRESS SCHEDULES

Under the old-time fluctuating competition by water there was instability in rates and uncertainty in service. With unification of the service have come celerity in dispatch, prompt delivery, fixed rates upon a fair footing. Several independent steamboat lines on the Sound once reached out into the interior over independent rail connections and competed indiscriminately for the trade of the various industrial centers. But the forwarding methods had little regard for the routing requirements of the shipper. The latter now enjoys the grade of service best suited to his needs. The interior industrial centers of New England are nearly all within convenient distance of the seaboard. Hence the shipper can choose between all rail to New York or a combination of rail and water. Quick forwarding and punctual delivery are prime considerations for the bulk of the traffic between New England and New York. For this reason through freight must be handled upon an express-schedule basis. Freight shipped one day has to reach New York in time for early delivery the next morning. The consignee—perhaps a great retail house—gets his goods fresh from the New England mill, the bloom of newness still upon them, just as bread comes to his breakfast table fresh from the baker in the next street. It is all one endless hurry call.

An invaluable flexibility in service comes with the ability of a great transportation agency to classify and specialize its traffic, forwarding it by rail or by water as may be the more convenient. Long Island Sound, in its transportation conditions, may be compared to one of the Great Lakes transposed to the seaboard. As a rule a railroad's greatest profits come mainly from the transportation of high-grade goods—manufactures and the like—and of passengers. Commodities of low tonnage value may more profitably go by water. These can be carried by water at a profit when they could not be carried by rail except at a loss.

IMPORTANCE OF TERMINALS

Transportation efficiency is largely a question of terminals. A single-track line with ample terminals is better than a double-track line with contracted terminals. At the points of delivery and collection there must be track-room sufficient to handle the trains promptly. Under present conditions Long Island Sound, with adjacent waters, is equivalent to a multiple-track railroad, paralleling the land lines of the New York, New Haven & Hartford all the way between Providence and New York. So great a channel for commerce needs commensurate terminals. At the several ports along the way the highly efficient railroad routes that reach back into the interior are practically the terminals for the marine lines. For the latter the rail connections constitute a sort of huge switching-service, promptly shuttling the traffic between the inland factory or storehouse on the one hand and the docks on the other. This relieves traffic pressure and avoids congestion. Prompt delivery is paramount; goods are shipped as soon as ready. Cars at the mills are not kept waiting for full loads. The average carload is light. So the railroad finds it economical to make a short haul from factory to boat, breaking bulk at the dock, rather than to run light trains in a long haul through to New York.

WATER-ROUTES AS PARTS OF GREAT SYSTEM

The seven operating divisions of the great New Haven system are organized with particular reference to these water-route connections. As a unit in the system each division is practically a railroad in itself, carrying its traffic along the lines of least resistance to

UNLOADING FREIGHT AT THE WALLABOUT MARKET, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

(New England, as well as more remote sections, helps to stock the world's greatest market)

deep water; that is, by the most favorable gradients over routes of the most intense traffic development, between the industrial centers and the ports. The shipper thus finds the most direct and convenient way to market. These divisions connect the interior with deep water at New Bedford, Fall River, Providence, New London, and New Haven, besides the two great terminal ports of New York and Boston. The territory served by each division constitutes practically a separate industrial and transportation district. At the smaller ports, like Hartford and Bridgeport, the steamboats take only local freight. But at New Haven, for instance, the Shore Line division brings in the steamboat freight from Springfield, Holyoke, and Northampton. So, by a thoroughly organized system, each group of centers has its own seaport. Their daily output thus finds the quickest way to New York. From as far north as Manchester in New Hampshire the freighting facilities to and from New York amount practically to a daily express service. Goods shipped from Manchester one day are landed in New York from the steamboat the next morning; inside of twenty-four hours from the factory they are in the purchaser's hands.

The operations of this vast traffic are carefully watched. Daily reports give the number of carloads that are coming by each boat—information that enables corresponding preparations at the piers to be made for distributing the cargoes without delay. Were the water-routes not integral parts of one great unified transportation system this traffic could not efficiently be looked after. The grades of freight that commonly are waterborne could not well or economically be handled by rail. The steamboats deliver their cargoes in New York just where they are wanted. Local delivery there must be as expeditious and cheap as possible. Hence the coastwise trade must come to the very doorways of the mercantile district on the west side of Manhattan. For that reason the Sound steamers have to pass around to the North River. Otherwise much time might be saved by docking on the East River.

ALL-RAIL ROUTE PREFERRED IN CERTAIN CASES

Why should so much freight go by rail between New England points and New York City when there is such prompt delivery by the steamboat lines? A main reason is that

while it would not pay to run cars partly loaded with the low-grade freight that mainly goes by boat, over the long haul to and from New York, there is a handsome profit in hauling the full cars of high-grade freight that make up the all-rail traffic. For one reason or another many shippers demand the all-rail route. A main one is that certain classes of goods have to go through to their destination in unbroken carload lots. Among these are fruit and other perishable things that will not bear transshipment.

A swift and prompt service encourages industrial operations that otherwise would be impossible. For instance, it is a common practice to send goods manufactured in New York to certain New England establishments to be "processed." For certain reasons the work may often thus be done better, more economically and expeditiously than at home. To "process" means to put a given article through some special stage in its manufacture. It is an every-day procedure for goods to be sent by freight from New York to some New England point for such treatment and then returned to the shippers, all inside of twenty-four hours. A case in point, taking a little longer, is that of books printed in New York and then sent by freight to great binderies in Boston. This round trip of 472 miles by freight is extraordinarily expeditious. The day's output leaves the New York printing-house by "Pier Freight" in the evening. It reaches the Boston bindery before work starts up the next morning. That evening the finished books are shipped to New York and in the morning are delivered to the publishers ready for the trade.

Not only is there this efficient service between the two great metropolitan centers; from every New England point of industrial importance on the system there is correspondingly quick dispatch to and from New York. For instance, the intensely developed industries of the Naugatuck valley are served by a "Pier Freight" that leaves Winsted in northwestern Connecticut at 6:20 P.M. and reaches the Harlem River at 1:40 A.M. Another from Springfield at 7:20 P.M. gets to the Harlem at 3:05 A.M.; at 3:30 A.M. one arrives that left Holyoke at 5:30 P.M. The times of leaving and arriving are usually fixed with reference to the convenience of the local shippers. All these "Pier Freights," "Time Freights," "Way Freights," "Drop Freights," "Milk Trains," "Boat Freights," and connecting-railroad freights, running like passenger trains on regular schedule, are "symbol trains"—designated, as in "B-H 1," by two letters that signify respectively starting-point and destination, with numbers to distinguish one symbol from another. All extra and irregular trains have to be kept out of the way of the "symbol trains." These "symbol trains" are made up of two classes of freight requiring prompt dispatch; "perishable" and "time," the one distinguished by red cards, the other by green cards, affixed to the cars. White cards designate "Slow Freight"; cars so marked may be added to symbol trains when there is not enough red-card or green-card freight to equal the hauling capacity of the engine. This promotes operating efficiency.

ENLARGING NEW ENGLAND'S MARKET

It is seldom appreciated how railroad improvements made at a distant point may benefit a given locality just as much as, or perhaps even more than, other improvements made on the spot. The average local merchant or manufacturer delights in transportation improvements undertaken in his neighborhood, but is indifferent to those made at a distance. But does not a better stomach mean a better heart and a healthier man? So improvements in one part of a railroad may brace up the whole system and correspondingly benefit everybody all along the line. For this reason Boston and the rest of New England are just as much benefited by the colossal terminal improvements that the great railroad company which now almost monopolizes New England transportation has been making in New York as would be the case with improvements made at home. We have seen that New York is New England's greatest market. Hence every improvement that makes it easier and cheaper for New England goods to reach that market correspondingly benefits New England. On the Manhattan water front there are 292 piers. Eighteen of these are devoted to the business of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company—nine occupied by the all-rail traffic, nine by the water lines operated by the New England Navigation Company. That makes more than 6 per cent. of the whole number utilized by one great transportation enterprise. In this circumstance is to be found one of the reasons why so many mill-wheels run in New England.

Now with this market materially enlarged would not New England industries flourish all the more? A recent step assures precisely

this. There is an enormous population on the Long Island side of the East River. The boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens are the most rapidly growing districts of Greater New York. Until recently New England stood at a disadvantage in this market. But lately, by the establishment of new traffic routes through New York harbor, the best terminal facilities enjoyed by any railroad company that enters New York have been opened up in favor of New England. The producers of that section have thus gained a new market with cheaper transportation charges than any other outlying part of the United States is favored with. The better access to Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and parts of the New Jersey shore has precisely the effect that would come from the building of new railroad lines from New England into a territory rich in trade possibilities. Enormous charges for cartage had formerly to be met before goods from that section could be delivered in these districts. But these additional terminals are so convenient to the local centers of distribution as enormously to reduce the cartage costs.

Agricultural as well as manufacturing interests benefit thereby. The Wallabout Market in Brooklyn is said to be the greatest in the world. While New England had practically been shut out from such markets the trunk lines from the West enjoyed terminal relations that gave them cheap access there. Potatoes brought a thousand miles from Wisconsin, or some hundreds of miles farther from Montana, kept out those from Aroostook County, Maine, comparatively near at hand. But now the advantage lies with the last. These instances of the way in which a whole section of the country may benefit by terminal improvements made in New York furnish a striking illustration of how the various communities that are served by a common system of transportation are members one of the other—literally bound together by hooks of steel.

THE POTATO SECTION OF THE WALLABOUT MARKET

A SOCIALIST CRITIC CRITICIZED

The Milwaukee Program Again

IN the November Review of Reviews appeared a letter from a California correspondent, Mr. Lincoln Braden, making certain criticisms of the Milwaukee socialistic program outlined in our October number. Professor Thomas, of the University of Arkansas, has read Mr. Braden's letter and takes issue with some of its positions, as the following communication indicates:

To the Editor of the Review of Reviews:

It is not the custom of the Review of Reviews to maintain a department in which readers can air their opinions, but an exception has been made in the November number, and I wonder if one more exception cannot be made, that I may take a few exceptions to the remarks offered by Mr. Braden by way of criticism upon Milwaukee's socialistic program.

There are several things in Mr. Braden's letter upon which I should like to comment, but, for the sake of brevity, I will confine myself to the one which struck me most forcibly. It was this: "Since 'no man can truly say that he is free until he is master of the means that support his life,' it follows that every man who would be free must own the means that support his life." Mr. Braden is so fortunate as to possess enough *land* to support himself and family in reasonable comfort with reasonable hours of labor for himself and family. He feels safer so long as this is in his own keeping and believes that his "right to it is just twenty years of hard labor ahead of anyone else's right."

So far so good. The size of his family is not indicated. Let us suppose that he has four children. In another twenty years it may be that each of these will have a family of four children. Will this same plot of ground support them in reasonable comfort? It may be that it will, if science continues to advance, but what if she does not? If not, where will they turn—to some man who forty years before took up a million acres and has been holding them against this day of need that he may now "hold up" these families?

But, without "dipping into the future," let us confine ourselves to the present. What about the millions not so fortunately situated as Mr. Braden—who failed to get a little plot of land? Mr. Robert Hunter tells us that 50 per cent. of the families in this country own a negligible quantity of wealth, while only 38.1 per cent. own as much as $1,639. On the other hand 1 per cent. own 54.8 per cent. of the wealth. Whether these figures are absolutely correct may be open to doubt, but there can be no doubt about the fact that many are not in possession of enough to render them free according to Mr. Braden's standard, and that a few possess vastly more than enough. This is particularly true of that very essential element, land. Since 1880 the average size of farms has increased from 133.7 acres to 146.6 in 1900. One fourth of the total area under cultivation is held in tracts of 1000 acres and over, and the average size of these farms is 4237 acres. These large farms total over 200,000,000 acres and are owned by about 50,000 people. Surely these 50,000 people do not need 4000 acres each to support them in "reasonable comfort" with a "reasonable amount of labor."

"Back to the land?" Where are the millions who were so unfortunate as not to be born until yesterday going to get it? From the 50,000 who now own it? How will they secure the price? When they go out to hunt a plot they find the sign, "Keep off the grass," though the grass may be going to waste, and the *law* makes them keep off until they can pay the price. Why should Milwaukee not raise vegetables as well as apples? Yes, why not, on some of her vacant lots until built upon?

According to Mr. Braden I cannot be free until secure in the possession of enough coal to keep me from freezing, or at least assured of it when needed. I have a little plot of land big enough for a house and a few apple trees, but there is no coal on it. A thousand of my neighbors are in a similar condition. A few miles south of us is a coal mine, but when we go there to get coal we find that it is *owned* by a man who refuses to let us have any until we *pay his price*. Last year he let us have it at $4.00 per ton, but this summer he and the miners got to quarreling about the little matter of what he should give them for bringing the coal to the top of the ground and the mine was closed for several months. The result was that he got behind with his orders and decided to make us pay for his trouble and perversity by charging us $5.50. This little quarrel cost me exactly $21. Am I free?

And so I might go on with oil, gas, iron, gold, silver, copper, lumber, transportation, etc.

Nevertheless, I am not a socialist. But I should like to see a beginning of the "step-at-a-time" movement to retain for the people the few resources that have not yet been turned over to the privileged classes by a government which, though it may at times have been simply corrupt and wantonly wasteful, has—and this is far more significant—been based on erroneous ideas of what constitutes liberty. And this says nothing about resuming as its own what has been misused, as was done in time of the French Revolution.

David Y. Thomas.

University of Arkansas,
Fayetteville, Ark.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

RECENT TRIUMPHS IN THE CONQUERING OF DISEASE

THE goal of civilization, says an editorial writer in the *Edinburgh Review*, is the establishment of the supremacy of man over the whole antagonistic forces of nature.

We long ago gained absolute security from the attacks of wild animals, but only recently have we discovered that far more devastating than wolves or lions are the bacilli of the various diseases which are only visible under the microscope, but which threaten our lives and our health in a manner no less real than that of savage beasts. The campaign against the bacilli is our last, and one of our most terrible, conflicts with untamed nature. The fight which is being waged against the cause of nine-tenths of human misery is the most important in the annals of mankind.

These micro-organisms were discovered in 1659, but "the causal relationship of bacteria to disease was not finally demonstrated until the latter half of the past century," when the bacillus of anthrax was isolated (1849). The microbe of leprosy was discovered in 1879, of typhoid in 1880, of tuberculosis in 1882, of cholera, diphtheria and lockjaw in 1884, of influenza in 1892, of bubonic plague in 1894, of dysentery in 1900 and of syphilis in 1905.

It is now admitted that the problem of preventing infectious diseases must find its solution in the study of those microscopic parasites.

In old times down to our own the doctor never cured disease, but only watched its development and suggested means for avoiding the aggravation of its ravages. Now all is changed, and by the study of the defensive forces which protect the organism against the microbes of disease, health will in time be assured. The reviewer then proceeds to describe with admirable lucidity the great discovery of Metchnikoff as to the part played by the red corpuscles or phagocytes, which patrol the body for the purpose of devouring the invading micro-organism. Natural immunty is achieved by a process of intra-cellular digestion. There are two different types of immunity: one in which the invading organisms themselves are demolished, the other in which the toxins which they produce are rendered incapable of injuring the tissues. This is based on two fundamental principles: (1) attenuation of virtues; (2) the vaccinating property of the attenuated micro-organisms.

The writer of the article in question maintains that the greatest triumphs in the war against disease have been obtained in the war of extermination against the mosquito, the tsetse fly, the familiar house fly, and other noxious insects. The theory that disease might be carried by biting insects was first enunciated in 1803 by Dr. Beauperthuy. Much later, Sir Patrick Manson discovered that disease is actually conveyed by mosquitoes. As late as 1897, Dr. Ross traced the development of the malarial parasite in the body of the mosquito.

He showed that the spores sucked in by the insect with the blood of an infected individual make their way, in the course of development, to the salivary gland of the mosquito and pass with its poisonous saliva directly into the blood of any man it may then bite. The odd thing is that it is only one group of mosquitoes—the anophelinæ—that can act as intermediate host for the parasite. They breed in small pools of water and margins of streams and lakes. Thorough draining and scavenging has done much to get rid of these, but in cisterns and such places where it is impracticable to drain away the water, a little kerosene oil poured in spreads over the surface of the liquid and kills the larvæ by preventing them from coming up to breathe. Further, it has been discovered that certain fish feed upon the larvæ of this mosquito. Barbados does not suffer from malaria because of the multitude of small fish called "millions," whose duty it appears to be to keep an expanse of water from being used as a breeding-ground by the anophelines. By extirpating these noxious insects the number of cases of malaria in Egypt was brought down from two hundred and fourteen in 1903 to ninety cases in 1904. And since 1905 there has not been a single case.

Sleeping sickness, the deadliest of all tropical diseases, which wiped out 2,000 of the inhabitants of the Uganda Protectorate, and depopulated large tracts in the Congo, is transmitted, not by the mosquito, but by the tsetse fly, whose breeding-places appear to be confined to the ground-bush within thirty yards of river banks. The burning of such bush, accompanied by personal prophylactic measures against the fly, will render sleeping sickness a memory of the past.

War to the death against the common house fly is the concluding admonition of the writer of the article:

This familiar pest does not eat the microbes, but simply carries them on its person and deposits them on butter or milk or other articles of food,

from which they are transferred to the human body. Typhoid, cholera, tuberculosis, and summer diarrhœa are among the diseases which the house-fly helps to disseminate. The breeding-places of the house-fly are well known, and its extinction is a matter that can be effected by the universal co-operation of the people of the country. The house fly has persecuted mankind for many ages, but the hour of vengeance and retribution has arrived. In view of the extraordinary success in the prevention of tropical diseases, there can no longer be any question that our English infectious diseases will in time also be stamped out. Civilized humanity is nearly ready to take the greatest step ever yet taken for its emancipation from the wayward authority of nature.

THE STATUS OF THE NEGRO AS A VOTER

DISCUSSING the question of negro suffrage in a democracy, in the *Atlantic Monthly*, Mr. Ray Stannard Baker voices his conviction that the principle of political equality is more firmly established to-day than it was forty years ago, when it had only Northern bayonets behind it; that many Southern white leaders are to-day *convinced*, not *forced*, believers in the principle that, taking advantage of the widely prevalent feeling in the South that the question of suffrage has been settled legally for some time to come, our emphasis at present should be laid upon the practical rather than upon the legal aspect of the problem. Taking up this side of the problem, he says, we are confronted with two entirely distinct difficulties:

> First, we shall find many negroes, and indeed hundreds of thousands of white men as well, who might vote, but who, through ignorance, or inability or unwillingness to pay the poll-taxes, or from mere lack of interest, disfranchise themselves.
>
> The second difficulty is peculiar to the negro. It consists in open or concealed intimidation on the part of the white men who control the election machinery. In many places in the South to-day no negro, no matter how well qualified, would dare to present himself for registration; when he does, he is rejected for some trivial or illegal reason.
>
> Thus we have to meet a vast amount of apathy and ignorance and poverty on the one hand, and the threat of intimidation on the other.

Dealing, first of all, with the matter of intimidation, Mr. Baker dismisses the idea of meeting the situation by force, and suggests as alternatives two methods of procedure: "the underlying causes of the trouble in the country being plainly ignorance and prejudice, we must meet ignorance and prejudice with their antidotes, education and association." Laws—well within the principle laid down by the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution—providing for educational and property qualifications as prerequisites to the exercise of the suffrage have been passed in all of the Southern States and have operated to exclude from the ballot large numbers of citizens, both white and colored, who on account of ignorance or poverty are unable to meet the tests. Every effort, therefore, should be made to extend free education among both negroes and white people. Education produces tolerance; and there is already evidence of a growth of tolerance among the leading white men of the South. Mr. Baker cites, in connection with this new point of view, Mr. Edgar Gardner Murphy of Alabama who, in his last book, says:

> There is no question here as to the unrestricted admission [to the ballot] of the great masses of our ignorant and semi-ignorant blacks. I know no advocate of such admission. But the question is as to whether the individuals of the race, upon conditions or restrictions legally imposed and fairly administered, shall be admitted to adequate and increasing representation in the electorate. And as that question is more seriously and more generally considered, many of the leading publicists of the South, I am glad to say, are quietly resolved that the answer shall be in the affirmative.

An able white man, a resident of New Orleans, writes Mr. Baker:

> I believe we have reached the bottom, and a sort of quiescent period. I think it most likely that from now on there will be a gradual increase of the negro vote. And I honestly believe that the less said about it, the surer the increase will be.

Education—industrial, professional, classical, in accordance with each man's talents, will also help to cure the apathy that now keeps so many thousands of white men and negroes from the polls.

As education is to be the cure for ignorance, so association must be the antidote of prejudice. Mr. Baker appositely remarks in this connection:

> Democracy does not consist in mere voting, but in association, the spirit of common effort, of which the ballot is a mere visible expression. When we come to know one another we soon find that the points of likeness are much more numerous than the points of difference.

This association is, however, difficult to bring about. Mr. Baker relates that after the Atlanta riots he attended a number of

conferences between leading white men and leading colored men. He writes:

It is true these meetings bore evidence of awkwardness and embarrassment, for they were among the first of the sort to take place in the South, but they were none the less valuable. A white man told me after one of the meetings,—

"I did not know that there were any such sensible negroes in the South."

And a negro told me that it was the first time in his life that he had ever heard a Southern white man reason in a friendly way with a negro concerning their common difficulties.

When I was in Mississippi a prominent banker showed me his business letter-heads.

"Good job, isn't it?" he said. 'A negro printer did it. He wrote to me asking if he might bid on my work. I replied that although I had known him a long time I couldn't give him the job merely because he was a negro. He told me to forget his color, and said that if he couldn't do as good a job and do it as reasonably as any white man could, he didn't want it. I let him try, and now he does most of our printing."

Out of such points of contact, then, encouraged by such wise leaders as Booker T. Washington, will grow an ever finer and finer spirit of association and of common and friendly knowledge And that will inevitably lead to an extension upon the soundest possible basis of the negro franchise.

Another influence also will tend to change the status of the negro as a voter. That is the pending break-up of the political solidarity of the South. All the signs point to a political realignment upon new issues in this country, both South and North. Old party names may even pass away. And that break-up, with the attendant struggle for votes, is certain to bring into politics thousands of negroes and white men now disfranchised. The result of a real division on live issues has been shown in many local contests in the South, as in the fight against the saloons, when every qualified negro voter, and every negro who could qualify, was eagerly pushed forward by one side or the other. With such a division on new issues the negro will tend to exercise more and more political power, dividing, not on the color line, but on the principles at stake.

These associations of white and colored men are bound to come about at certain points of contact. Indeed it is now common enough, where a few years ago it was unheard of, for white men and negroes to speak from the same platform; and in buying and selling, land-ownership, and common material pursuits, both white men and black will realize the worth of their fellows. In spite of the difficulties that now confront the negro, Mr. Baker cannot help, he says, regarding the situation optimistically. He has boundless confidence not only in the sense of the white men of the South, but also in the innate capability of the negro; and he believes that when they come really to know each other—not at sore points of contact, but as common workers for a common country, the question of suffrage will gradually solve itself along the lines of true democracy.

THE MYTHICAL ROOSEVELT

LIKE the farmer who sized up the hippopotamus and then rendered the sage verdict: "There ain't no sech animal!" a contributor to the *California Weekly* (San Francisco) has studied our only living ex-President and pronounced him a myth. This writer, Mr. E. French Strother, admits that there is "somewhere a something in human form, weighing over 200 pounds and having familiar eyes and teeth, this something being called Theodore Roosevelt." He admits also that this "physical organism is a man." But, says Mr. Strother:

I am a man myself. But print my name in the headlines and nobody gets excited. Print Theodore Roosevelt in the headlines, and the world is agape. Print my name in the papers, and the few who read it at all may say, "A nobody. Apparently he is a writer." Print Theodore Roosevelt's name in the paper and everybody, reading, sees a vision bulking as vast as the genie that came out of the brass bottle the poor fisherman opened.

When Colonel Roosevelt was at Harvard, continues this California writer, he was, let us say, five feet six inches high and two feet broad, flesh and blood, hide and hair.

When Theodore Roosevelt came back from Africa he was five thousand feet high, six blocks wide, wore a halo that dimmed the luster of Aurora Borealis, breathed thunder and spouted lightning, and the gnashing of his teeth was heard around the world.

Maintaining that both these descriptions are substantially accurate, Mr. Strother tries to find the "lie." The second description is not that of a man but a prodigy, and prodigies do not exist. Hence, "Theodore Roosevelt is a myth. There is no such animal." The writer continues:

The man is impossible, For example, I once sat in an office in New York and overheard a Wall Street broker and the treasurer of a great railroad system talk about Roosevelt. They called him uncomplimentary names, plain, hard, one-syllabled Anglo-Saxon epithets. That was intelligible, and I said to myself, "He could be those things. I don't think he *is*, but he *could* be." But then they enlarged on the subject and soon soared out of my

THE TWO ROOSEVELTS

(The Roosevelt as real history will picture him—and—the Roosevelt as the demagogues now paint him)
Reproduced in "A Cartoon History of Roosevelt's Career" (Review of Reviews Company) from *Judge* of 1904

range. They described him as horned and hoofed and cloven-tailed, more powerful than Colossus, more cunning than Machiavelli, more infernally evil than Mephistopheles, more destructive than holocaust. I left their presence with a picture of T. Roosevelt in my mind comparable only to a sentient and devasting tornado, with a face reflecting Inferno and works reflecting Death on a White Horse.

Then I came West again and heard Roosevelt described. Men spoke of him as a good fighter, an able statesman, an honest man. Intelligible, possible. But the admiring host went on and expanded as the hating host had done. Another prodigy was the result: a godlike being, possessed of all knowledge, all wisdom, all the virtues, invincible and invulnerable, gigantic, hurtling on to emancipate a nation, a race, a world. Now these two views of Roosevelt are at the poles of all views, they are the ends of the spectrum. In between them you may find every conceivable opinion and estimate of him. Every man ascribes to him a different set of vices and virtues, every man places him in a different category. Now that means that he has at least one vice or one virtue for every inhabitant of America. Divide them evenly, for the purposes of argument, and you have a man with forty million vices and forty million virtues, or eighty million distinct characteristics. Don't you see that that argument simply destroys itself? There cannot be such a man. Therefore there is no such man. Therefore Roosevelt is a myth.

Roosevelt, to conclude Mr. Strother's argument, is "merely a case of national and universal auto-hypnosis; like Homer, Mohammed, Shakespeare and others."

By a process partly of spontaneous generation and partly of infection, the minds of America have unanimously agreed upon two words, *Theodore* and *Roosevelt*, to stand as a sort of incarnated algebraic formula representative of the unknown quantity in public affairs. He is the x around which they arrange all their disputations. Everybody uses him as "the case in point." Mrs. Bellamy Storer worked the problem out that $x = liar$. Wall Street worked it out that $x = anathema$. Jacob Riis says $x = saint$. Several million voters decided that $x = political\ savior$. And all the while they were all talking about a myth, which has no more real existence than Aladdin's wonderful lamp. They were all talking about their imaginary and self-conceived x, whereas the reality is only a short, fat man who is remarkable chiefly because he is energetic as well as fat.

The California writer finds this myth very puzzling.

To quote his words:

I sit in a gathering of people, real flesh and blood people, and one man mounts the platform and talks about the tariff and direct legislation and all that sort of thing, and all these people continue to listen attentively and remain to all appearances sane and cheerful. Then, suddenly, the man on the platform emits two words, Theodore and Roosevelt, and that audience is instantly transformed into a lunatic asylum. They yell and clap their hands and stamp their feet. Some even mount chairs and throw their hats away. Why? Don't ask me. They wouldn't cheer an algebraic formula that way, and yet that is all those two words mean. Nor would they cheer Aladdin's lamp that way. Yet they cheer a myth to the echo, wherever that is.

THE INTERNATIONAL "CONGRESS OF COMPROMISES" AT COPENHAGEN

THE recent International Socialist Congress at the Danish capital was the eighth. The first was held in Paris in 1900. Subsequent meetings assembled in succession at Paris, Brussels, Zurich, London, Paris, Amsterdam, Stuttgart and Copenhagen. The national union now numbers 33 sections, representing all the industrially developed countries of the world. In a careful analysis of the results of the congress at the Danish capital, which appears in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* in its first November number, M. J. Bourdeau gives some valuable information about the purposes of organization of these congresses. Not only have all the sovereigns of the civilized world representatives in the international.

Those fighting for their independence, like Poland, Finland, etc., possess special parties distinct from those of Germany and Russia. The vote is taken by a show of hands, or if three sections desire it, by nations, proportionately to the number of their population and syndical, co-operative, and electoral strength. The largest nations have twenty votes, and Luxemburg, the smallest, two votes. The total number of members at Copenhagen was 887; of these 189 were Germans, 72 Austrians, 84 Englishmen, and 49 Frenchmen. Several of the great German leaders were absent, notably Singer, Bebel, Kautsky, and Bernstein.

After an instructive survey of the strength of the socialist forces in the different countries of Europe, M. Bourdeau discusses the points decided by the last congress, citing in support of his statements the data given by the socialist journals and members of the congress themselves.

The proceedings, which took place behind closed doors, were carried on in three languages, and each speech had to be translated. German preponderated. At Copenhagen there were no such excitements as at the three previous meetings at Paris, Amsterdam and Stuttgart. The first question was, What ought to be the relations between the Co-operative Societies and the Socialist Party? This was a French question, and the commission, and afterwards the congress, decided that co-operatives should be free to subscribe or not to subscribe to the funds of political parties, but they were counseled to establish intimate relations with the party. As a matter of fact, the co-operatives of the working classes have too much influence to make it possible for the Socialist congress to impose regulations on them.

Another Commission examined once more the question of the relations which ought to exist between Syndicalists and Socialists, a question which had been settled at Stuttgart, but which came up again now *à propos* of a quarrel in the Austrian party, due to the rivalry of the Czechs and the Germans.

The Czechs, it seems, had decided to form a special syndicalist organization, maintaining that as the Czech Socialists are politically independent, they should also be syndically independent. The Austro-Germans protested against such syndicalist separation because it would cause separate national syndicates, hostile to each other, to be formed in every factory, etc.; and the congress condemned the action of the Czechs.

THE QUESTION OF DISARMAMENT

One of the aims of the International is the suppression of war, and consequently a discussion on the practical means of obtaining arbitration and disarmament formed an important part of the congress.

The German text of the question put before the congress protested against the growing armaments and the financial embarrassments resulting from them and delaying social reform; it demanded arbitration, simultaneous disarmament, suppression of secret treaties, and an international guarantee of independence to all nations. It recalled the anti-military decision of the Stuttgart congress, and confided to the International Socialist Bureau the duty of organizing an understanding among the labor parties for a common action to prevent war. Ever since the International was founded there has been a struggle for hegemony, more or less dissimulated, between the Germans and the French. At Paris in 1900, and later at Amsterdam, the Germans had been successful, but at Stuttgart the French had their revenge. Now, again, the Germans had to give way.

A UNIVERSAL STRIKE PROPOSED

Herr Lebedour, in the name of the Germans, insisted on the Stuttgart terms, "to stop war by every means," without specifying the means. M. Vaillant, the French delegate, and Mr. Keir Hardie then added their proposal of a general paralysis of the world by a universal strike. Thus the French and the English pretended to oblige the Germans to abandon their vague declaration at Stuttgart. M. Vandervelde, the President, said he would abstain so as not to embarrass the Germans, but that at heart he was with M. Vaillant and Mr. Keir Hardie. The Germans were then about to be defeated by the vote of the congress, when their Austrian ally, Dr. Adler, came to their aid and proposed

that the amendment should be returned to the International Bureau to be studied and inquired into. He had also managed to obtain the signature of Mr. Keir Hardie to his sub-amendment. The defection of Mr. Hardie compelled M. Vaillant to follow, and the congress ratified unanimously the maneuver of Dr. Adler. Nevertheless, M. Vaillant remained, according to the writer, the real victor, for the Germans had to consider the question of a universal strike in spite of themselves.

WHAT HINDU WOMEN THINK OF THEIR AMERICAN SISTERS

SHE has spoken at last, has the Hindu woman. For years the object of pity on the part of her Western sisters; pictured as the mere slave of a sensual husband; the theme of countless missionary addresses, which have dwelt upon her unhappy condition in her home and her degraded position in society—the woman of the Orient has "come back" at the woman of the Occident, and, truth to tell, has uttered some criticisms which American womankind will, perhaps, find it not a little difficult to answer. These criticisms are presented to American readers by the Baba Bharati in his magazine formerly known as the *Light of India*, and now appearing under its new title *East and West*. The critics are two Indian ladies of whom one is a queen, the Maharani of Baroda, wife of the Gaekwar of that state, and the Princess Prativa, a daughter of the Maharaja of Kooch Behar and grand-daughter of the renowned Keshub Chunder Sen.

The Maharani of Baroda has twice visited the United States. The first time, in 1906, she said nothing about our countrywomen. On the last visit, a few months ago, being pressed by the newspaper-men, she did say something. Her Highness's remarks are reported to have been as follows:

> The women of your big, vast, young country, I confess, disappointed me. I had heard so much of them; that they equaled the French women in their two most striking qualities of chic and vivacity; that they dressed far better than the English women; were as coquettish, though in franker way, as the Spanish; that they were, in short, as fascinating as the most fascinating women in the world—the Russian.
>
> Well, they are not. They are less chic than the French women, because their clothes are more exaggerated, less becoming, and not always appropriate to the occasion. . . .
>
> They dress better than the English women. More conspicuously, perhaps, but their clothing is not so durable, suggests nothing of the solid qualities of modesty and station, as do the tweeds and broadcloths worn by the English. Their coquetry is not attractive, for it possesses no subtlety. The manner of the American woman who wishes to attract a man is that of the boy who wants to play golf with him—as frank, as devoid of poetry.
>
> I understand that some American women make the proposals of marriage. That I do not doubt after watching them make themselves "agreeable" to a man at dinner. I am not surprised that American men do not make love well. The women save them the trouble. As for the fascinations of the Russian women. No! No! No! The Russian women are soft and feminine. The American women are masculine. The only softness about them is in the stuffs with which they drape themselves—not in their souls.
>
> They are tactless; which is only another way of saying "unkind." They are ignorant. Else why should they ask me, as many did, "Are you an East Indian, a West Indian, or an American Indian?" And they are vulgar; else why should they stare at me on the streets as they do at the tigers in a circus parade, merely because I wear different and more reasonable garments than their own?

Commenting on the foregoing, the Baba Bharati reminds his readers that the Maharani "is not a Western woman and, therefore, she does not know, not having cultivated it, the trick of concealing or glossing over her thoughts." He thinks the American woman may resent it all, but "so have the Hindu women a right to resent the American woman's criticism of them, criticism entirely unmerited."

The Princess Prativa, who was interviewed in London, had this to say concerning her Western sisters:

> The women of the rest of the world are so unhappy. We of India alone know the art of happiness. I am glad that there is an opportunity to carry the gospel of peace into the nations of the restless. I want to go to America, for it is the most restless, unhappy land of all. I have been told that America is very rich. Yes, yes. But what of that? We judge a nation by the status of its women, and the status of the American women is eternal unrest. One woman once said to me: "I have nothing but money, and I'm tired of that!" They lack that calm center of philosophy without which life is a whirlpool and the world is in a vast turmoil. They talk loudly. They try to be sprightly, and only succeed in making ugly faces. They are not enough alone. They do not read enough. They chatter too much and think too little.

MAURICE MAETERLINCK: A HOME STUDY

"THE tour of a character," a phrase happily coined by Madame Maeterlinck herself, may very appropriately be applied to the account of her distinguished husband which she contributes from her own pen to the *Contemporary Review* for November. "Just as one must have lived a long time in a country in order to know all its aspects, so," she tells us, "one must for long have shared a life in order to begin to understand it, in order to penetrate beyond the first outside acquaintance, which generally reveals nothing of the real spirit." Most persons will agree with Madame Maeterlinck when she says that "it is not without anxiety that we inquire into the private life of those whose works have spread abroad in our soul the first gleam of truth, and who, just because of that, have been our guides, our masters, and our gods. We are always so anxious to know that they really are what we have conceived them to be; and we are fearful lest the figure drawn by our imagination should prove to be a false one. Madame Maeterlinck leaves no doubt in the mind of her reader with regard to the private life and character of her poet and ours. Her own words are:

MADAME MAETERLINCK

(Wife of the "Belgian Shakespeare" and—as he himself puts it—his most helpful, intelligent critic)

> Those who know Maeterlinck are agreeably surprised by the absolute harmony that reigns between his works and his life. . . . By wise disposition he has reduced his weaknesses, economized his strength, balanced his faculties, multiplied his energies, disciplined his instincts. He dwells in the shelter of a serene will, which keeps off all that might trouble his solitude. . . . One would say that all the mysterious powers of which he has so often shown a presentiment in his writings, have woven between him and the world an impenetrable veil, which leaves him able to perceive the truth without allowing his repose to be interfered with. In this existence, sufficiently motionless to remain attached to movements of thought alone, each week is comparable to an ear of corn. The days, one like another, are the grains. The books are the powerful harvest.

Maurice Maeterlinck was born August 29, 1862, at Ghent, and his childhood was spent at Oostacker, by the side of a large maritime canal which unites Ghent with Terneuzen. Here he was surrounded with all the objects which were one day to tempt him to the studies and the life of a poet. His education was received from the Jesuit Fathers of the College of St. Barbe, and at its conclusion he studied law. To complete his studies he went to Paris, and there met Villiers de l'Isle, by whom his young mind was strongly impressed. On returning to Ghent, he practised law there. In 1889 he published his first volume of verse, entitled *Serres Chaudes*. His first drama, *La Princesse Maleine*, appeared the following year, and an article written by Mirbeau, shortly afterward, revealed the young author to the world.

Maeterlinck continued to live at home; for, says his biographer, "he had the power of abstracting himself from all his surroundings. He is a complete stranger to the external form of his life, and will remain so until the day comes when that form can perfectly adjust itself to his tastes."

After *La Princesse Maleine* appeared in succession *L'Intruse*, *Les Aveugles*, *Les Sept Princesses*, *Pelléas et Mélisande*, *Alladine et Palomides*, *Intérieur* and *La Mort de Tintagiles*, dramas of anguish and unrest, wherein "the infinite, shadowy and hypocritically active presence of death fills all the spaces of the poem, and no answer is given to the problem of existence except the enigma of its annihilation." Alongside these plays there also appeared certain translations: *Ruysbroeck l'admirable*, *Les Disciples à Saïs*, *Les Fragments de Novalis*, and John Ford's *L'Annabella*, and we come to his first volume of philosophical essays, *Le Trésor des Humbles*, which closes the cycle begun with *Serres Chaudes*, and gives us for the first time a glimpse of hope, a little light destined soon to expand, but which trembles at the bottom of a deep gulf.

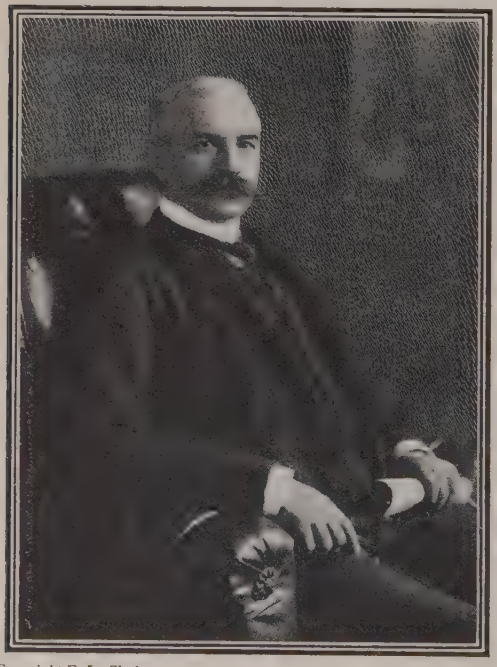
It was reserved for Aglavaine, the first conscious heroine in Maeterlinck's work, to revive this flame and to poise her reason over the abyss of doubt.

From Madame Maeterlinck we learn that the poet spends the summer in Normandy and the winter in the South; he rises early, visits his flowers and fruits, his bees, his river, his big trees, sets to work, then returns to his garden; that his favorite sports are canoeing, automobiling, cycling, and walking; that every evening he reads, and goes to bed in good time. We call our readers' attention to the article on "The Blue Bird" on page 689 of this number.

RAMON CORRAL, OF MEXICO

THOUGH somewhat overshadowed by the dominating personality and romantic history of his political chief, Vice-President Ramon Corral, who, together with General Diaz, was reëlected for a term of six years, on the tenth of July last, has shown such a devotion to duty, and executive ability of such a high order, that to-day he is one of the most prominent figures in Mexico. In the "Centennial Number" of the *Mexican Herald*, Señor Santiago J. Sierra gives, under the heading "Ramon Corral, Man of Action," some interesting particulars of the notable career of the Mexican Vice-President. Ramon Corral, it appears, was born on January 10, 1854, on the hacienda of Las Mercedes, near the city of Alamos, where his father was manager. While Ramon was still a child his father removed to Mineral de Chinipas, where the boy was educated. On attaining manhood Don Ramon "showed great tenacity, ability for hard work, and business acumen," which soon brought him to the fore. He became editor and publisher of two journals, and correspondingly active in the political arena of the state of Sonora. In the Pesqueira–Torres struggle Corral and his journals were ardent supporters of the latter; and when Torres led the uprising precipitated by the Sonora election affair, he took young Corral as his aide. Torres and his followers were severely defeated and Corral was wounded in a bloody battle at Batacosa; but the revolution spread, and in 1866 the federal government was compelled to send troops to the scene of disturbance. Sonora was declared in a state of siege; and after negotiations between General Pesqueira and Gen. Vicente Mariscal, commanding the federal forces, the latter took over the political and military direction of the affairs of the state. Soon afterward trouble arose between him and the state legislature; and the latter moved to Guaymas, where it opened session under the presidency of Corral, nullified the acts of Mariscal, and elected a state governor. Mariscal, after some ineffectual attempts to regain power, disappeared from the political arena of Sonora; and on peace being thus restored Corral was appointed general secretary to the government by Gen. Luis E. Torres, the new governor of Sonora. About this time Corral published his important work, "General Ignacio Pesqueira: a Historical Review of the State of Sonora."

Soon afterward Mr. Corral was elected as deputy to the congress of the union and went to the City of Mexico.



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SEÑOR RAMON CORRAL, THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF MEXICO

He soon made himself felt both in the tribune and in the press, attacking a bill which he believed was inimical to the agrarian interests of the state of Sonora, and succeeding in having the bill withdrawn. His brilliant fight in this connection made him a national character and as a result fixed closely upon him the attention of his own state, with the result that he was elected governor of Sonora for the period from 1887 to 1891, and he was again reëlected in 1895.

Mr. Corral traveled in Europe in 1899; in 1900 he was made governor of the Federal District; three years later he was appointed Minister of the Interior (which office he still holds); and in the succeeding year he became Vice-President of the republic.

The *Herald* writer sums up his article on Vice-President Corral in the following eulogy; and seldom has a eulogy been so well deserved:

> In the personality of Mr. Corral we see outlined the simple yet characteristic figure of the true citizen; the material of which were made the great men who have directed the destinies of the great republic of North America. . . . If we trace the prominent features of his history, we find the man has ever shown a strict adherence to principles; we see in him nothing of the professional courtier or diplomat; he has been ever natural and true to himself in his public life. In other words, he is a gentleman of the old school, sincere, frank, cordial with all who have to do with him, whether it be for the first or the hundredth time. . . . All these good qualities and this evident ability for government, for administration, and for doing things without friction, appealed to General Diaz. His respect for the rights of others, his magnanimity, his temperateness in all his decisions, and his ability to hold an even balance in all questions brought before him presented themselves as qualities which specially fitted him for the office of Vice-President of the republic. And time has justified the choice.

Vice-President Corral is regarded by his countrymen as one of their greatest statesmen; and he may be said to represent the new order of things as opposed to the old régime, when chaos reigned throughout the republic, and political agitations were the order of the day.

THE TRANSFORMATION OF PORTUGAL

AMONG the various articles in the magazines, as well as in the editorial comments of the daily press, on the recent revolution in Portugal there is an almost total absence of expressions of sympathy for the late occupant of the throne and his royal relatives. A remarkable exception appears in the *Correspondant* (Paris), to which periodical M. L. de St. Victor de St. Blancard contributes what may appropriately be termed an apologia for the exiled royal family. M. de St. Blancard characterizes the revolution as "Pretorian and masonic"; and he cites in support of his assertion the testimony of an

THE MINISTRY OF THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC WALKING AT THE FUNERAL OF ADMIRAL REIS IN LISBON

(The President, Senhor Braga, is seen at the left, raising his hat in salute)

eye-witness—a correspondent of the London *Daily Chronicle*—who wrote: "It was not to any extent a popular uprising. The rôle played by the civil element was almost nil." He adds:

> The revolt began in the quarters of the First Regiment of Artillery and in the barracks of the Sixteenth Regiment of Infantry. It has been during all its development of thirty hours a struggle between troops faithful to their oath and the mutineers. It has had nothing of spontaneity. . . . To prove the intervention of the masonic lodges, it is only necessary to point to the first acts of the new régime. In the name of liberty they massacre the priests, they attack the convents, they expel the monks. In the name of liberty they do violence to the nuns. . . . The separation of church and state; the suppression of all the congregations; secular education; divorce—these are the essential points of the programme of the men of the day. These men, too, are all prominent masons. The order has for a long time been deeply rooted in Portugal, where it counts at the present day about 270 lodges. . . . It has openly undertaken the direction of the antidynastic movement. It organized the conspiracy in which King Carlos and the Crown Prince met their death.

The essential cause of the crisis, in M. St. Blancard's judgment, was the premature introduction of a political régime which could not become properly rooted in Portugal because it was not suited to either the intellectual or the social condition of the country. There was not in Portugal, as in England, a middle class, a yeomanry, to counterbalance a mass which, for some years at least, represented the formidable proportion of eighty per cent. literates. Popular control assumes the existence of a numerous and influential class of electors capable of exercising due surveillance. There was nothing of the kind in Portugal. Under the particular conditions, the history of the house of Braganza could scarcely have been other than it was; and M. St. Blancard holds that it is exceedingly unjust to visit on the heads of the monarchs the sins of numerous unwise and unfaithful servants, on whom rests the responsibility for the financial troubles which indirectly led to the revolution. The Portuguese sovereigns have not been remiss in their attention to their regal duties. The late King Carlos could point to the development of the army and navy under his reign. Queen Amelia was the embodiment of a generous philanthropy, having established several hospitals, homes, and other benevolent institutions. Yet this royal lady has been the subject of the most violent abuse, simply because of her devotion to the Catholic religion.

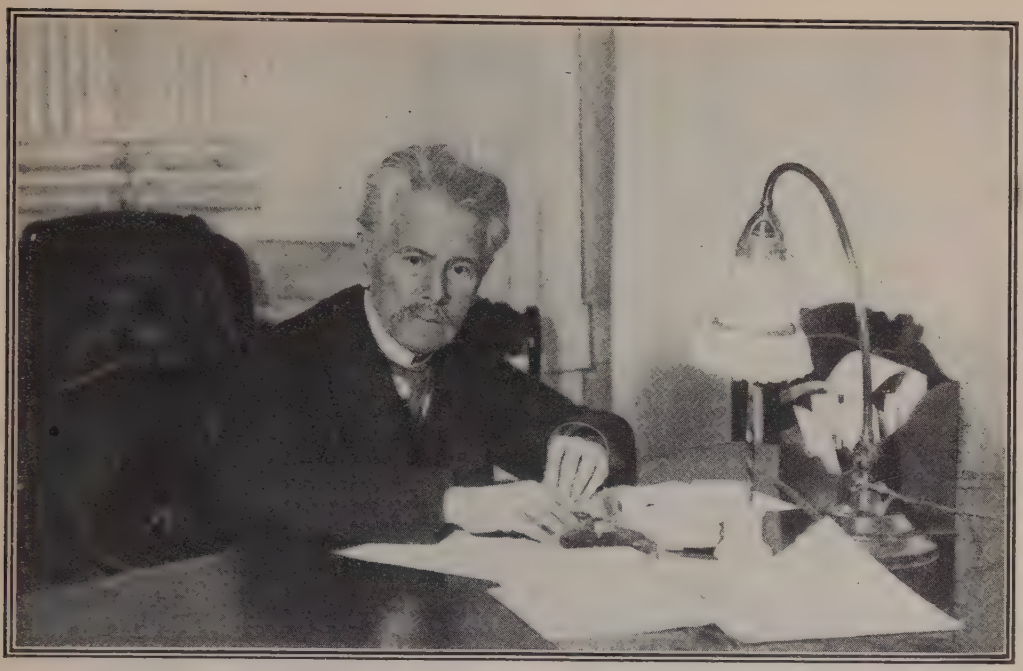
M. St. Blancard admits the charge brought against the late monarchy in the matter of the *adiantamientos*, or unauthorized advances of money from the treasury for the use of the royal family; but he claims that ministers were to blame, and that the sums in question were trifling compared with the millions dispensed by Queen Amelia out of her private purse in charity. As to the new republican government, he sees no evidence of stability in a directory which, "under the presidency of a utopian philosopher, unites demagogues whose radicalism borders on anarchy, litterateurs, professors, advocates, and doctors, but not a single man of governing capacity."

A very different estimate of the provisional government is made by Dr. E. J. Dillon in the *Contemporary Review*. It comprises, he says, "some of the most distinguished men of Portugal." Dr. Dillon's utterances on political affairs are always illuminating; and in the present instance he had the advantage of investigating conditions on the spot. As long ago as the eighth of September he wrote in Madrid: "Portugal might aptly be described as the simulacrum of a state with a ghastly affectation of lingering vitality. . . . Nothing now separates that little kingdom from the chaos of anarchy but the squalid stagnancy of the masses, whom the plentiful harvests of two years have kept awhile from breaking the thin crust. . . . A deliberate scheme hatched by the Republicans would be equally effective. I have good reason to believe that a plot of that kind is in progress, and that the life of the monarchy may be measured by months."

Dr. Dillon exposes the economic sins of the late régime, and shows how the monarchists undermined the monarchy, the Regenerators and the Progressists by turns partaking of the sweets, and incidentally the spoils, of office. He also explains just why the people who could read hated both monarchy and church. He says:

> Education was systematically neglected. In all Portugal there was not, and is not, one thoroughly good educational establishment supported by the state. . . . Secondary education was a mockery. . . . Almost 75% of the population are unable to read or write, and the number would be much greater were it not for the Republican schools, voluntarily supported by that party on the offerings of the poorer classes. One result of this method of dealing with the people was that those who passed through the Republican schools came out embittered against the monarchy, the parties, and the priests, all of whom were said to be parasites living upon the people.

That monarchists were privy to the regicide conspiracy, Dr. Dillon shows beyond



PRESIDENT BRAGA, OF PORTUGAL, IN HIS OFFICE AT LISBON

doubt, as also the hopelessness from the very first of the position of the young King Manuel, who, inexperienced as he was, was compelled to turn for advice and guidance to one of the two groups of politicians who had, at least indirectly and unwittingly, killed his father.

Concerning the new régime, Dr. Dillon commends the Republicans for the moderation shown by them throughout the revolution. He writes:

> They were chary of shedding blood, paroling those officers whom they had arrested for refusing to join them, and employing suasion wherever they could substitute it for force. They made a rule—and kept it—that they would have no court-martials, no executions in cold blood, no act of vengeance, no looting of private property. The acts of violence which took place in connection with the religious congregations are deeply to be regretted, and only the extreme wing of the Republican party approves them.

Some exceptionally interesting items, in an article that is interesting from beginning to end, are the conversations which Dr. Dillon had with certain members of the new government. The President, Theophilo Braga, said to him:

> We are here for a specific purpose, and that is to clear the way. We must remove the ruins of the old order of things, uproot abuses, put an end to mischievous traditions, and do a deal of other analogous work of a painful nature. . . . Our life as a provisional government will be numbered by months—three or four, five or six. Hardly more. When our work is completed, new elections on a Republican basis will take place, and the new Legislative Chamber will meet and inaugurate the new political era.

The new Minister of War thus sketched the military future of the country:

> The army will be reorganized from top to bottom. Military service will become obligatory for every male citizen when he attains the age, without exception. I reckon that, with our present population, we could thus put at least 300,000 men in the field easily.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing about the recent revolution is the meagerness of the means employed against tremendous odds. As Dr. Dillon remarks, whereas in Brazil the goverment conspired against the Emperor, and in Turkey it was whole armies that changed the régime, in Portugal there was nothing of all this—no general, no high military officers, no prominent men of the civil service, no big parliamentary party, no generous Mæcenas. There was only a band of enthusiastic civilians, whose power of cohesion was limited, a contingent of marines and bluejackets, whose movements were known to their superiors, and a number of the privates and sergeants of a couple of regiments. Add to this the telegraphists,

who rendered services to the revolution by delaying, copying, and revealing the government despatches, and you have the absurdly inadequate forces that sallied out against the monarchy on that historic Monday night, lacking money, arms, ammunition, everything but audacity and sublime assurance.

THE PRISON REFORMERS AT WASHINGTON

THE International Prison Congress which met at Washington in October last was in many respects a remarkable gathering. It included about ninety different persons from thirty-four different countries; and among them were old men of the New World and young men of the Old. The Congress meets quinquennially. Forty years ago, on the initiative of an American, the late Dr. E. C. Wines, the first meeting was held in London; subsequent meetings were held at Stockholm, Rome, St. Petersburg, Paris, Brussels, and Budapest; but not until the present year has the Congress met on American soil. And when, at last, the members did come to this country, they "came past the Goddess of Liberty and found—cages. That, for Americans, is the gist of the recent gathering. . . . They came as to a promised land, and found us still in the wilderness," writes Mr. Paul U. Kellogg in the *Survey*. There was "outspoken appreciation on the part of the foreign delegates on much that they saw in America, notably the work of our probation systems and reformatories; and the delegates said that the influence of their visit here would be felt in the legislatures, the prisons, the courts, and the juvenile institutions of all Europe." Also, the Congress for the first time indorsed the indeterminate sentence, which American penologists have so strongly advocated. But "the triumph was tempered by the realization that in less than half our American States is there any real reformatory work done among prisoners, and the further realization of the bitter inconsistency of our treatment of the rank and file of offenders; for by our very methods of dealing with them we are breeding and confirming them as criminals." We extract from Mr. Kellogg's article some of the constructive criticisms of American institutions and methods made by the foreign delegates at the Congress. Mr. Thomas Holmes, secretary of the Howard Association of London, said:

> The great conviction which thrust itself upon the mind of every one of the foreign delegates with whom I have spoken was the extraordinary quality of your reformatories and the extraordinary defects of your town and county jails. Every jail I saw ought to be wiped off the face of the earth. . . . Nowhere in Europe do such conditions exist. I need not describe them. They are all alike. In the jail at Louisville we found a number of prisoners in back-to-back cells very poorly lighted. The cell doors were open. The prisoners came out and walked about in barred enclosures inside a big cage. They were in semi-darkness. . . . One man told me that they were kept there in idleness, no recreation, no outer air. . . . If America wishes to accomplish one great humanitarian triumph, it may do so by a great reform in this direction.

Our general system of barred interior cells was criticised also by Major H. S. Rogers, chief surveyor of the English Prison System. Mr. J. S. Gibbons, chairman of the Prison Board of Ireland, contrasted our system with that in vogue in Ireland. He said:

> I have to give every person, whether tried or untried, and especially the untried, a separate room to sleep in, and I would lose my job if I put two prisoners in a cell. I am obliged by law to keep tried and untried separate. They never see each other. I am obliged by law to give every prisoner two hours' exercise in the open air every day. . . . A man might be in the Tombs for months and never get out of doors. I am full of admiration for what the New York prison authorities have done for improving the Tombs, putting in windows and tinkering here and there. But they ought to pull the thing down.

Mr. Holmes found the cells at Elmira altogether unfit. Of them he said:

> You elevate men as you do there in mind and principle and then submit them to cells with no covering for the sanitary conveniences and with iron lattice doors through which every one of their movements may be seen. That seems to me demoralizing.

The difficult problem of prison labor evoked long discussion, in the course of which it developed that our prison population averages 100,000 able-bodied men and women—a working force which few industrial cities can boast. Mr. Amos W. Butler, president of the American Prison Association, linked the problem of prison labor with conservation. He cited the great works in reclamation done by convicts and urged the extension of such operations. We quote from his address:

From the *Survey* (New York)

DR. CHARLES RICHMOND HENDERSON, PRESIDENT OF THE WASHINGTON CONGRESS

Why, since prisoners make again habitable the abandoned farms of Massachusetts and remove the bowlders from the rich soil of Rhode Island, can they not reclaim the tide flats of New Jersey and the everglades of Florida? Think of the reclaimable land along the coasts of the United States! If prisoners build dikes in Europe and levees in Louisiana, why not elsewhere? If convicts in Illinois crush rock for public roads, why not in other States? Why should not the finer material, the powdered limestone, be used to fertilize impoverished soils? In Europe the courses of streams have been changed, mountains tunneled and canals built by prisoners. Why not adopt Mr. Pettigrove's suggestion and build the Cape Cod canal with prison labor? Since prisoners have been used in reforesting the heaths of Denmark and in practical forestry in Prussia and Switzerland, may they not be so used here? Here where there is need of forestry, there is opportunity for such work. In the great mountain districts, the lands of disappearing timber and along our sandy shores there are possibilities almost without limit.

Mr. Goldenweiser, one of the Russian delegates, thus described his visit to New York's death chamber:

> The overwhelming impression gathered at Auburn was centered around the fateful electric chair and the wondering eyes of the two condemned criminals whose faces have haunted me ever since. There are a thousand sufficient reasons for the abolition of capital punishment, and Americans must know them all, and yet they persist in this cruel practice. Why is it that generous Americans are still working under the dreadful aberration that there are circumstances that justify one man in saying to another: "Go and kill this criminal?"

Mr. Kellogg, in concluding his article, says that for Americans the message of the Congress was "an indeterminate, a hard labor sentence to the people of the United States, first of all to clear away our cage-like interior

cells and our unhealthy and crime-breeding jails," which are "the antithesis of all that America has stood for among the nations."

One noteworthy statement in regard to criminology generally was that made by Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, K.C.B., the president-elect of the International Prison Commission, in his address to the American Prison Association, which was to the effect that in England they had been at great pains to disprove the popular conception of the criminal. Three thousand of the worst criminals had been personally examined, their measurements, family history, mental and bodily characteristics, etc., had been collected and were now being tabulated; and that so far "no evidence whatever has emerged from this investigation confirming the existence of criminal types such as Lombroso and his disciples have asserted." On the contrary, both as regards measurements and physical anomalies, the statistics present "a startling conformity with similar statistics of the law-abiding classes." This will, it is hoped, break down the tradition that criminals are a special type, in many cases beyond the reach of reform.

BAGGING LIVE GAME IN THE ARCTIC

THE shooting of game has become such a common feature of arctic expeditions that exploits in that particular field of sport attract little attention. But to fit out an expedition for the express purpose of bringing back alive some of the monsters whose habitat is the arctic circle and of securing moving pictures of scenes in that region of floe and berg is a decided novelty; and the account which Mr. Paul J. Rainey gives, in the current issue of the *Cosmopolitan*, of "bagging arctic monsters with rope, gun, and camera," not only furnishes entertaining reading, but will add considerably to the interest with which visitors to the New York Zoo will regard two of his living trophies now in that institution. Mr. Rainey's expedition, which sailed from Boston on the sixteenth of June last, crossed the arctic circle at three in the afternoon of the fifth of July, when the real adventuring began. The first animals secured alive were two walrus calves, which seem to have instinctively hit upon a novel plan for letting their quondam nurses know when enough nourishment had been supplied to them. We read:

> They were stupid little fellows, sleeping most of the time, and when they woke would begin promptly to bellow for dinner. We fed them condensed milk out of nursing-bottles brought along for the purpose. They absorbed most alarming quantities of it, and quickly discovered a trick, when they could hold no more, of sucking up a large mouthful and blowing it with great precision in the face of the man who happened to be playing nurse.

Among the Eskimos attached to the party was one named Kulitinguah, a great bear-hunter. He is described as "a stumpy little daredevil, with the eye of a lynx, and if there was a bear anywhere within a radius of ten miles he was bound to find it." Kuli (as he was called for short) one morning discovered their first bear for the party, and it was decided to take her alive. How this was accomplished is thus narrated by Mr. Rainey:

> We lowered away the launch and chased her. She got in among the pan ice, and when we ran alongside of her she showed fight in a minute. Now, Bartlett, who was steering, had always maintained that a bear could not possibly get into a boat from the water, and he harangued us to that effect with great gusto, and urged me to "get the rope on her." This was easier said than done. For about half an hour we played a sort of game of tag, the great white brute ducking and dodging, diving out of sight, and coming up with a roar and a flash of her terrible fangs. At last I succeeded in getting the noose over her head, and quick as a cat she dived under the boat and came out on the other side on the ice. Before we could get the engine reversed she had actually succeeded in pulling the boat up on the edge of the ice, snarling and growling, and tearing at the rope around her neck. We did some of the quickest work of the entire expedition getting that engine going astern, and when we backed off into deep water we pulled her in too. And then we had the laugh on Bob; for the minute the bear struck the water she dived again, came up just where Bob was sitting, and reared her head and fore-paws over the gunwale. With a yell he turned everything loose and jumped for the other side of the boat, while the rest of us roared with laughter. I took a boathook and managed to keep her out of the launch, and we towed her back to the ship. Another tussle began when we got her alongside. She was pretty weak by that time, but still fighting mad, and we were nearly as used up as she was by the time we got the winch hitched to her. But after that it was easy, and madam was hoisted up the side like a bale of cargo, and lowered into one of the forward hatches. Here, when she got her wind back, she settled down in quite a matter-of-fact way. This beast is now one of Dr. Hornaday's guests at the New York Zoo.

A day or two later a magnificent specimen of a bear was taken alive, and named "Silver

Copyright by Paul J. Rainey

CAPTURING A FEMALE POLAR BEAR IN HER NATIVE WATERS

(This specimen is now an inmate of the New York Zoölogical Gardens)

King," on account of his beautiful coat. From the first he was "so ferocious and hard to handle that more than once only his superb appearance kept him from sudden death." Silver King is also in the New York Zoölogical Gardens.

When at Etah, Mr. Rainey secured a photograph of Dr. Cook's world-famous cache, concerning which he says:

> The afternoon of the 25th I went ashore with Hemment and several Eskimos and visited this much-discussed cache. I refrained from touching or opening it, on account of not wishing to be mixed up in the Peary-Cook controversy. The cache is a stone igloo (or Eskimo house). The top has fallen in. The contents, whatever they may be, being covered with canvas, it was impossible for me to see anything.

Cape Scarbo was also visited, and Mr. Rainey found the igloo where Dr. Cook spent the winter on his supposed dash to the pole. One of Mr. Rainey's Eskimos, Itookashoo, had been with Cook, and he pointed out the place, of which some good photographs were taken. According to Itookashoo, Cook did not go out of sight of land, and Bradley Land he never saw.

> When we returned to the ship we faced the problem of getting our first bear out of the hatch in order to get some coal. While trying to get her into a cage, she jumped on top of it and put her head and paws out of the hatch; there was a general scattering all around, and a little Eskimo woman butted Dr. Johnston in the stomach and knocked him down. One of the sailors kept his wits, however, and hit the bear over the head, and she fell back. Hoisting the cage out of the hole, we put a large pan of fresh water and plenty of meat inside. We then lowered it back into the hole, and soon had our bear safe and sound.

One very large male bear was strangled to death in an attempt to hoist him aboard ship. He measured nine feet from tip to tip,—too large for the cages.

On August 22, the last of the Eskimos were dropped at Cape York and the expedition continued on its way home.

POPULAR IGNORANCE CONCERNING THE FUR-SEAL QUESTION

MACAULAY in one of his essays says: "The opinion of the great body of the reading public is very materially influenced by the unsupported assertions of those who assume a right to criticise." The truth of this observation has been conspicuously demonstrated in the recent discussion in the public press of the affairs of the Bering Sea fur-seals—a discussion precipitated by certain criticisms, by the Camp Fire Club of New York, of an order of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for the killing of the annual quota of young male seals. Mr. George Archibald Clark, an acknowledged authority on the fur-seal question, who has made several visits to the Pribilof Islands, shows in the *Popular Science Monthly* that not only is there a remarkable popular misapprehension concerning the real facts of this problem, but that the Camp Fire Club, the critic in the case, is itself very much "at sea" in the matter.

The Secretary's order, which gave rise to the discussion, is not a new one; on the contrary, a similar order has been given each season for the past forty years. What it really meant and the reason for it may be gathered from the following extract from Mr. Clark's article:

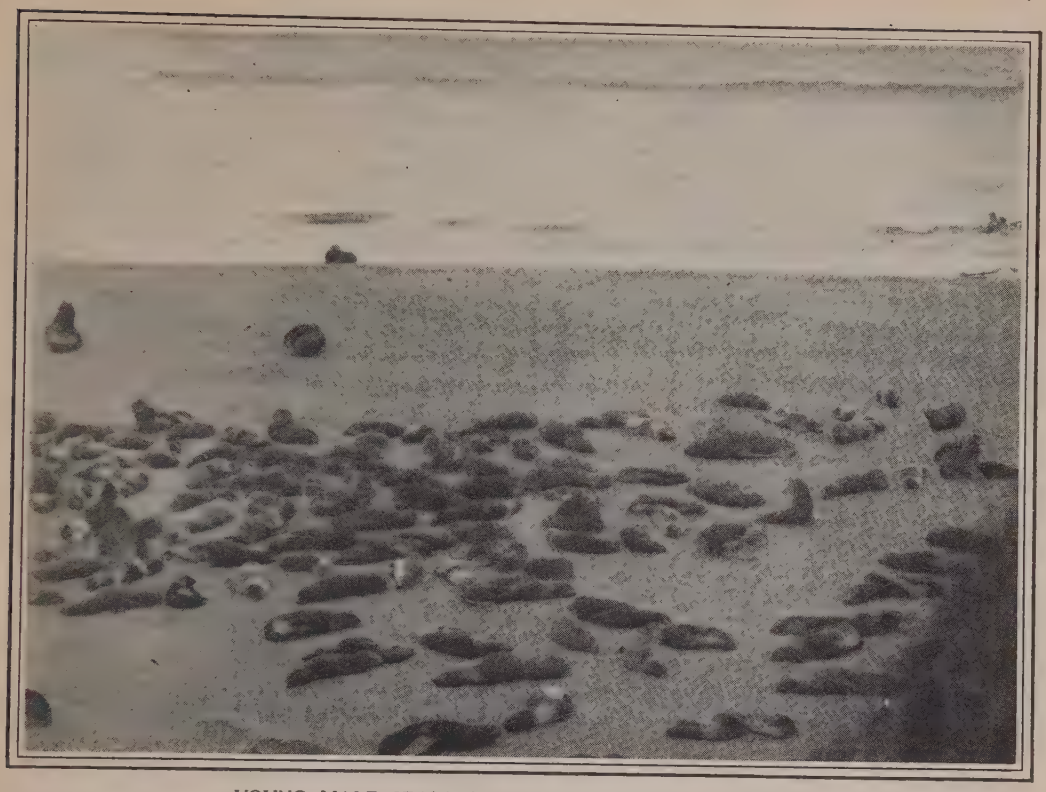
> This order called for the killing of 8,000 of the superfluous young males to secure their skins. It is the way in which the government harvests the product of its fur-seal herd. The order is exactly analogous to one which the owner of a herd of 100,000 cattle might give to his agents to drive up and slaughter for market 8,000 young steers. . . .
>
> The fur-seal is a polygamous animal, a fact which the Camp Fire Club seems to overlook. Actual enumeration shows that 29 out of every 30 males born are superfluous for breeding purposes. A reasonable proportion of these 29 may be killed for commercial uses without injury to the herd, and their withdrawal will have no more effect on the life of the herd than the killing of a like number of steers would have on a herd of cattle.
>
> Moreover, it is not merely feasible and safe to take these animals, but it is beneficial to the herd that they should be removed. To let these young males grow up to adult age would precipitate a condition of fighting and struggle on the rookeries which would be injurious in a high degree to the welfare of the herd. To illustrate by another analogy, the condition which their exemption from killing would produce on the fur-seal rookeries would be exactly like that which would exist on the cattle range if all the young male calves and colts were allowed to grow up as bulls and stallions to contest with one another the supremacy of the herd.

ADULT MALE FUR SEAL, OR HAREM MASTER

That the fur-seal herd is in a precarious condition, as asserted by the Camp Fire Club, is an admitted fact; but the implication that the order of the Department has anything to do with this condition is altogether unfounded. The real cause of the depleted state of the herd is succinctly set forth by Mr. Clark. He says:

> The mother seal goes 150 to 200 miles from the rookery to find her food, leaving her young behind, returning to nurse it and again going away to feed. With the storms of winter all classes of animals leave the islands and make a long migration to the latitude of Southern California. On the spring migration the mother seal is heavy with young and hence less swift in her movements. On the summer feeding grounds she must feed regularly and heavily through necessity of nourishing her young. As a result the pelagic catch is made up chiefly of the breeding females. Investigations of the pelagic catches of 1895 and 1896 disclosed the fact that 65 to 85 per cent. of its skins were taken from gravid and nursing females. The young of these mother seals died unborn or of starvation on the rookeries. The writer counted 16,000 young fur-seal pups which died of starvation on the rookeries of the Pribilof Islands in the fall of 1896 as a result of pelagic sealing for that season. In 1909 he found by actual count that 13.5 per cent. of the birth-rate for that season were dead or dying of starvation in August of that year. From 1879 to the present time this hunting of gravid and nursing females has gone on steadily, with the consequence that the herd of fur-seals belonging to the United States has been reduced from 2,500,000 animals to less than 150,000 animals.

This cause of decline was established by a commission of scientific experts in 1898; nevertheless, the wasteful and inhuman



YOUNG MALE SEALS (KILLABLE) HERDED TOGETHER

form of pelagic sealing has continued ever since the commission made its report.

A total of 200,000 gravid and nursing females has been taken from the breeding stock of the herd. The skins of these animals have been marketed by the pelagic sealers at an average price of $15 per skin, a total loss in cash to the government of $3,000,000, with an actual loss through breeding possibilities of ten times this amount, as the breeding life of the female fur seal is at least ten seasons.

Here there is ample ground for legitimate criticism of the governmental policy: there is no need to invent grounds of criticism such as those urged against the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for his harmless order. It must be remembered, too, that Great Britain, Japan, and Russia share with the United States responsibility in this matter. Every form of wasteful slaughter must cease.

FIRE PROTECTION FOR OUR FORESTS

FIRES in our forests occur with such frequency, that the notices of them in the public press attract but little attention. Only those who have been within measureable distance of a forest fire can realize the terrific nature of such a calamity; and city dwellers as a rule fail together to appreciate the magnitude of these conflagrations and the enormous money loss they entail. In *American Forestry* some details are presented concerning the fires of the past season together with valuable suggestions by Forester Henry S. Graves, of the United States Department of Agriculture, as to the measures to be taken if the waste of forest resources through fire is to be promptly and effectively checked.

How the fires of last August were fought, is related by Assistant District Forester F. A. Silcox. District One of the Forest Service, to which Mr. Silcox is attached, has its headquarters at Missoula, Montana, and includes all the national forests in the panhandle of Idaho, and in Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota, and Michigan, aggregating 29,918,043 acres. Over a part of this vast area travel is fairly easy, owing to the small amount of undergrowth; but in Northwestern Montana and Northern

Idaho, owing to the underbrush and windfallen timber, travel with a horse without trails is a physical impossibility, and by foot with a pack on one's back, a most arduous and tedious task. Fire control in such a territory as this is a most serious and difficult problem. Fires, to be controlled, must be discovered when small, and when discovered it must be possible to get at them. Many of the large mountain fires are 15 to 100 miles from railroads; there are no trails; and when trails have to be cut five miles a day is a high average for trail work. Each national forest is a unit of 1,000,000 or more acres, representing a tract of land about 75 miles long by 40 to 50 miles in width, or 1800 to 3500 square miles. An adequate patrol force should contain at least one man to every 50,000 or 60,000 acres in the heavily timbered forest and one to every 30,000 acres in the lightly timbered ones. To patrol, good lookout points on the prominent peaks are selected, and trails along open ridges are used wherever possible. Just as in a city, engines, men, and horses are maintained to fight fires, so in our forests there must be men, tools and pack-trains immediately available when a fire is discovered.

Owing to the absence of spring rains, there were serious fires burning by the fifteenth of July in the present year on nearly every forest west of the continental divide. By the middle of July over 3000 extra laborers were employed on the fire lines in Northwestern Montana and Northern Idaho. To condense Mr. Silcox's interesting narrative:

> By the middle of August over 3000 small fires had been put out and over 80 large ones brought under control. On the afternoon of August 20 a hurricane, which continued for 24 hours, fanned every fire in its path into uncontrollable fury. The roar of them was heard for miles, and was likened by some of the rangers to the noise of a thousand freight trains. At some points fires leaped rivers a quarter mile wide. Within 48 hours on August 20 and 21 a strip of country along the Bitterroot Mountains 100 miles long by 20 to 35 miles wide was burned over; 74 temporary laborers were killed and as many more injured.

Answering the question "Is fire protection for our forests worth while?" Mr. Silcox gives the following figures:

> The estimate of valuable timber in the present district of periodical fires in the national forests of Northern Idaho and Northwestern Montana is about 80 billion feet, representing a money value of some $200,000,000. The recent fires covered

BACK-FIRING IN THE BITTERROOT MOUNTAINS

two watersheds where sales had actually been made aggregating in stumpage value $850,000. This timber has all been killed by fire, representing a loss to the nation of over $600,000.

Forester Graves points out that the forest protective force is altogether inadequate, and that the first thing required is a rapid extension of the system of trails, fire lines, and telephone lines. A fundamental principle in fire protection is that there must be an organization to prevent the starting of fires and not merely one to put them out. The essential things to make the location and control of fires in the national forests possible are summarized as follows:

(1) A comprehensive system of ridge and stream trails which extend over the entire forest. These trails average in cost from $60.00 to $100.00 per mile, with an 18-inch tread and 8-foot clearing. Each forest should eventually have from 200 to 400 miles of trail.

(2) A system of well-selected lookout points and ridge trails, so coördinated as to give primary control of all districts for locating fires.

(3) A coördinated system of telephone lines extending up the main streams and tapping by tributary lines the lookout points.

(4) The purchase and maintenance of pack horses fully equipped with pack saddles. These horses can be used for building trails and, when the emergency arises, put on duty packing fire supplies.

(5) The location of caches of tools throughout the forest at strategic points. These tools should consist of mattocks or grub-hoes, saws, axes, and shovels, enough to equip ten men from each cache.

(6) A patrol on heavily timbered areas of at least one man to 30,000 acres, and in the more open regions of one man to 50,000 or 60,000 acres.

The question will be raised as to whether it is possible to protect these areas from fires and whether or not it is worth while. Appreciating even the full significance of the catastrophe of this year, there is not the slightest doubt but that with an adequate trail, look-out, and telephone system, and a sufficient equipment of tools, the fires can be controlled. The fundamental factors in the whole situation are telephone communication, trail transportation, and man patrol.

As Forester Graves very properly insists, the main burden of protecting forests from fire must be borne by the public. The purpose of forestry is to secure certain benefits to the community and to the country as a whole. It is therefore entirely proper that the principal cost of protecting our forests should fall upon those who are benefited.

RUDOLPH EUCKEN AND HIS DOCTRINE

PROF. RUDOLPH EUCKEN, OF GERMANY

IN the English-speaking world the name of Prof. Rudolph Eucken is so little known that when, two years ago, he was awarded the Nobel prize for literature, the vast majority of English and Americans had never heard of his existence. In the *International Journal of Ethics*, Mr. S. H. Mellone tells us some interesting facts about this idealist philosopher. In the first place, we are informed that Dr. Eucken is a professor at Jena University, and that between 1879 and 1908 he wrote a great number of philosophical works. Mr. Mellone then summarizes Eucken's general doctrine, remarking that "We find in him the best spirit of Fichte revived with a wider and fuller conception of what is involved in the highest life of humanity and its relations to nature."

Eucken's books are the most widely current philosophical writings of the time. (*a*) The only reality which can be grasped by the human mind must have the characteristics always found in our own conscious life: growth from within—spontaneous activity, leading to ever-expanding development. Man is creative, endowed by nature with the capacity of bringing forth, in continuous power of production, new forms of mental life. This alone gives the possibility of amelioration in human beings, the life of the individual undergoing per-

petual renewal. (*b*) The fact that man is capable of rising above himself, of comparing himself with others, and of passing judgment on his own character, proves that he shares in a life which is not finite and individual, but infinite and universal. Hence men feel constrained to search for and realize truth in thinking—the source of all science and philosophy: they feel constrained to realize goodness in character and social conduct, and to seek for and delight in beauty in nature and in human life. (*c*) Man, therefore, while in part a continuation and portion of visible nature, at the same time manifests powers and purposes which point to forms of reality altogether different from visible and tangible things. As a spiritual being he is related to an unseen order, demanding his intelligent coöperation. The true home of his ideals is in the unseen world, where is the ground of all being and the ever-active source of spiritual life. In all high purposes man is attaching himself to the deepest reality and meaning of the world. (*d*) To be in a state of spiritual health a man must look on and up to purposes beyond the private individual self; to these purposes the center of gravity of existence must be transferred. Then first begins the formation of a new and higher kind of inner life, the true spiritual life, bringing man into touch with the unseen. (*e*) Man, as creative, is summoned to act and decide for himself; he has to coöperate with the movement of the universe, and not merely arrange it in his thoughts. Where problems of the inner life are concerned truth is reached more by the vital energies welling up when the soul is concentrated on good purposes in life.

THE CENTENNIAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BERLIN

THE centennial celebration of one of the most important universities of the world, and also one of the youngest, is an event singularly noteworthy and interesting. It recalls the early history of that great seat of learning, "founded at a time of cruel stress to counteract by its spiritual activities the misfortunes that, in the great Napoleonic wars, engulfed Prussia; evokes a roll of illustrious names that have been connected with it; reminds us of the significance of its influence, in broadening culture, not upon Germany alone, but upon mankind at large."

Dr. Wilhelm Paszkowski, himself a professor at the University, contributes an article—accompanied by numerous portraits of departed celebrities connected with the institution—to the Leipzig *Illustrirte Zeitung*, which outlines its history, its aims, and speaks of some of the famous men that have shed such luster upon it.

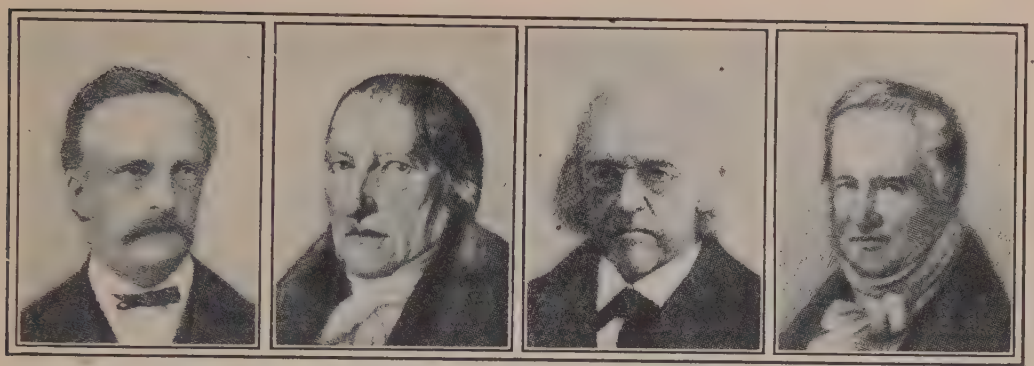
If the German universities are more intimately associated with the national and political life of the people than the universities in any other country, he reminds us, if in time of national adversity they have been the faithful guardians not alone of science but of political hopes and ideals, it can justly be said that to no other German university may this be more fittingly applied than to the one now commemorating the hundredth year of its existence.

THE BROTHERS WILHELM AND JACOB GRIMM
(Who graduated from the University of Berlin early in its history)

To the renascence of the Fatherland it contributed no small share—the ideas of unity and empire were spread broadcast among the people from its lecture halls long before there was any chance of their realization. It is but natural, therefore, that the whole German nation should join in this celebration and be animated by the consciousness of the part the University of Berlin has played in the last hundred years in the spiritual progress of mankind.

In enjoying the fruits one is apt to forget the first seeds. And yet the foundation of this university forms one of the most interesting and remarkable incidents in all history.

It is touching to note the sorely tried King's joyous confidence in his oft-repeated words—which gave the stamp to the university—"The State must replace by spiritual forces what it has lost in material ones." And what had the country lost! Its reputation, its standing gained by untold effort, gone; its possessions diminished by half; Berlin beseiged; everywhere nothing but mute despair. The nine universities that Prussia, with a population of about ten millions, had in 1802



HELMHOLTZ (1821–1894) HEGEL (1770–1831) MOMMSEN (1817–1900) HUMBOLDT (1769–1859)

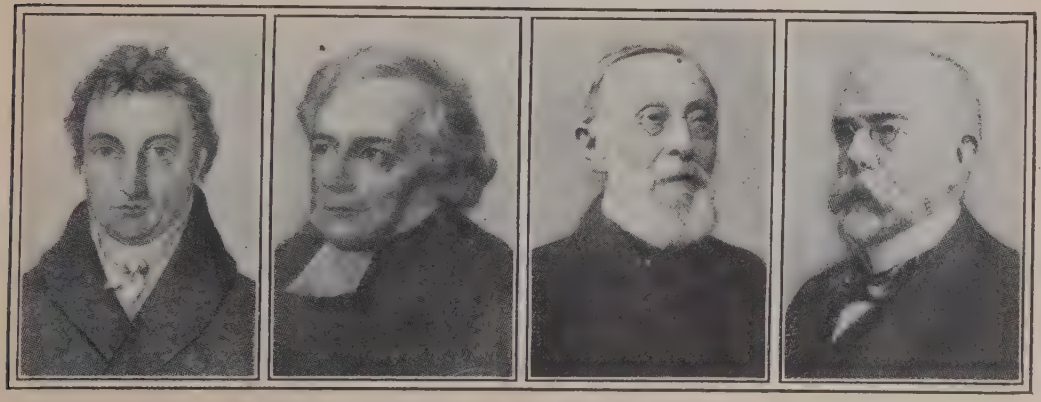
SOME CELEBRATED GRADUATES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BERLIN

(See also below)

were in part sinking into ruin. Some of their professors humbled themselves before Napoleon; many became his panegyrists; only a few, like the noble Schleiermacher and the high-souled Fichte, held out and hoped for better times. It was in this period of utter political depression that the idea of founding a higher seat of learning in Berlin, which had now and again cropped up at the close of the 18th century, took firmer shape, and was advocated, first, by Cabinet Councilor Boehme. "By founding a university," he observed, "Berlin may become the center of German culture, the metropolis of northern, perhaps of all Germany." Who could divine that sixty-three years later that prophecy would be fulfilled! As early as 1807 Boehme was commissioned to take the first steps toward the realization of the project. But as long as Berlin was besieged by the French there could be no question of carrying out the plan in earnest. Other difficulties, too, arose; Stein, who had come into power, fearing the temptations of a great city for the student body. A work by Schleiermacher upon the true mission of universities gave a new impetus, while Fichte—who, under Napoleon's very eyes had in the winter of 1807–08 held his memorable "Reden an die Deutsche Nation" (Address to the German Nation)—and others had independently started courses of lectures. "This is the great moment," Fichte declared, "to restore the nation intellectually and morally; we should not look for anything from outside; in ourselves and our actions should we sow the seed of the coming, hopeful time." Finally, on December 3rd, 1808, the French evacuated Berlin; plans were completed for the organization of the university, and the first announcement of lectures appeared Sept. 18th, 1810. A list of the original instructors exhibits men of the highest eminence: Schleiermacher, Savigny, Hufeland, Graefe, Fichte, etc.

The *ordentliche* professors (full professors) assembled for the first time on October 10th, 1810, in the aula of the university—the royal palace of Prince Henry, brother of Frederick the Great, having been assigned to the use of the foundation. It was now the part of the new institution to demonstrate its right to existence. How it has done this the history of a hundred years has brilliantly shown.

Equipped with a fund of about 160,000 marks at the outset, its funds now reach over 4,000,000 marks; its student-roll, which counted 256 the first semester, now leads the universities of the world with 14,000 students and hearers. With this rapid outward development the inner growth of the institution and its importance as a spiritual



FICHTE (1762–1814) SCHLEIERMACHER (1768–1834) VIRCHOW (1821–1902) KOCH (1843–1910)

influence keep pace. The principle of its royal founder: "to attract and retain the ablest men in every field," has, in spite of very considerable difficulties and sacrifices, been faithfully followed, and thus the names alone—Koch, Helmholtz, Virchow, du Bois Raymond, Hegel, Curtius, Mommsen, Jacob Grimm, von Ranke, Weierstrass, to mention only a few—of the scholars who labored in the University stamp it with distinction.

THE WOMEN'S COLLEGES OF ENGLAND AND THEIR LESSON

FORTY-ONE years ago Girton College, the oldest of the women's colleges in connection with the English universities, began its career of usefulness with six students. Today, with a score of colleges similarly affiliated with universities in Great Britain and Ireland, the supporters of the higher education for women, after overcoming much hostility, obloquy, and ridicule, and fighting every inch of the ground against vested interests, feel that they can claim a well-won victory. Mr. H. Reinherz writes in the *Englishwoman:*

> The higher education of women is established on foundations secure beyond the possibility of attack. With the exception of Oxford and Cambridge, the universities throughout the country have opened every door; and even in the two ancient strongholds it is only the privileges that give access to the prizes and emoluments of the university which are still protected from feminine intrusion. The path of learning, even the opportunities for research, are open free to all.

This writer, in estimating the work done by women's colleges, takes occasion to remark that, as regards a boy's character, the university has often but to build on foundations firmly laid at school: in the case of girls there is frequently everything still to do; and it is on this ground that the women's colleges have done and are doing their best and most important work. He continues:

> Newnham has produced its Senior Wrangler, Girton its Senior Classic, and the yearly record of honors is one of which no man's college would need to be ashamed. But if women's colleges had produced no scholar of distinction, if they had achieved no single instance of academic success, we should still maintain that they had rendered an indispensable service to the nation. For they represent the one existing organized effort to educate women as responsible human beings. It seems a modest attempt, an unambitious programme. Nevertheless, it is new in an era nineteen centuries old, and is still quite strange to the majority of civilized mankind.

Time was when the essence of a girl's learning consisted in her being useful or ornamental, or both. Boys were taught to work for success; the majority of girls were forced by

GIRTON COLLEGE AT CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND

circumstances and education merely to court it. Not so very long ago mankind argued quite seriously that all was fair in love and war. Man has long since ceased to live exclusively by war; but woman continued to be restricted to love, to a life of rivalry with her own sex. That she is thus severely handicapped, and that her education should afford her opportunities for development which the wider sphere of a man's activities brings him, seems to have occurred to no one except the founders of the women's colleges.

Certain people are wont to decry the games that have become a conspicuous feature of the modern education of girls; and the girl who prefers hockey to cookery is disparaged. But there are lessons in self-reliance, endurance, discipline, and public spirit that can be learned better on the hockey field than in the kitchen. And it is precisely because England sets great store by these qualities that, in this writer's opinion, she has led the van in the higher education of women, although he seems ignorant of the American women's colleges.

WHAT THE WELLMAN ATLANTIC ATTEMPT HAS TAUGHT US

WHILE for the general public the attempt made by Mr. Walter Wellman to cross the Atlantic in his dirigible, the *America*, represents simply another failure in the field of aviation, those conversant with aeronautics regard it as a valuable experiment—doubtless the first of many such—contributing in no small degree to the ultimate solution of the problem of ocean aerial navigation. In the current issue of *Cassier's* Mr. Henry Harrison Suplee comments upon the lessons to be learned from the Wellman expedition, which he enumerates as follows:

First, it has been demonstrated beyond doubt that a dirigible is capable of sustaining itself and its burden in the air for a period of more than three days, while traveling a distance of more than a thousand miles.

In the second place, the Wellman experiment has shown the undesirability of maintaining any contact, through a trailer or equilibrator, with the surface of the water, such an attachment acting both as a transmitter of wave shocks and as a retarding brake.

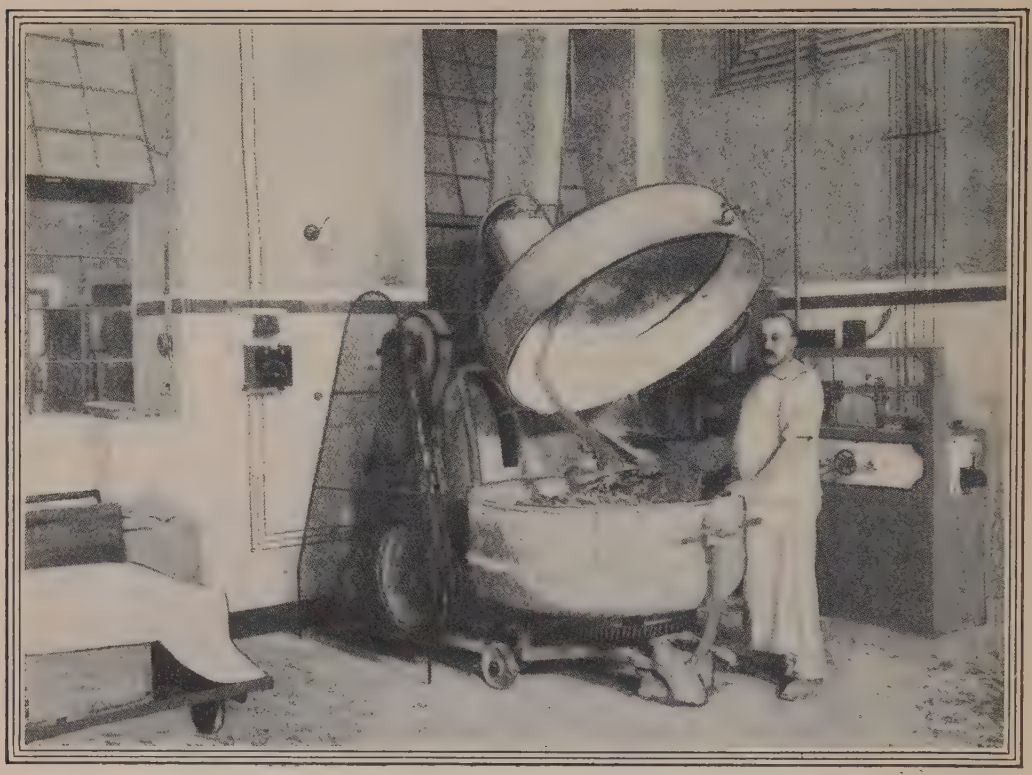
In the third place, the feeble influence of engines and propellers, as thus far applied, in comparison with the power of the wind acting upon the balloon, has demonstrated the necessity for greater engine power and propeller efficiency, if the term *dirigible* is to be considered to mean anything under conditions encountered in the Atlantic crossing.

The period during which the *America* remained in the air was equivalent to about one-third of the total time required for the passage across the Atlantic; and this fact alone shows that considerable progress has been made in gas-bag construction. It appears, however, that there was so much leakage that it is doubtful whether the balloon could have remained in the air longer than another day. Further improvement in balloon fabrics is therefore called for.

The trailer or equilibrator failed altogether of its intended object; and probably it will be found desirable to abandon the attempt to maintain connection with the water, and to navigate entirely in the upper stratum of the atmosphere.

It will always be the function of the motors and propellers to contend with whatever air-currents may be encountered. Consequently, power must be provided for emergencies rather than for steady action, and for vigorous spurts of moderately brief duration. This is one lesson of the experiment.

MR. WALTER WELLMAN (AT THE RIGHT) AND HIS ENGINEER, MR. VANIMAN, AT ATLANTIC CITY



KNEADING MACHINE IN THE BUDAPEST MUNICIPAL BAKERY

A CITY THAT RUNS A BAKERY

IF THE example of Budapest, the Hungarian capital, is largely followed, a good many bakers will wake up some fine morning and, like Othello, find their occupation gone. That city, according to an article in the *Twentieth Century*, has settled its bread problem in a manner that is sure to appeal to other municipalities. It should be remembered, however, that the Budapest bakers were themselves to blame for the action taken by the city authorities. We read:

> Thus the department of chemistry for the city of Budapest found at a trial baking that one pound of flour could be easily mixed with 200 per cent. of water and potato, without the lay consumer realizing the poor quality of the bread. . . . Hand in hand with the deterioration in food value of the bread was the steady increase in its price; while the dirty and unsanitary condition of many bakeries furnishing bread to the poorer sections of the city menaced the health of the people.

As the result of a vigorous campaign on the part of a few earnest workers for social reform, aided by the press, about a year ago there was established a municipal bakery in Budapest, which has proved an unqualified success. Two trained investigators have recently visited the bakery; and one of them, Mr. Adolph Smith, in an account written for the London *Lancet*, thus describes the conditions he found:

> Instead of half-naked men, toiling and sweating as they plunge their arms into the dough, here is magnificent kneading machinery. . . . Every employee each morning on entering the building has to go to a large room where he removes his clothing, which is placed in a locker. He then proceeds to the bath halls, which are fitted with hot and cold water, shower-baths, bath-tubs, and a plunge. After the bath the employee is supplied with pure white, clean clothing from the municipal bakery. The interior walls are painted a light tint, so that any dirt can be immediately seen; and they, like all other parts of the factory, are kept scrupulously clean. When baked, the bread is placed in specially constructed wagons for transportation to the city. The carts are filled with slides for bread trays, and the sides are canvas, to protect the bread from dust while allowing the air to pass through. Thus it will be seen that every care is taken that the bread shall be pure, clean, and nutritious.

As regards the cost of the undertaking, the city, in order that the bread might be as cheap as possible, did not seek a profit from

the bakery. The latter, it was decided, should be operated on the basis of (1) payment of running expenses; (2) payment of interest on the fund borrowed; and (3) the provision of a sinking fund wherewith to pay off the principal within fifty years. After all this had been done, it was found that the city could make and market a two-pound loaf at a cent less than the prevailing price for the inferior article. After the plant has been paid for, it will be possible to reduce the price of bread considerably further. At the present time the output of the bakery is about 100,000 pounds daily; but steps have been taken to increase this to 800,000 pounds a day. Such competition ought to raise the standards.

HAS CHINA A NAVAL PROGRAM?

EARLY this year Prince Tsai-tao, uncle to the infant emperor of China and one of the younger brothers of the Prince Regent, visited this country for the purpose of studying the American army system. He is the commander of the Imperial Body Guards, and occupies a post similar to that of the chief of the general staff in other countries. Another Chinese personage came to America two months ago, this time to inquire into our naval administration. This personage was Prince Tsai-hsun, Prince Tsai-tao's immediate elder brother, and one of the commandants of the Chinese Navy. Prince Tsai-hsun's American tour was a sequel to the European tour which he undertook last year, and the result of his investigations is to form the basis upon which China will organize her navy. His visit to the United States has already resulted in the order for two cruisers which he has placed in this country.

The fact that Prince Tsai-hsun also stopped in Japan to study the Mikado's Navy, has elicited much interesting comment from Tokio journals on the naval program of China. Mr. Aoyagi, professor of Chinese literature and institutions in Count Okuma's Waseda University, declares, in the *Shin Koron*, a Tokyo monthly, that financial difficulties confronting China's attempt to organize a navy are apparently insurmountable. The real financial strength of the Peking Government is, in his opinion, something of a mystery. So far as is known to outsiders, the national exchequer is in the most impecunious state. It has been persistently rumored that the late Dowager Empress put aside an immense sum of money, but there is, he says, no knowing whether the rumor is true or not. Further we are told:

> The immediate incentive for China's attempt to organize a navy was furnished by the unpleasant experience which her delegates had at the second peace conference at The Hague. On that occasion China, due to the fact that she had virtually no navy, was allowed no say on any matter relating to naval warfare, and the Chinese delegates, upon returning home, strongly urged the Court to take immediate steps towards the establishment of a navy, so that she might not be slighted at the council of powers. At present China has no independent board or department for her naval affairs, although Prince Tsai-hsun is called Minister of the Navy.

The *Yorodzu*, an enterprising Tokyo journal, publishes two informing articles from the pen of its Peking correspondent, giving details of China's naval program. The Peking Court, we are told, has recently decided to provide 18,000,000 taels (a tael is equivalent to 64 cents) for the founding of a navy. Of this sum, 5,000,000 taels have already been raised by curtailing the expenses of the various

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PRINCE TSAI-HSUN

(Younger brother of the Chinese Regent who recently visited the United States for the purpose of studying the American navy system)

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PRINCE TSAI-TAO
(Uncle of the Chinese Emperor, who has been studying the military systems of the western world)

departments of the Government; the remaining 13,000,000 taels are to be contributed by the provincial Governments. As to further details we are informed:

Of the 18,000,000 taels, 1,500,000 taels will be expended for the establishment of naval harbors, and the remaining 16,500,000 taels for the purchase of warships. Again, of the 1,500,000 taels provided for naval harbors, 500,000 taels have been appropriated for the current year, the remaining 1,000,000 taels being reserved for the next year. Besides the 18,000,000 taels, which the Chinese Government calls "extraordinary naval fund," 2,000,000 taels will be appropriated for "ordinary" naval expenses. It is the plan of the Peking Government to complete the organization of the navy in seven years, and an imperial edict has recently been issued defining the scope of the work to be executed in the first and second years. In the first year China expects (1) to organize a navy with whatever vessels she may possess at present, (2) to purchase several cruisers to be added to the Squadron of the North Sea and the Squadron of the South Sea, (3) to take steps towards the establishment of naval harbors, (4) to found naval schools in the four provinces of Kiangsu, Fukien, Chihli and Hupeh, and (5) to enlarge and improve the existing naval schools, docks and arsenals at Tientsin, Shanghai, Canton and Fukien. The programme for the second year includes the organization of torpedo flotillas, the completion of work on naval harbors, the inauguration of a naval department, the preparation of an independent budget for the navy, and the enlistment of naval soldiers in accordance with a universal system of conscription, such as is adopted for the army.

In these days when a battleship costs tens of millions of dollars, the paltry sum of 16,500,000 taels will not go a long way toward the establishment of an efficient navy, and it is safe to say that China's new navy, when organized, will mainly consist of the old warships which she possesses at present. It is, therefore, interesting to note the present naval strength of China as described by the *Yorodzu* correspondent. We are told that China has 12 warships and 16 torpedo-boats distributed among the four squadrons respectively called the "North Sea," the "South Sea," "Canton," and "Fukien." These are in a tolerably good condition and will be available in case of emergency. In addition to these are 3 warships which, with some little repair, can be put in commission, as well as 13 warships which can be utilized only for coast defense.

"POSTAL SAVINGS" IN AID OF AMERICAN ENTERPRISE

WITH OTHER NEWS OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

[This department, formerly "Finance and Business," will contain, as previously, comments on current financial events. In addition, it will furnish brief presentations of particularly important topics involving statistical research. This month, for instance, some of the most influential bankers have been asked to explain the meaning of "loans in excess of deposits." And figures have been collected from many sources to illustrate the astonishing non-participation of the American investor in the financing of American railroads.]

He Did Not Trust Banks

NEWSPAPER ITEM—"A masked man without the aid of a single accomplice stole between $8,000 and $10,000 this afternoon from the home of . . . , 91 years old, a wealthy farmer, living near Florence, N. J."

This old man had for years "refused to trust his money to banks." "I have got a safe strong enough to keep off robbers," he believed—until the robber came.

One cannot rest with extending neighborly sympathy at such a loss; it is so much more than a private affair. It is of the deepest public concern that a man should have been "in the habit of keeping as much as $25,000 in gold in his safe"; and that, as was natural, his housekeeper and his relatives should have followed his lead and hoarded their money too, instead of depositing it in bank. Those funds were idle; yet the country needed them at work.

Everybody knows one or two such elderly folks who have never recovered from their original and unfavorable opinion of banking, formed during the "wild-cat" currency days before the Civil War.

But not everybody realizes what an appalling army of Americans are hoarders. There were actually 35,000,000 people above the age of ten in this country, according to recent figures of the Treasury Department at Washington, who had not availed themselves of any banking facilities whatever.

How the Post Office Banks Will Help

THERE is plenty of use here and now for all hoarded money. One must appreciate just what the uses are to perceive what troubles of the nation will be relieved by the operation of the United States Postal Savings Bank system.

The latest reports have it that the banks will be doing business in forty-eight different post offices of the second class by the first of the year; and that they will be in operation throughout the entire country within six months more.

Sixty thousand new savings banks, as against only seventeen hundred at present! A place to save money, at two per cent interest, and with absolute safety, in every community from Maine to California—as against the few hundred savings banks only that are found in the eight or nine States where banking law and conduct are of highest grade.

One must find more than ten average Americans—perhaps twice as many—to discover one depositor in a regular savings bank. On the 11th of last month, Comptroller Murray announced that the increase of savings deposits during the year ended June 30 was enormous—$357,000,000, involving 300,000 additional deposits averaging $445.22, which was $24.97 more than the average of the year before.

Yet the entire savings in these banks—$4,070,400,000—consist of only 9,142,709 different deposits. There may not be half that many depositors; most of the banks are in large cities, where many customers are prudent folk, preferring to split their money between several different institutions for safety. Then there are the actual hoarders. The story has been told of one. Consider the 35,000,000 more. Never mind how little capital they average; any amount multiplied by thirty-five million is an enormous sum.

This princely fortune, idle, is as dangerous as an army of able-bodied citizens who refuse to work. Farther on, these columns will show how sorely the suspicion of banks cripples those necessary instruments of civilization at times like the present.

Moreover, the multiplied distrust fetters investment institutions. The hoarded money,

had it been deposited in the building and loan associations that abound in manufacturing districts, would have built thousands of homes for working and salaried people. Or, if it had been deposited in the "Trustee" or mutual savings banks in New York, New Jersey, the New England States and a few farther west, it would have marketed many of the bonds that mean new pavements and general improvements for prosperous communities, or new engines and better cars and facilities generally for progressive railroads.

Directly, the community loses just so much basis for credit, and just so many improvements. Indirectly, it loses even more. The ignorance feeds on itself. It leaves the vast majority of the nation unpracticed in the art of direct personal investment.

Savings and Investment—The Hen and the Egg

HOW tremendous and variegated an influence, nationally and internationally, the new Postal Savings Bank will wield, one can hardly realize without a little exercise in practical economics.

Investment is to savings as the hen is to the egg—it is purely academic to argue which comes or came first.

For instance, you deposit in a Postal Savings Bank. After a while you have $20 or a multiple thereof. You exchange your money for a $20 or $40 Government bond, paying 2½ per cent interest. You are attracted by the rate—½ per cent more than the bank itself pays and more than any other Government bond yields at present prices. Yet your security is equally absolute.

It is true that you could not have bought that bond unless you had first saved $20. Yet you could not have saved $20 unless some fellow-citizens had invested in stocks and bonds to build the railroad or the factory or other public or private organization for which, or by reason of which, you are able to work and earn money to be saved.

Then the United States Government itself would not enjoy the high credit which enables it to put all this machinery at your service—unless investors had been found to take up the three and one-half billion dollars of Civil War bonds and raise the Government's credit from a ten to a four per cent basis, only a generation back.

Indispensable to prosperity, therefore, is a savings institution that every citizen trusts—like a Government postal savings bank. Every great nation has one now except Germany. There flourish "municipal" savings banks, which are even more paternalistic than a Government bank, and which take the place of one.

Equally indispensable is investment education and opportunity; understanding by the citizen of what to do with his money after he has it saved, and availability to him of stocks and bonds that represent industries; preferably the important manufactures of what he eats and wears, of building material and implements and tools; more especially the railroads that carry these things to him.

Railroad Stocks and Bonds Not Owned by the Public

THIS department has been collecting some figures to demonstrate how much investing, or how little, the American does directly for himself or herself.

If there is one security that is considered good enough for anybody's money, poor as well as rich, it is the railroad: the artery of all traffic, swarming with freight in good times and bad, equally busy though one branch of industry rise and another fall.

American railroad stocks and bonds *are* good investments. They have been for fifteen years. Yet, of the seventeen and a half billion dollars now "outstanding," only *one dollar's worth out of four* cannot be accounted for in the holdings of financial institutions, great estates, and of foreigners.

Where do the plain American people come in?

Nearly *30 per cent* of the total is held abroad (this follows one of the most conservative of the accepted estimates).

Nearly *20 per cent* more is owned by railroads themselves. (This $3,500,000,000, as lately reported to the Inter-state Commerce Commission, represents duplication, as by one large company holding several small ones. It represents no personal investment at all.)

Half the $17,500,000,000 disposed of already!

About *6 per cent* is held by banks other than savings banks (the National Monetary Commission has just issued compilations bearing on this point).

About *4½ per cent* was owned, as long ago as 1907, by insurance companies:

Life	$668,262,896
Fire	113,702,893
Accident and Guarantee	15,756,249
	$797,722,038

Nearly *4 per cent* was stored, even three

years past, in the boxes of savings banks in only six States—New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Maine (this $614,648,723 amounted to a $100 bond for every depositor—but he didn't own it himself).

Here is some *65 per cent* accounted for—and not a single private investor yet.

What a Few Private Citizens Own

PERHAPS *10 per cent* of the $17,500,000,000 of stocks and bonds of American railroads can be ascribed to the holdings of certain private citizens and their estates, and the charities, hospitals, universities, museums and so forth which they have endowed.

But those private citizens represent nothing but themselves. They are in number only two or three hundred.

The Marshall Field, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Russell Sage and John S. Kennedy estates comprise nearly $250,000,000 by themselves. They consist mostly of railroad securities. The Harkness estate is probably worth more than $100,000,000. A great part of it is invested in railroads. The Jay Gould estate amounted to about $80,000,000; the Pratt estate was nearly as large. Railroad securities were favorites in both cases.

John D. Rockefeller's gifts of $160,000,000 to charity and education have consisted in large part of prime railroad bonds and stocks. Charitable institutions in Massachusetts alone own $15,000,000 in railroad securities. Harvard University reports nearly $7,000,000 in its endowment, and Yale almost half as much.

It is good practice for a number of lawyers, trust company officials, private secretaries and others, to manage these great estates and endowments. These few people learn a great deal about railroad affairs. The public at large, however, learns nothing.

Nor do the "ultimate consumers" get any voice in the conduct of the monopolies that affect them most. The only stockholders of the New Haven railroad down for more than 10,000 shares are the Pennsylvania and New York Central railroads, the American and Adams express companies, the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the Pratt estate. The estate of one old New York family, whose chief member lives in England, is the eighth largest owner of New Haven stock and the third largest of Delaware and Hudson.

Quite naturally these owners have a larger say in this, the only railroad in New England, than the many holders of ten or twenty shares. They are not only the big owners but they are the only owners who "club together" and make their voice heard.

Adding, then, this *10 per cent* of railroad stocks and bonds owned by a few hundred private individuals, to the *65 per cent* of foreign and "institutional" holdings,—one accounts for the *three-quarters* of railroad stocks and bonds that the public does not own.

True, as many as 315,000 different names have appeared as stockholders of the great American roads. The Pennsylvania alone has had 58,000. Not enough of them, however, are the people most affected by the railroads. And there should be ten to twenty times as many.

Something Bankers Don't Know

"WHY are you lending your own money as well as other people's?" was the question put last month, by a representative of this department, to some of the most experienced and influential bankers in America.

"Don't ask me," was a typical reply. "If I knew, I'd tell our own stockholders first."

Such frank admissions would seem more startling if it weren't such a well-known habit, with the city bankers of millions as well as the country bankers of thousands, to avoid theories as they would the devil. Working out obscure economics "isn't business."

Last month, however, the phenomenon had swollen too large to remain ignored. Some of the busiest, most hurried men in America were calculating probable answers to questions like these:

Why did nearly one-third of the four and a half billion dollars that the national banks had loaned, on September 1st, consist of their own money—the capital their stockholders had subscribed, and the surplus and profits said stockholders had become entitled to by the success of their businesses?

Or why, in the first week of November, should the New York City banks (national and State both, all in fact that report in the Clearing House statement) have loaned no less than $38,899,200 more than all their deposits put together? Not since the second week of January, 1908, had the excess run as high; and the figures at that date are hardly a fair comparison anyhow, because then they included millions of the Clearing House "loan certificates" that are called forth only in time of panic.

One sign doesn't make a true financial prophecy. Yet everyone admits that an ex-

cess of loans over deposits, recurring or continuing abnormally, can have only one interpretation—strain on capital.

During the last half of this year, these columns have treated again and again of bank loans. Month by month it has been hoped that the expansion of credit would be controlled. For when merchants and manufacturers keep on withdrawing from banks more than they and the rest of the community can put in, one or two things must happen: the borrowing must ease up, or the community must pay in the form of a business depression.

Loan History

A BANK with a heavy surplus can afford to use some of it in the accommodation of its business customers. It is true that the "capital and surplus" item in the combined statement of all American banks has grown tremendously in the last five years.

Yet loans exceeded deposits by 6.26 *per cent* on September 1st, as against only 2.38 per cent even at the high money strain on the same date of 1906.

Again: the trust companies in New York, a State where one-fifth the entire banking resources in the nation are found, have been obliged since 1908 to keep larger cash reserves than formerly. Less of their deposits, therefore, are available for lending purposes.

Thus, adding the trust company statements to the bank statement, one finds that on November 5 of this year the situation was turned around: Deposits actually exceeded loans by nearly $15,000,000.

Even here, however, the tremendous extent of recent borrowing is evident. Compare the shrinkage since the beginning of September, when deposits exceeded loans by no less than $225,504,400.

So all the allowances one can grant do not provide a way of escape from the puzzle in the bank figures.

Here is the actual history of the unwelcome and unaccustomed excess of loans over deposits. It appeared for the first time this season on October 1st—$14,200,000. Its increase to last month's record-breaking $38,899,200 has been gradual with each week's statement.

In 1909 the excess did not appear until October 30; by December 31st it had risen to $25,000,000. It relaxed in January, before the flood of money poured into the reserve cities as customarily. It cropped up again on March 12; it towered by April 30 to $27,000,000, but finally disappeared on July 23. That, incidentally, was about the low point in the stock market—which means that scores of millions of dollars were being released from loans on stocks and bonds and left free for other purposes.

Why should the item appear so much oftener in the past year than in the fifteen years preceding? Prior to 1909, one could find a loan excess reported only for a few months in 1905–06, and again in 1907; during the panic of 1903; during one or two weeks in the fall of 1902; and during the panic of 1893.

"Will it last?" To this question the bankers' answers were at last decided and unanimous—and negative. There is now a sucking of money from the financial centers by the prosperous farmers who have their heavy oat, hay and corn crops to care for; and this will disappear after "the turn of the year," so it is announced. So it is hoped, certainly.

Foreign Trade Unbalanced

TO hold up our heads among the nations, we must send valuable things abroad to the tune of more than forty million dollars a month, over and above the things we import. This is the "visible" balance of trade. It has set in favor of America every year but one since 1873.

During twenty years past, it has averaged $476,169,000 (this is not quite as much as the lowest estimate of our "invisible" debts—the interest and dividends, the freights on foreign steamships, the expenses of American tourists abroad, and so on).

Yet, during the first nine months of 1910 it actually averaged but little more than five million dollars a month!

Here are the imports and exports for the nine months ended with September of this year:

Total imports	$1,172,387,363
Total domestic exports	$1,193,321,512
Foreign merchandise exported	29,592,896
Total exports	$1,222,914,408

The October balance was a big one—$84,000,000 in favor of America. These are the latest figures, announced on the 15th of last month, just as this magazine went to press. The tide had turned. Yet only two months were left us in which to swell our credit by $365,000,000—or else deepen our debt to Europe.

SOME OF THE BOOKS OF 1910

A SUMMARY of the tendencies in book publishing at any one season of any particular year must necessarily be limited. It does, however, generally reflect certain book-publishing and book-reading tendencies which are more or less indicative of a permanent trend. It has been the custom of this REVIEW to give in its December number brief informational notes about the most representative and important serious books of the season. In the informational paragraphs that follow there will be noted an increasing tendency among the longer established publishing houses to increase the number of titles of works of biography and reminiscences and those devoted to travel and description. One of the most successful booksellers of New York recently remarked that the increasing interest in books of biography and memoirs is one of the striking signs of the times in the reading world.

THE LATE WILLIAM VAUGHN MOODY
(One of the most promising of the younger American poets, who died on October 17)

The year just about closing has been marked by the publication of an unusually large number of noteworthy historical, biographical, and descriptive works of the nature referred to above. In our January number we had something to say about Lieutenant Shackleton's book, "The Heart of the Antarctic." This had been brought out some weeks before, but it reached the public and the reviewers in the early days of 1910. Then came Dr. Sven Hedin's "Trans-Himalaya," Mr. A. Radclyffe Dugmore's "Camera Adventures in the African Wilds," Commander Peary's "North Pole," and Mr. Roosevelt's "African Game Trails." Among the notable biographies and volumes of memoirs and reminiscences which appeared during the year and were duly noted in these pages, were: "The Journals of Ralph Waldo Emerson," the lives of Richard Brinsley Sheridan and Edward Bulwer, the "Recollections" of George Cary Eggleston, and the regular standard biographies of Senator Orville H. Platt and Dr. Daniel Coit Gilman, the "Life and Letters" of Josiah Dwight Whitney, a new biography of Karl Marx, the "Intimate Life" of Alexander Hamilton, a biographical study of John Brown, a literary and biographical study of Molière, and "A Sailor's Log," by Admiral "Bob" Evans. Still another notable biography, which we noticed in these pages, was published in Spain and translated into English, the reminiscences of Captain-General Weyler. This month we mention an unusual number of important works of this character. It is indeed an unusual season that sees the publication of so many and such important books about people as the memoirs of Modjeska, of Rosa Bonheur, of Alexander H. Stephens, of Jane Addams, and of Elihu Vedder, as well as the scholarly and entertainingly written biographies of the late Leopold II., King of the Belgians, of Cecil Rhodes, of Edmund Clarence Stedman, of Grover Cleveland, of Thomas Edison, of Goldwin Smith, of "Fiona Macleod," and of "Lewis Carroll," and the "authorized" biography of Count Tolstoy.

The publication of several notable histories was continued during the year. These included the third volume of Dr. Jusserand's "Literary History of the English People," the seventh volume of John B. McMaster's "History of the People of the United States," and several volumes of that monumental work, "The Documentary History of American Industrial Society." Public announcement was also made of the publication of the eleventh edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, which was first issued in 1768. Among works of general reference we had several volumes of the "Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia" and the "Catholic Encyclopedia," and the last volume of Grove's "Dictionary of Music and Musicians." Interpretive historical studies were represented by Dr. Van Dyke's "Spirit of America" and Dr. Andrew D. White's "Seven Great Statesmen." Prof. Percival Lowell's study of the "Evolution of Worlds," Hudson Maxim's "Science of Poetry," and the first volume of Prof. Hugo de Vries' monumental work "The Mutation Theory" marked the progress of scientific research.

During the year just about to close we recorded the deaths of some of the choicest spirits of modern letters both in this country and abroad. There were names of men and women who were world personalities as well as writers. These losses of the year include "Mark Twain," Björnstjerne Björn-

son, William James, Julia Ward Howe, William Vaughn Moody, Goldwin Smith, and "O. Henry," besides others of less celebrity. *The Dial*, in many ways our most eminent and judicial literary periodical, in commenting on the fact that Mrs. Howe and Mr. Moody died on the same day (October 17), observes:

"They were just half a century apart, for the one was in her ninety-second year, and the other in his forty-second only. The one died after a life of the ripest achievement; the other was cruelly cut off, an "inheritor of unfulfilled renown," not indeed before his genius had been amply declared, but before he had accomplished more than a small part of what the world expected of him. The two lives offer tempting contrasts: woman and man, age and youth, East and West, past and present, . . . These two notable figures in our literature, one of them almost the sole remaining figure from the swiftly receding old century, the other the most important figure in our literature of the young new century."

The decennial election to the New York University "Hall of Fame," held in the middle of October, was a literary event of importance. The result was the choice of eleven new names, seven of which were of authors. We give them in the order of the number of votes received: Harriet Beecher Stowe, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Edgar Allan Poe, James Fenimore Cooper, William Cullen Bryant, George Bancroft and John Lothrop Motley,

While the American reading public in the year 1910 is not, apparently, very much interested in poetry or in collections of verse, the publishers seem to find it advisable—and presumably to a certain extent profitable—to bring out a number of works devoted to poetry and the poetic principle, as well as some collections of verse and some dramas in poetic form. On another page we note the more important of these.

The advance guard of Christmas books for little people is very attractive this year. We devote several pages this month to telling about the best of these "juveniles."

MEMOIRS, BIOGRAPHY, AND RECOLLECTIONS

In the broad field of biography, autobiography, and reminiscence, this year's increment to the existing stock of printed books is considerable. To instance only a few of the more noteworthy publications of this class during 1910, the journals of Ralph Waldo Emerson, the biographies of John Brown, Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, and Prof. Josiah D. Whitney, the "Recollections" of George Cary Eggleston, and Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton's "Intimate Life of Alexander Hamilton" have been noticed in earlier numbers of this REVIEW. During the past month ten or twelve important biographical works have come from the press and the year's record is not yet complete. Among these latest accessions "The Life and Letters of Edmund Clarence Stedman,"[1] by his niece, Laura Stedman, is a distinct and valuable contribution to the literary history of the past fifty years. Not only was Mr. Stedman himself a poet of distinction, but his acquaintance with the American writers of his time was of wide range and in many instances was of long duration. His "Life and Letters," therefore, has a peculiar interest in view of the fact that at the time of his death, two years ago, he was almost the sole survivor of a group of writers who had virtually dominated American letters for more than a generation. Having a place in that group,—and so secure a place as Stedman had,—his correspondence with fellow writers could not fail to be interesting. This is not to say that the whole interest of the two volumes lies in the letters to and from others; for Stedman's personality was in itself interesting and the account of his career as war correspondent, struggling writer, and Wall Street stock broker yields material for half a dozen novels. The "Life," even without the "Letters," would have made a fascinating story, but with them we have a book of genuine and permanent value, without which the recorded history of American literature, as respects the nineteenth century, would have been incomplete.

A career without a parallel was that of the late Goldwin Smith. An English scholar and publicist transferred at middle life from Oxford's classic halls to the strange environment of an American college very new and very crude in its newness, he saw as clearly as any of his colleagues the possibilities of the situation and joined with enthusiasm in the efforts that built up at Ithaca on the foundation laid by Ezra Cornell and Andrew D. White an institution truly deserving to be called a university. Goldwin Smith was anything but insular in his thinking, as was clearly shown by his writings on international topics, and is still further demonstrated by the volume of "Reminiscences"[2] just published. In the later years of his life he was a resident of Canada and wrote with much force on Canadian public affairs,—not always with the approbation of the Canadians themselves. His recollections of an English boyhood in the '20's and '30's of the past century, his association at Oxford with great names in English letters and statesmanship, and his later adventurings in America,—all related in an easy, charming style,—make an unusually fascinating and instructive personal narrative.

The late Richard Watson Gilder's posthumous volume, entitled "Grover Cleveland: A Record of Friendship,"[3] was written with the modest purpose of adding a few intimate touches to the portrait of Mr. Cleveland and with the hope that these touches would help toward the rounding-out of that portrait. None of Mr. Cleveland's friends could have written more authoritatively of the last twenty-five years of his life than has Mr. Gilder. For much of that time the two men were in daily companionship, and during both of Mr. Cleveland's administrations they were in constant correspondence. The picture of Mr. Cleveland's personality that is here presented is the more welcome because there is little attempt to treat systematically or exhaustively of the subject's public career. The book is strictly a story of personal friendship, and the fact that its subject twice served as President of the United States seems to have influenced the author very slightly, if at all, in his manner of telling the story. Nevertheless, among the sidelights which are thrown on various phases of Mr. Cleveland's statesmanship there are not a few suggestive revelations of his attitude toward public men and affairs. The book is based upon articles published last year in the *Century Magazine*, and the letters of Mr. Cleveland are published with the permission of the executors of the estate.

[1] Life and Letters of Edmund Clarence Stedman. By Laura Stedman. Moffat, Yard & Co. 2 vols., ill. $7.50.

[2] Reminiscences of Goldwin Smith. Edited by Arnold Haultain. Macmillan. 480 pp., ill.

[3] Grover Cleveland: A Record of Friendship. By Richard Watson Gilder. Century. 270 pp., ill. $1.80.

MR. AND MRS. CLEVELAND AND COMMODORE BENEDICT ON THE STEAM-YACHT "ONEIDA"

(From "Grover Cleveland: a Record of Friendship," by Richard Watson Gilder)

The Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, Alexander H. Stephens, who died many years ago, left a diary kept by himself while a prisoner at Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor, after the surrender of Lee in 1865. This document, edited by Myrta Lockett Avary and prefaced by a biographical study of Stephens, has just been published.[1] It is really more than a record of prison life, since it contains many recollections and reflections concerning public men with whom Stephens had been in contact both before and during the Civil War. Mr. Stephens gives with especial fullness his views of Jefferson Davis and Abraham Lincoln and their administrations. He discusses points of policy on which he differed with Davis and frankly states what he believes to have been the cause of the collapse of the Confederacy. Even more interesting are his comments on the personality of Lincoln, with whom he had been intimately associated while member of Congress in the '40's. In some respects Mr. Stephens occupied a wholly different position from that held by his colleagues in the Confederate government, and this revelation of his political beliefs, made with no thought of publication, not only has great historical importance but discloses a most interesting personality.

"Twenty Years at Hull House"[2] is the title of the autobiography of Miss Jane Addams which has just come from the Macmillan press. We hesitate to characterize this book as an autobiography, for it was the author's evident purpose to describe the growth of an institution rather than to relate the incidents of her own life. And yet the career of Miss Addams and the history of Hull House are inseparable; one cannot be understood without some comprehension of the other. Surveying the field of social endeavor now occupied by Hull House in Chicago, it is difficult to realize that so much could have been achieved in the space of twenty years. Not only is the social settlement "plant" of Hull House the greatest of its kind in the world, but the position of leadership in social reform taken many years ago by its founder has been steadily maintained, and there is now probably no institution in America of its class which has as equal influence in the community at large. The story of the beginnings of this remarkable undertaking, the problems that were faced and conquered in the early days, the unsuspected resources that were developed among the crowded city population of foreign birth, and the efforts continuously made for the betterment of labor legislation in the State of Illinois, are all set forth with simplicity and directness. On the whole, it is a wonderful record of accomplishment, full of suggestion to social reformers the world over.

Unconventionality in autobiography could hardly go farther than it has in "The Digressions of

[1] Recollections of Alexander H. Stephens. Edited by Myrta Lockett Avary. Doubleday, Page & Co. 572 pp., por. $2.50.

[2] Twenty Years at Hull House. By Jane Addams. Macmillan. 480 pp., ill. $2.50.

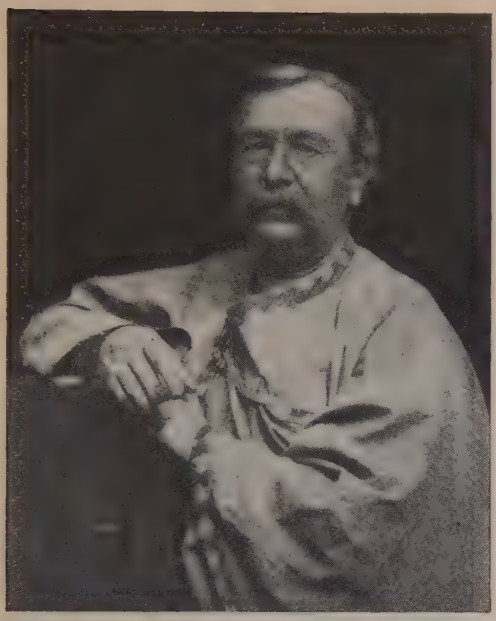
V."[1] By this curious title Elihu Vedder, the artist, wishes his book of recollections of sixty years to be known to the reading public. "V" frankly declares that the book was written for his own fun and that of his friends, and in truth it contains few serious paragraphs. Yet the author's career of ups and downs in the artistic life and his many noteworthy friendships with men of his own and other professions are in themselves full of interest, and the value is not wholly lost in the manner of the telling. Mr. Vedder's own sketches and paintings have been lavishly used in the illustration of his book, which is an admirable specimen of the printer's art.

A good many magazine articles and a few books have been written about Thomas A. Edison, but the first complete, authentic, and authorized record of Mr. Edison's life and inventions[2] has just been completed by Frank Lewis Dyer, general counsel of the Edison Laboratory, and Thomas C. Martin, ex-president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. In the two-volume biography now published with Mr. Edison's consent we find the work of this great inventor up to the present time as fully described as is possible within the necessary space limitations. Edison's personality has always appealed to the popular imagination in a distinctive way. He has been known for many years as "the American wizard," and so great has been the faith of his countrymen in his marvelous inventive genius that doubtless more has been expected of him than could reasonably be demanded of human intelligence. But the story of his actual achievements is sufficiently wonderful, and among these achievements must be reckoned many things which within the past twenty years have become commonplaces in this country,—for example, the electric light, the phonograph, and various other applications of electricity. The second volume of this work gives an insight into Edison's methods, the organization of his laboratory, and the application of commercial system in his work. It is important that the work of the greatest American inventor should be summarized thus carefully during his lifetime, while the facts are obtainable and verification possible.

[1] The Digressions of V. By Elihu Vedder. Houghton Mifflin Company. 521 pp., ill. $6.
[2] Edison: His Life and Inventions. By Frank L. Dyer and Thomas C. Martin. Harpers. 2 vols., 989 pp., ill. $4.

MISS JANE ADDAMS, AUTHOR OF "TWENTY YEARS AT HULL HOUSE"

(From *The American Magazine*, in which portions of the book have recently appeared)



ELIHU VEDDER, WHOSE REMINISCENCES, ENTITLED "THE DIGRESSIONS OF V," HAVE JUST BEEN PUBLISHED

In the series of "Biographies of Leading Americans," a volume devoted to "Leading American Men of Science"[1] has just appeared. This volume, edited by President Jordan, of Stanford University, deals with the careers of seventeen men, from Count Rumford, of the eighteenth century, to Dr. William K. Brooks, of Johns Hopkins University, who died only two years ago at the age of sixty. The lay reader will note in passing that the lives of the earlier scientists are better known to the public than are those of more recent time. Several of them, like Louis Agassiz, had careers more or less picturesque in detail, but in the case of the majority, as Dr. Jordan remarks, the lives of these men were uneventful. Many of them were great teachers as well as skilled investigators. There were not many geniuses among them. The late Dr. Henry A. Rowland, of Johns Hopkins, whose career is described by President Remsen, was popularly accredited to that class.

Americans will always remember Mme. Modjeska with an affectionate regard for her personality as well as an admiration for her art. Somehow the warm-hearted, impulsive Polish actress seemed to belong to the national history of the country in which she achieved so many of her artistic triumphs. We have had occasion from time to time in these pages to refer to the American career of Mme. Modjeska and to the interesting farm experiment which she and her husband conducted in California during the later years of her life. Helena Modjeska belonged indisputably in the highest rank of dramatic artists of the past half-century. Her career in Europe and America was varied, and her experiences and reminiscences as given in her "Memories and Impressions,"[2] which have just appeared in book form, recall the names of most of the interesting personalities of the European and American stage for fifty years back. Modjeska was an ardent patriot, and her unquenchable love for her native Poland shines out from every page of her reminiscences. She has divided her life story—which was finished just before her death last year—into three general parts: Childhood and Youth, Poland, and The New World. The early influences that surrounded her, the friends she made all over the world, the romance of her native Poland, the beauty of her California estate, her varied good and bad fortunes, her courage and her personal charm, all may be read in the book. The volume is very handsomely bound and copiously illustrated. The publishers have added to her own words the oration pronounced by Michael Tarasiewicz at the funeral services when her remains reached Cracow, Austrian Poland, in July last.

In the volume of "Reminiscences of Rosa Bonheur,"[3] which has been edited by Theodore Stanton with many illustrations, a lively and colorful account is given of the career of that most interesting of women artists of the nineteenth century. The editor has wisely refrained from extensive comment

[1] Leading American Men of Science. Edited by David Starr Jordan. Holt. 471 pp., ill. $1.75.

[2] Memories and Impressions of Helena Modjeska. Macmillan. 571 pp., ill. $4.

[3] Reminiscences of Rosa Bonheur. Edited by Theodore Stanton. Appletons. 413 pp., ill. $3.

ILLUSTRATION FROM "EDISON: HIS LIFE AND INVENTIONS"

(This photograph of Mr. Edison was taken at the close of five days and nights of continued work in perfecting the early wax-cylinder type of phonograph, June 16, 1888)

or interpretation of his own. The rich supply of material offered by the artist's correspondence and her own writings is permitted to tell its own story. Letters, sayings, opinions, incidents, and other memorabilia are strung together skilfully, the whole making an excellent sympathetic picture of the artist. A number of her most famous paintings are reproduced with descriptive annotations. In fact, the volume bears out the editor's modest claim that every bit of available information concerning Rosa Bonheur has been drawn upon and used in some way in this vivid and entertaining biography.

We have at last the authorized biography of Tolstoy. Mr. Aylmer Maude, who has lived in Russia for more than twenty years and known the great philosopher-author intimately for half that period, frankly states his reason for preparing the two-volume biography which has just appeared under the title "The Life of Tolstoy"[1] in these words: "So many of us are interested in Tolstoy and so few seem to understand him." Mr. Maude and his wife have translated, to the delight of the book-loving world, a number of the great Russian's works, and a decade ago they participated in the unsuccessful Tolstoy colony about which so much has been written. Mr. Maude also went to Canada at Tolstoy's wish to make arrangements for the Doukhobor migration, of which he later wrote the history. This present work is sympathetically and understandingly written. A first reading indicates, further, that it is impartial. Mr. Maude

ROSA BONHEUR AT SEVENTY-TWO
(From the painting by Consuélo Fould, Marquise de Grasse)

announces in his preface that the book has been carefully revised by the Countess Tolstoy. The two volumes are illustrated, mostly with portraits, some of them new to American readers. There is

[1] The Life of Tolstoy. By Aylmer Maude. Dodd, Mead & Co. 1152 pp., ill. $6.

HELENA MODJESKA
(As she appeared in New York "off the stage" in 1900)

also an appendix containing a chronology of Tolstoy's life, a list of his writings, and a bibliography of works about him.

The first volume of an ambitious extensive "Life of Benjamin Disraeli,"[2] by William F. Monypenny, has just been issued by the Macmillans. The period between 1804 and 1837 is covered in this volume, which is made up largely of letters, papers and documents. There are a number of interesting portraits and other illustrations. The publishers do not announce how many other volumes there are to be of this work or when the succeeding volumes will appear.

"The Luther of Anatomy" is the honorable title long ago bestowed on Andreas Vesalius, of Brussels, by Mr. Henry Morley, the English essayist. Vesalius lived in the sixteenth century, when the science of anatomy shared with religion the need of radical reforms. How he revolutionized the physiological teachings and the surgical practice of his day, made many new discoveries, and overthrew many ancient superstitions, is well told by Dr. James Moores Ball in a beautifully printed and illustrated volume issued from the Medical Science Press of St. Louis.[3] This is a truly *de luxe* book, printed on heavy Normandy vellum, with deckle edges and in quarto size.

What may be properly called the authorized biography of Cecil Rhodes has at last appeared. It is a work in two volumes under the full title "The Life and Times of the Right Honorable Cecil

[2] Life of Benjamin Disraeli. By William F. Monypenny. Macmillan. 400 pp. $3.

[3] Andrew Vesalius: The Reformer of Anatomy. By James Moores Ball, M.D. St. Louis: Medical Science Press. 149 pp., ill. $5.

John Rhodes,"[1] and has been written by Hon. Sir Lewis Michell, a member of the Executive Council of Cape Colony. Sir Lewis Michell is one of the chief executors and trustees of the Rhodes estate, appointed by the will of the late statesman, and he has had access to all the private and official papers of Mr. Rhodes. The biography, which is written in the deliberate, judicial style of a high-class English review, attempts to give a dispassionate judgment on Rhodes, and to portray the real man as he appeared to his personal friends and to his political opponents. The biographer, who dedicates the work to "all who love the British Empire," maintains that Cecil Rhodes was a great man, "great even in his faults, with a passionate belief and pride in the character and destiny of his country to lead the van of civilization, and with a robust determination to do something in his time and prime for the Anglo-Saxon race and for the betterment of humanity." There are a number of illustrations and some valuable notes in the appendix, including the text of the charter of incorporation of the British South Africa Company.

A little over sixteen years ago there appeared in England a story entitled "Pharais," which was described in the preface as "written deeply in the Celtic spirit and from the Celtic standpoint." The name appended to this was that of a woman, "Fiona Macleod." This work received unstinted praise from the critics for its literary form and the haunting poetry of the ideas set forth in it. During the decade following, eight or ten other volumes appeared signed by the same author, whose actual identity was not revealed. Then it became known that the author was William Sharp, the English critic and writer of poetic prose, whose championship for the revival of Celtic literature was well known. "Sometimes," he wrote in a letter quoted in his memoirs, which have just been published under the editorship of his widow, "I am tempted to believe I am half a woman, and so far saved as I am by the hazard of chance from what a woman can be made to suffer if one let the light of the common day illuminate the avenues and vistas of her heart." The life and longings of this man, whose every instinct was literary, are set forth in his letters and from jottings in his notebook and compiled in consecutive form with rare discrimination by Elizabeth A. Sharp. These memoirs make one of the noteworthy biographical works of the season.[2] The same publisher who brings out the memoirs (Duffield) also publishes a uniform edition of "The Writings of Fiona Macleod," edited by Mrs. Sharp. Four volumes, with illustrations have already come from the press.

Leopold II., the late king of the Belgians, shared with the deposed Abdul Hamid of Turkey and the execrated Nicholas I. of Russia the unenviable distinction of being execrated by most of mankind. His private life and his reported greed in international matters aroused the indignation of the world to such an extent that it is hard for even the average well-informed reader to realize that he was none the less one of the most intelligent and clever rulers of contemporary Europe. A calm, frank, and comprehensive biography of the late Belgian monarch has been written by Dr. Angelo S. Rappoport, author of "The Curse of the Romanoffs." In this volume, which is entitled "Leopold II., King of the Belgians,"[3] Dr. Rappoport traces the career of his subject literally from birth to death and gives us also some interesting sidelights upon the character of the present Belgian ruler. He admits, in closing, that the late king was a rascal. "He was, however, a clever rascal, and Belgium was happier under his rule than many another country under the rule of an honest dullard or hypocritical rogue."

An entertaining, chatty biography of Lewis Carroll[4] has been written by Miss Belle Moses, whose life story of Louisa May Alcott appeared a year or so ago. While in reality we learn more from this book about how the famous author of "Alice in Wonderland" wrote his books than about his personality, nevertheless frequent charming glimpses of his fascinating personality are afforded. The style is simple and direct. The biography is aptly characterized by one reviewer as showing a great deal of "legitimate imaginative sympathy."

It is a task well worth doing—and, moreover, very well done—that Mary Roberts Bangs has accomplished in her story of "Jeanne d'Arc: The Maid of France."[5] There is none of the historical, ecclesiastical, or national controversy so usually associated with the "Maid's" life in this book. It is a simple, direct story of her life. There is a frontispiece in color.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

A trip through the Hartz Mountains, following the footsteps of Heine, has been described very charmingly by Mr. Henry James Forman. The title of the volume, "In the Footprints of Heine,"[6] would indicate a literary pilgrimage. However, although Mr. Forman's *Hartzreise* was made according to Heine's program, the poet's trip served him more as a tourist guide than as a poetical inspiration. There is a mingled flavor of life and letters about the description that lingers very pleasantly in the memory. Frequent quotations from Heine, Goethe, and other German poets seem to come spontaneously to the writer's mind and add to the charm of the volume. There is, moreover, a certain boyish directness and enthusiasm about the account of the trip that is seductive enough to make the reader wish that he himself might make the same journey. There are some very appropriate illustrations.

To all cultured people, whether devout or not, Palestine has always been and probably always will remain the Holy Land. It would seem, therefore, that there were no limit to the number of descriptive works of this region that the general public will buy and read. Robert Hichens and Jules Guérin have collaborated in a very sumptuous work on the Holy Land,[7] Mr. Hichens writing the sympathetic interpretive text and M. Guerin supplying the striking illustrations. Most of these are based on photographs taken by one of the collaborators. There are forty-two half-tones, most of them in color.

[1] The Life of the Honorable Cecil John Rhodes. By Sir Lewis Michell. Mitchell Kennerley. 2 vols., 688 pp., ill. $7.50.

[2] William Sharp: A Memoir. By Elizabeth A. Sharp. Duffield & Co. 433 pp., ill. $3.

[3] Leopold II., King of the Belgians. By Angelo S. Rappoport. Sturgis & Walton Company. 285 pp., ill. $3.

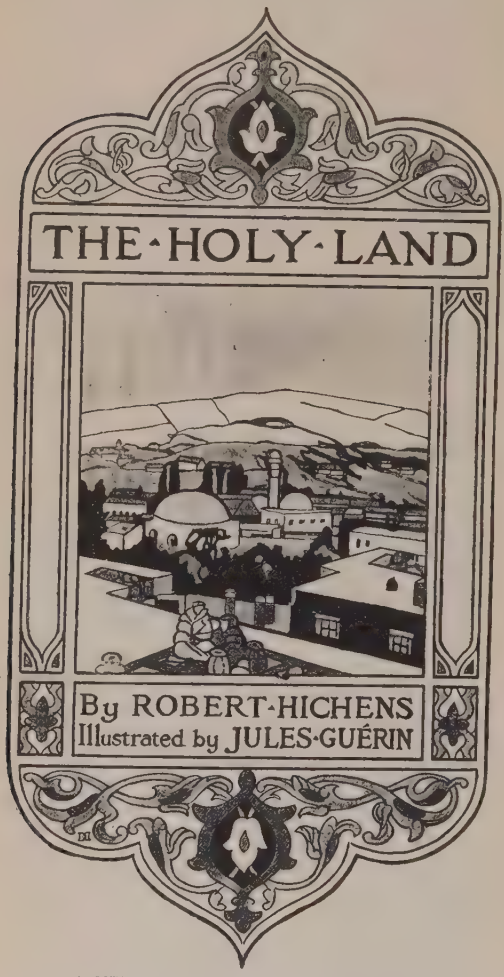
[4] Lewis Carroll. By Belle Moses. Appletons. 296 pp., por. $1.25.

[5] Jeanne d'Arc: The Maid of France. By Mary Rogers Bangs. Houghton Mifflin Company. 351 pp., ill. $1.25.

[6] In the Footprints of Heine. By Henry James Forman. Houghton Mifflin Company. 256 pp., ill. $2.

[7] The Holy Land. By Robert Hichens. Century. 302 pp., ill. $6.

It will come as a new claim to most readers of historical works that destiny has laid upon the Servian people "a trusteeship as guardians of the chief strategic position in the Balkan peninsula and keepers of the great gateway between Europe and the Orient." It did not need, however, so ambitious a claim to make interesting and valuable the scholarly two-volume work on "The Servian People"[1] which has recently been brought out by



A NEW VOLUME ON THE HOLY LAND
(The cover design of the recently published book by Robert Hichens and Jules Guérin)

Prince Lazarovich-Hrebelianovich, with the collaboration of his wife. The dignity and importance implied in the words which we have quoted from the preface to this work indicate the patriotic fervor of the author, who has taken for his subtitle: "Their Past Glory and Their Destiny." The two volumes are copiously illustrated.

A strain of quaint humor and delicate satire relieves "The Caravaners,"[2] by Elizabeth of German Garden fame, from a sameness that might

[1] The Servian People. By Prince and Princess Lazarovich-Hrebelianovich. Scribners. 2 vols., 1161 pp., ill. $5.

[2] The Caravaners. By M. A. Arnim. Doubleday, Page & Co. 389 pp., ill. $1.50.

HENRY JAMES FORMAN ON HIS "HARTZREISE"
(Mr. Forman's new book of travel, "In the Footprints of Heine," is noticed on preceding page)

easily become monotonous. The volume records the interesting experiences and adventures of a stupid, egotistical German baron—one Otto Ottringel—and his pretty young wife, in company with a party of Anglicized cousins and their English friends, caravaning gypsy-fashion through the highroads of Kent and Sussex. The description of the pains and pleasures of civilized nomadic life is excellent and the dialogue crisp and amusing. As a study in contrasting national types of individuals, "Caravaners" carries a secondary interest quite apart from its intention as fiction.

TALES, HISTORIC AND LEGENDARY

In a new book of myths and legends ("Hero-Myths and Legends of the British Race"[3]), Mr. M. I. Ebbutt has endeavored to find and "represent the ideal hero as the mind of early Britain imagined him, together with the study of the characteristics which made this or that particular person, mythical or legendary, a hero to the century which sang or wrote about him." This collection,

[3] Hero-Myths and Legends of the British Race. By M. I. Ebbutt. Crowell & Co. 375 pp., ill. $2.

illustrated with sixty-four full-page pictures, includes tales about the heroic figure of British history, from Beowulf to Hereward the Wake.

A book on heroes by Jacob Riis is sure to be interesting. Mr. Riis' simple, direct, smooth style is the most excellent of mediums for the expression of the workings of his clear, direct, and enthusiastic mind. In "Hero Tales of the Far North"[1] he has given us a collection of stories of the famous names throughout many centuries in the three northern kingdoms: Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. In this illustrated volume it is interesting to note the fact that Mr. Riis has not only considered the doers of thrilling deeds of warfare on land and sea, but those who have achieved the not less important victories of peace "over ignorance, disease, and the unkinder moods of Nature herself."

It is almost an ideal combination of writer and illustrator that is given to us in the series of books of legend and story which Mr. Howard Pyle has been bringing out through the press of the Scribners. "The Story of the Grail and the Passing of Arthur"[2] is the latest of these volumes, excellently printed with large and appealing illustrations. The descriptive style seems to fittingly reflect the spirit of the time and the dignity of the legends.

ALFTRUDA, THE WARD OF THE KING OF NORTHUMBRIA, WHOM HEREWARD RESCUED FROM THE BEAR
(An illustration from "Hero-Myths and Legends of the British Race," by M. I. Ebbutt)

Sir Galahad of the Grail

SIR GALAHAD ON HIS TRAVELS
(One of the illustrations from Howard Pyle's "Story of the Grail and the Passing of Arthur")

LITERATURE, ART, AND THE DRAMA

That literature by writers native to that section of our country which is rather indefinitely referred to as "the South" has been, until quite recently, "handicapped through a deplorable lack of any discriminating standards by which to judge it," is the theme upon which Mr. Montrose J. Moses has written a useful, comprehensive, and moderately phrased volume which he has entitled: "The Literature of the South."[3] Mr. Moses, himself a native of Alabama and enthusiastically loyal to the section of his birth, judicially observes in his "Foreword" that "while there is a distinctive literature of the South, there is and has been much literary activity in the South which has contributed little or nothing to the sectional development." It is of the literature that mirrors the distinct type evolved by the social forces distinctively Southern that he writes. The book is separated into divisions coinciding with various periods—the Colonial, the Revolutionary, the Ante-Bellum, the Civil War period, and the New South. From Captain John Smith to the present-day authors, the course of the literary expression of our Southern life is followed. The volume is illustrated, the frontispiece being a portrait of Sidney Lanier.

"The Old Virginia Gentleman"[4] is the title of a volume of sketches by George W. Bagby, a Virginian whose writings have considerably outlived their author. In an introduction to the volume, Mr. Thomas Nelson Page writes appreciatively of

[1] Hero Tales of the Far North. By Jacob A. Riis. Macmillan. 328 pp., ill. $1.35.

[2] The Story of the Grail and the Passing of Arthur. By Howard Pyle. Scribners. 259 pp., ill. $2.50.

[3] The Literature of the South. By Montrose J. Moses. Crowell & Co. 511 pp., ill. $2.50.

[4] The Old Virginia Gentleman and Other Sketches. By George W. Bagby. Scribners. 312 pp., por. $1.50.

Bagby's contributions to our literature and notably of his faithful pictures of the ante-bellum life in tidewater and southern Virginia. This somewhat belated recognition of Bagby's delightful essays will be noted with pleasure, we are sure, by all loyal Virginians.

HANS EGEDE, THE DANISH MISSIONARY TO ICELAND
(Reproduced from "Hero Tales of the Far North," by Jacob Riis, noticed on preceding page)

A discussion of Spanish painting,[1] by Charles H. Caffin, considers the subject from the historical, biographical, and critical points of view. Mr. Caffin has a suggestive and entertaining style. He shows in this book how the characteristics of Spanish painting were scholarly, a product of the genius of the race affected by local conditions. He regards the painting of Philip IV., now in the National Gallery at Madrid (which we reproduce here), as one of the most characteristic and effective of the portraits by Velasquez.

"The Qualities of Men,"[2] by Joseph Jastrow, professor in the University of Wisconsin, is a thoughtful contribution to the literature of optimism. The material of the essay, as stated by the author, has borne the test of use as a commencement address and as a lecture at Columbia University. The nine chapters, written from the viewpoint of the trained psychologist, are analytical of the qualities of men and their values in "growth, education, and vocation." Their conclusions give great encouragement to those who feel themselves handicapped by birth or by insufficient education and go to show that we have as yet touched only the borderland of the possibilities of human development and the attainment of creative power. Mr. Jastrow's style is lucid and entirely free from obscure technical verbiage.

A majority of the noteworthy addresses, essays, and magazine articles nowadays eventually get into type between covers. In this more permanent form we have received a number of little volumes of stimulating and well-written essays on ideas, issues, and principles that are receiving earnest consideration by thoughtful Americans. These include: "The Durable Satisfactions of Life," by Charles W. Eliot (Crowell); "The Love of Books and Reading," by Oscar Kuhns (Holt); "How to Judge a Book," by Edwin L. Shuman (Houghton, Mifflin); "The New Laokoön" (an essay on the confusion of the arts), by Irving Babbott (Houghton, Mifflin); "Little Problems of Married Life," by William George Jordan (Revell); "The Confession of a Rebellious Wife," anonymous (Small, Maynard); "Making Life Worth While," by Herbert Wescott Fisher (Doubleday, Page); "Old People," by Harriet E. Paine (Houghton, Mifflin).

Among the publications worthy of attention on the part of the lover of poetry that have appeared during the past few weeks, we note the following: "The Song Lore of Ireland," by Redfern Mason (Wessels & Bissell); "The Poems of Oliver Goldsmith," illustrated, with a biographical and critical introduction by Horatio Sheafe Krans (Putnam); "The Poetic New World," compiled by Lucy H. Humphrey (Holt); "The Gold-Gated West," by Samuel L. Simpson (Lippincott); "In Various Moods," by Irving Bacheller (Harpers); "The Closed Book," by Leolyn Louise Everett (Wessels & Bissell); "Rhymes of Homes," by Burges Johnson (Crowell); "Songs of Cheer," by John Kendrick Bangs (Sherman, French & Co.); "Derby Day in the Yukon," by Yukon Bill (George H. Doran Company); "The Song of the Stone Wall," with a portrait frontispiece, by Helen Keller (Century); "Sonnets to a Lover," by Myrtle Reed (Putnam); "Song-Surf," by Cale Young Rice (Doubleday, Page); "The Town Down the River," by Edwin Arlington Robinson (Scribners); "The Dream-Road," by William D. Goold (Sherman,

PHILIP IV, BY VELASQUEZ
(This painting is in the National Gallery, in Madrid. It is reproduced here from "The Story of Spanish Painting," by Charles N. Caffin)

[1] The Story of Spanish Painting. By Charles H. Caffin. Century. 203 pp., ill. $1.20.
[2] The Qualities of Men. By Joseph Jastrow. Houghton, Mifflin Company. 183 pp. $1.

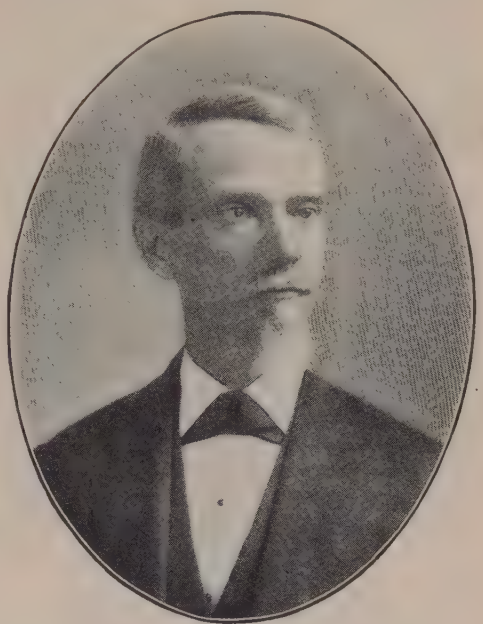
French); "The Iron Muse," by John Curtis Underwood (Putnam); "Darius Green and His Flying Machine," by John T. Trowbridge, illustrated (Houghton, Mifflin); "Poems," by Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer (Macmillan); "The Earth Cry," by Theodosia Garrison (Mitchell Kennerley); "A Manual of Spiritual Fortification," by Louise Collier Willcox (Harpers); "Bonbons," by F. P. Savinien (Broadway Publishing Company); "Women's Eyes," translated from the Sanskrit by Prof. Arthur William Ryder (Robertson, San Francisco); "Morituri," by Hermann Sudermann, translated by Archibald Alexander (Scribners); "Sigurd," by Arthur Peterson (Jacobs & Co.); "The Nigger," by Edward Sheldon (Macmillan); "The Little Singer and Other Verses," by Emily Sargent Lewis (Lippincott); "Holiday Plays," by Marguerite Merington (Duffield), and "Pansies and Rosemary," by Eben E. Rexford (Lippincott).

A play, strikingly entitled "Justice,"[1] by John Galsworthy, has during the past few months so impressed the British Home Secretary that he has ordered an investigation of prisons throughout the country, and a thorough reform of the British penal system is impending. "Justice" is a tragedy in four acts. The story centers around the unsuccessful effort of one of the most learned of British lawyers to secure the acquittal of a weakling lad who has "raised" a check. The counsel, in a savagely impressive appeal, recites all the evil that will come to the young man from his incarceration in a prison cell. His plea is an indictment of the British penal system. Sentence, however, is imposed and the "illogical wooden uniformity" of the criminal law is further exposed in the sentence as delivered by the judge. There is some very strong writing in the play. In book form it is issued by the Scribners.

VOLUMES ON RELIGIOUS THEMES

The national interest in the betterment of everything that goes to make up country life has been gradually extended from the purely material things—such as crops, methods of communication, and farm machinery—to the improvement of management in the schools, the elevation of the social life, and the stimulation of the churches to renewed effort. It is to this last point that the Rev. J. O. Ashenhurst, himself a preacher in charge of a church in a small Ohio town, devotes himself in vigorous, stimulating language in his book, "The Day of the Country Church."[2] That day, the time of its great opportunity, Mr. Ashenhurst believes is just dawning. Instead of being a thing of the past, he contends that the country church is "a factor of increasing importance in the combination of forces that are operating for the uplift of the rural districts in social and religious life." Having worked out from his own practical experience many outlines and suggestions of methods by which the country church can become the dominant factor in the upbuilding of character among the young, Mr. Ashenhurst sets forth his ideas lucidly and convincingly.

The books on religious subjects brought out during the present season include several volumes worthy of note. We should not forget to mention here Dr. Edward Scribner Ames' "Psychology on Religious Experience" (Houghton, Mifflin), Dr. D. W. Bornemann's study of "Jesus as Problem, Teacher, Personality, and Force" (Funk & Wagnalls), Dr. Josiah Strong's "My Religion in Everyday Life" (Baker & Taylor), Amos R. Wells' "Why We Believe in the Bible" (Christian Endeavor Society), Björklund's "Death and Resurrection," translated from the Swedish by J. E. Fries (Open Court), and Rev. William H. Guyer's excellent little study of Arminius (published by the author, at Harrisburg, Pa.).



GEORGE W. BAGBY
(Author of "The Old Virginia Gentleman")

Four little volumes containing real Christmas stories, which should be read in the days immediately before the holiday itself, are: "A Christmas Mystery," by W. J. Locke (John Lane Company); "The Christmas Day in the Evening," by Grace S. Richmond (Doubleday, Page); and "A German Christmas Eve," translated from the original of Heinrich Seidel by Jane H. White (Abbey Company).

BOOKS OF REFERENCE

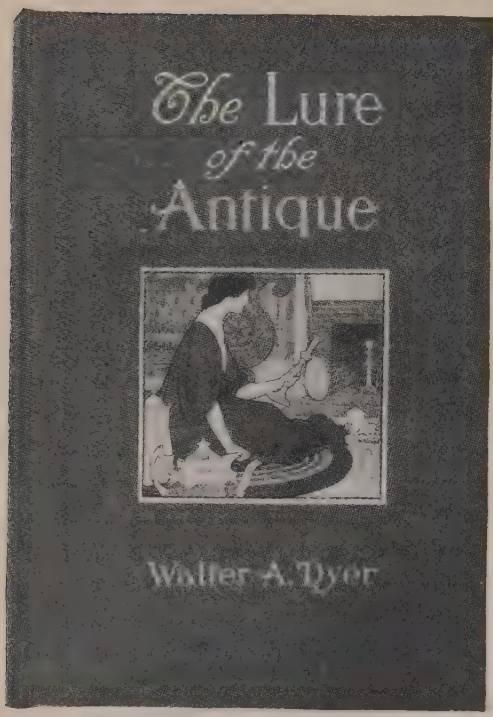
The last volume of that very excellent and indispensable work of reference on musical subjects—"Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians"[3]—has at last come from the press. This fifth volume, containing subjects under the letters T to Z, with appendices, contains, among a mass of other important subjects, the following pre-eminently important ones: "Tchaikovski," "Temperament," "Tone," "Verdi," "Violin," "Voice," "Richard Wagner," and "Welsh Music." The entire work, as we have had occasion to note before, is very satisfactorily printed. It has been brought out under the general editorship of Mr. J. A. Fuller-Maitland.

There may be, says Mr. Walter A. Dyer in his

[1] Justice. By John Galsworthy. Scribners. 109 pp. 60 cents.

[2] The Day of the Country Church. By Rev. J. O. Ashenhurst. Funk & Wagnalls. 208 pp. $1.

[3] Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians, Vol V. Edited by J. A. Fuller-Maitland. Macmillan. 672 pp., ill. $5.



THE COVER DESIGN OF WALTER A. DYER'S NEW BOOK ON ANTIQUES

book, "The Lure of the Antique,"[1] plenty of good Americans who can read the inscriptions on Faneuil Hall or the Old State House, in Boston, "without a hint of an inward thrill," but that American is rare—if he exists at all—however practical-minded, "who can hold in his hand his great-great-grandmother's Betty lamp, or sit in his great-great-grandfather's Windsor chair, without some slight sentiment." Our American patriotism, Mr. Dyer reminds us, centers so much about our homes and about the hearthstones of our forebears that our fondness for antique house-furnishings is quite natural. Wisely dispensing with any long or oratorical preliminary, Mr. Dyer rapidly, after a few introductory paragraphs, brings us to the question: "What are antiques good for anyway?" He then proceeds to take us through the whole list of old furniture, tableware, lamps and candlesticks, pottery, glassware, brass and copper utensils, and other antiques. In simple, direct style he gives us advice as to the value of old pieces, where they may be found, and how they should be restored and preserved. All through the book runs the fine feeling of one who understands "the charm that rests in a rare old piece of mahogany." The volume is copiously illustrated.

Among the reference-book enterprises of the current year two of the most important have to do with religious literature. "The New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge"[2] is now well along in the process of publication. The eighth volume, covering all the letters N and O and portions of M and P, having been issued from the press of the Funk & Wagnalls Company during the past month. There are many timely and interesting topics treated in this volume, among which one that has broad sociological as well as religious interest is "The Peace Movement" by the secretary of the Peace Society, Benjamin F. Trueblood. Two other entirely new articles which have been called out by the exigencies of contemporary history are "The Layman's Missionary Movement," by John Campbell White, and "Negro Education and Evangelization," by Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.

The ninth volume of the "Catholic Encyclopedia,"[3] which also appeared last month, covers the major part of the letter L and the first part of the letter M. The articles on Pope Leo XIII., Lourdes and Martin Luther give the Catholic viewpoint upon topics that are interesting to non-Catholic readers. The same thing may be said of the sketches of Mary, Queen of Scots, and Mary Tudor.

INTERNATIONAL AND INTER-RACIAL PROBLEMS

Captain Mahan has some sort of irresistible logic that he works into his studies of world politics. From the simplest, most fundamental proposition he leads the reader by logical stages to a conclusion from which there is no escape. In a masterly sketch of international relations at the present time,[4] Captain Mahan has traced the bearing of world conditions upon American institutions. The existing balance of forces in Europe is shown by this philosophic writer to have an inevitable effect upon the two leading external policies of the United States: the Monroe Doctrine and the Open Door.

The writers are few who would have the temerity to attempt a popular treatment, in a single volume, of the complicated problems involved in continued white supremacy over the yellow, brown, and black races. Still fewer, possibly, are those who have the equipment for such an undertaking. Of Mr. B. L. Putnam Weale, author of "The Conflict of Color,"[5] it may at least be said that years of observation in many lands and among many peoples of diverse race origin have fitted him to present in a striking way the elements of these problems. Whether a world-wide race struggle is threatened or not, it is essential that adjustments between the races be made and the principles and facts set forth by this author are highly important in securing such adjustments.

While "The Conflict of Color" is a broad discussion of the world problem of race supremacy, Sir Harry H. Johnston's capacious volume on "The Negro in the New World"[6] is more limited in scope confining its view to the black race as it has been observed and studied by the author in its American habitat. The text is almost encyclopedic in its statement of facts about the American negro and is accompanied by nearly 400 graphic illustrations.

[1] The Lure of the Antique. By Walter A. Dyer. Century. 499 pp., ill. $2.40.

[2] The New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge. Edited by Samuel Macauley Jackson, D.D., LL.D. Funk & Wagnalls Company. Vol. VIII. 518 pp., ill. $5.

[3] The Catholic Encyclopedia. Edited by Charles G. Herbermann, Ph.D., LL.D. Robert Appleton Company. Vol. IX. 800 pp. $6.

[4] The Interest of America in International Conditions. By Captain A. T. Mahan. Little, Brown & Co. 212 pp. $1.50.

[5] The Conflict of Color. By B. L. Putnam Weale. Macmillan. 341 pp. $2.

[6] The Negro in the New World. By Sir Harry H. Johnston. Macmillan. 499 pp. ill. $6.

ILLUSTRATION (REDUCED) FROM "THE ANIMAL TRAINER"

THE SEASON'S BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

THREE books come from the pens of English masters of story-telling this year—Kipling's "Rewards and Fairies," Barrie's "Peter Pan in Kensington Gardens," and Eden Philpotts's "The Flint Heart."

Rudyard Kipling says in his introduction to "Rewards and Fairies," illustrated by Frank Craig (Doubleday, Page), that Puck, who told the stories to the brother and sister, Dan and Una, gave the children power—

"To see what they could see and hear what they could hear,
Though it should have happened three thousand year."

Certainly it is the pen of Kipling that can give a reader power to see happenings of anything, under any circumstances, at any time, and a child cannot read these stories without inculcating in himself the love of observation.

J. M. Barrie in his "Peter Pan in Kensington Gardens" (Scribners), in the form of a fairy story, settles the first questions of children in regard to their advent into the world, by picturing a pre-existence on an island in fairyland. Barrie's observation of life is so thoroughly that of the artist that there is about ten times as much imagery in the book as in the average child's story. The illustrations by Arthur Rackham are no less genuinely artistic.

Illustration (reduced) from "Peter Pan in Kensington Gardens"

Eden Philpotts need not expect great credit for his invention in "The Flint Heart" (Dutton), illustrated by Charles Folkard, but as he is a true story-teller, it makes little difference as to the subject-matter he handles. There is always a bit of humor on every page, so that we skim through the book easily.

FAIRY LORE

Andrew Lang's book this year, which he makes very clear in the preface is translated mostly by Mrs. Lang, is entitled "The Lilac Fairy Book" (Longmans, Green). It is beautifully illustrated, as is the rest of the series, by H. J. Ford. The stories, as usual, are grewsome and blood-thirsty, although

Cover (reduced) from "A Child's Book of Old Verses"

Mr. Lang says in the same preface that he hates cruelty. Perhaps in next year's book he will tell us it is Mrs. Lang who loves the cruelty.

Less cruel are the tales in "The Fairy Ring," edited by Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora Archibald Smith (Doubleday, Page), illustrated by Elizabeth MacKinstry; "The Folk Tales Every Child Should Know," edited by H. W. Mabie (Doubleday, Page), illustrated by W. W. Fawcett; and "The Folk Tales from Many Lands," retold by Lillian Gask (Crowell), with illustrations by Willy Pogany, that are well designed for book decoration, the lettering of the chapter headings being perfect examples of the chirographer's art.

The illustrations by "Puck" in "Giant-Land,"

by Roland Quez (Putnam), are very effective and there are so many that as the young folks turn the pages they will read on and on with lively expectation, to see what the next picture is about.

A new L. Frank Baum story is "The Emerald City of Oz" (Reilly & Britton), illustrated by John R. Neill, both in color and black and white, in a better style than in the previous Oz books.

TWICE-TOLD TALES

Dora Madeley Ford has retold the story of "The Heroic Life and Exploits of Siegfried, the Dragon-Slayer" (Crowell), and Stephen Reid has made colored pictures for the book that are well printed, being drawn somewhat in the style of Arthur Rackham's illustrations.

"An Old, Old Story Book," by Eva March Tappan (Houghton, Mifflin), consists of Old Testament stories. We cannot quite see, however, why the wording is not changed to a more simple vernacular.

Illustration (reduced) from "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland"

In "Suffer Little Children" (R. F. Fenno Co.) Catherine Shaw has told the story of "The Life of Christ" more satisfactorily, using simpler language and interspersing the text with poems; and the illustrations by Ambrose Dudley, the color prints especially such as "The Flight into Egypt," certainly make very attractive book embellishments.

"Ten Boys from History," by Kate Dickinson Sweetser (Duffield), illustrated by George Alfred Williams, tells us of Peter of Haarlem, David Farragut, Mozart, and others.

In our times, when the Peace Congresses are held at The Hague, and "The Christ of the Andes" is erected, and when nature studies are taking the place of sanguine hunter's tales, it seems proper that a book telling the story of the life of St. Francis of Assisi should be published. "God's Troubadour," by Sophie Jewett (Crowell), tells of that hero of the middle ages, who strove so beautifully to inculcate in the hearts of his brothers a love of peace, and who taught so gently, even if somewhat quixotically, the brotherhood of the animal kingdom. The author's style is simple and flowing, well suited to the subject.

NEW EDITIONS

If the older generations only were to be considered, one would almost wave aside impetuously any new illustrations for "Alice in Wonderland," by Lewis Carroll (Cassell), so sure are we that John Tenniel's pictures were the veritable images of the story's characters. One must, however, remember that a new generation appears on this terrestrial globe occasionally, and it, having no preconceived notion of Alice's appearance, might accept another designer's pictures without question. So perhaps it is all right for Charles Robinson to attempt the problem of illustrating the book, for certainly his page decorations are executed with a sureness of touch that is fascinating.

Illustration (reduced) from "The Listen to Me Stories"

Illustration (reduced) from "The Fairy Ring"

Herbert P. Williams has abridged "Ivanhoe" and "The Talisman," illustrated by Varian (Appleton), leaving out Scott's tiresome descriptions, thereby making these fascinating stories more readable in this hurried age.

PICTURE BOOKS

The most attractive picture book of the year is undoubtedly "A Child's Book of Old Verses," selected and illustrated by Jessie Willcox Smith (Duffield). The color printing, as has been usual in the last few years where Miss Smith's colored drawings have been reproduced, is really marvelous. One might do well to buy the book for the nursery, extract carefully the color prints, and frame them for wall decorations.

Illustration (reduced) from "A Wonder Book"

Second to Miss Smith's book is "A Wonder Book and Tanglewood Tales," by Nathaniel Hawthorne, illustrated in his best style by Maxfield Parrish (Duffield). Of course Hawthorne cannot go too often into American homes.

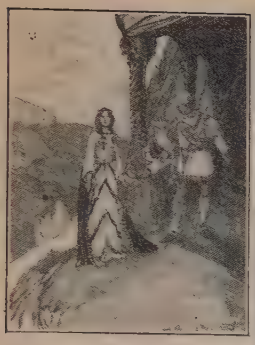


Illustration (reduced) from "Siegfried"

Cover (reduced) of "Cinderella"

"The Animal Trainer," by P. Guigou, translated from the French by Edgar Mills, illustrated by A. Vimar, is a pleasing sequel to "The Animals in the Ark," by the same author, that we mentioned with favor last year.

In "The Red Magic Book," by Alden Arthur Knipe, illustrated by Emilie Benson Knipe (Doubleday, Page), the drawing is decidedly amateurish and lacking in decorative quality. The novelty of the book is due to a sheet of red mica, which is inserted between the pages, the use of which will entertain and amuse the younger children, as it enables them to change the illustrations from the sober to the ludicrous.

Illustration (reduced) from "Old Mother West Wind"

Illustration (reduced) from "Giant-Land"

Two books by John Rae are "The Pies and the Pirates" (Duffield) and "Why" (Dodd, Mead). In the first there is an additional scissors supplement of shadow pictures which will please the little tots. The latter book "Why" will also afford entertainment because of the unique arrangement of a mirror as a part of the cover decoration, which when removed serves to reflect the answers, written backwards, to the different riddles propounded on the opposite pages.

"The Little Gingerbread Man," by G. H. P. (Putnam), contains pictures by Robert Gaston Herbert, drawn with artistic freedom and printed with more than usual good taste in regard to the color harmony.

"Cinderella," with colored pictures, is one of "The Turnover Books," (Reilly & Britton).

À LA CHANTECLER

"Chicken World," drawn by E. Boyd Smith (Putnam), is a folio volume and every page is nine-tenths picture, so we have a whole farm-yard of big ducks and big chickens, and ducklets and chicks, with cleverly introduced plant details of currant bushes, asparagus tips, cabbages, and onions. It should have been better printed.

"Old Mother West Wind," by Thornton W. Burgess (Little, Brown), contains a number of short chapters about Grandfather Frog, Reddy Fox, and Peter Rabbit. George Kerr's pictures are well drawn; there ought to be four times as many.

Illustration (reduced) from "The Other Sylvia"

Illustration (reduced) from "Rewards and Fairies"

In "The Blowing Away of Mr. Bushy Tail," by Edith B. Davidson, illustrated in color by Clara E. Atwood (Duffield), the author writes without waste of words like Mr. Burgess.

"Wolf, the Storm Leader," by Frank Caldwell (Dodd, Mead), is a story of a wolf in the sledge train of "Ely," a well-known Alaskan mail-carrier, who visited President Roosevelt, at Washington.

G. E. Theodore Roberts understands his ground very thoroughly and his pictures of his life in the Canadian wilds in "Comrades of the Trails" (L. C. Page), illustrated by Charles Livingstone Bull, are veritable snapshots from nature.

"Lives of the Fur Folk," by M. D. Haviland, an English author (Longmans, Green), describes the superstitions of animals. Studies are made of four animals, the fox, the rabbit, the cat, and the badger. The illustrations by E. Caldwell are distributed through the margins of the pages in the

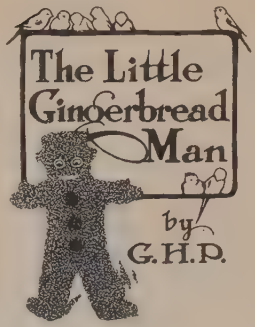
Illustration (reduced) from "The Flint Heart"

Illustration (reduced) from "Two Boys in the Tropics"

manner that Ernest Thompson Seton followed in his animal books of ten years ago.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' BOOKS

In "The Crashaw Brothers," by Arthur Stanwood Pier (Houghton, Mifflin), illustrated by Varian, the vernacular used, from the first page, shows that the author is thoroughly familiar with the sports and school life of boys.



Cover (reduced) from "The Gingerbread Man"

"The Lakerim Cruise," written by Rupert Hughes (Century), illustrated by C. M. Relyea, gives the adventures of twelve boys in a canoe on the Mississippi.

A book which we can recommend with enthusiasm, because of its unhackneyed subject-matter, is "Two Boys in the Tropics," by Elisa Haldeman Figyelmessy (Macmillan), illustrated from photographs. This book is written by the wife of the

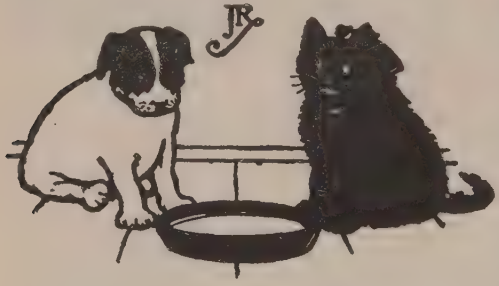


Illustration (reduced) from "The Red Magic Book"

former United States consul to British Guiana, who was for twenty years a resident of South America, so the information as to the customs of the people and the descriptions of tropical plants and animals are authentic.

"The Fugitive Freshman" and "A Cadet of the Black Star Line" are two other books which are sure to be enjoyed by boy readers. They are both written by Ralph D. Paine (Scribners). The first is illustrated by E. Dalton Stevens and the latter by George Varian.

Among other books for girls we can recommend are "Philippa at Halycon," by Katherine Holland Brown (Scribners), which is a story of life in a Western girls' college, and a similar story, "Frolics at Fairmount," by Etta Anthony Baker (Little, Brown)—a book full of girls' frolics at a boarding school on the Hudson.

"The Other Sylvia," by Nina Rhoades (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard) is a sweet story for little girls.

Evelyn Stein writes "A Little Shepherd of Provence," illustrated by Diantha Horne Marlowe (L. C. Page), in a straightforward, gentle style, well suited to the homely tale of peasant life.

In "The Listen To Me Stories" (E. P. Dutton) the author, Alicia Aspinwall, shows an ability to write dialogue in a crisp way that makes easy reading.

HELPFUL AND DIDACTIC BOOKS

A splendid way to teach natural history is through the form of a story such as "The Prince and his Ants," by Vamba, translated from the Italian by S. F. Woodruff and edited by Vernon L. Kellogg (Holt).

Illustration (reduced) from "Wonderland of Stamps"

We cannot have too many such books as "The Wonderland of Stamps," by W. Dwight Burroughs (Stokes), illustrated with a number of cuts, and "Earth and Sky," by Julia E. Rogers, illustrations from photographs and drawings (Doubleday, Page).

The time has come when those instructing the young realize that the history they teach should not be exclusively the narration of battles and elections. The commercial development of the country, and the manners and customs of it's people, are just as important matters for the youth to ponder over. In Tudor Jenk's "When America Became a Nation" (Crowell) we have an admirable book for teaching such phases of history. It tells of such things as Fulton's steamboat, the locomotive, of McCormick's reaper, and of the development of the West and South.

Teachers are utilizing the dramatic idea in teaching conception and observation more and more every year. It is, therefore, not stretching a point to say that there is a veritable demand for such a volume as "Harper's Book of Little Plays," illustrated by Howard Pyle and others, which Madeline D. Barnum, of the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers, has edited, containing six child plays by American authors.

ILLUSTRATION (REDUCED) FROM "CHICKEN WORLD"